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SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OhioStateBoard of Agriculture

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF

The County Agricultural Societies

For the Year 1909

TO THE

General Assembly of the State of Ohio



Springfield, Ohio: The Springfield Publishing Company, State Printers. 1910.

ANNUAL REPORT

Ohio Department of Agriculture

March 1, 1910, Columbus, Ohio.

To the General Assembly of Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Agreeable to Sections 3693 and 3694, R. S. of Ohio, herewith submitted is the sixty-fourth annual report of the Ohio Department of Agriculture, for year ending March 1, 1910.

Embraced herein is summary of work done.

The State Fair was a success. Receipts reached highwater mark.

After paying increased premiums a profit of \$17,000.00 was paid into the state treasury.

Reports of farmers' institutes held in each county were optimistic.

Added interest and increased attendance was general.

Experiment station men assisted at many meetings.

Farmers appreciated their services. Demand for instructors growing.

Limited funds prevent fulfillment of what might be accomplished. Our live stock department had a marvelous growth during the year as shown by following figures:

Investigations by state veterinarians increased from 159 in 1908 to 387 in 1909.

Cows tested for tuberculosis in 1908, 198; 1909, 1,189. Glanders investigations 31 in 1908 to 15 in 1909.

Sheep investigations, 22 in 1908 to 78 in 1909.

Hogs immunized against cholera, 400 in 1908 to 5,428 in 1909.

The nursery and orehard inspection work also had a marvelous growth.

Nurseries inspected in 1908, 691; in 1909, 840. Orchards inspected in 1908, 90; in 1909, 400.

Orchard demonstrations in 1908, none; in 1909, 5.

Exhibits at fairs in 1909, 2.

Trees inspected in 1908, 82.110; in 1909, 230,051.

Inspection of feed stuffs almost doubled.

In 1908, 171 brands were licensed, 146 brands analyzed.

In 1909, 303 brands were licensed, 291 analyzed.

The inspection of commercial fertilizers also made a remarkable increase.

In 1908, 565 brands were licensed, 497 analyzed. In 1909, 666 brands were licensed, 616 analyzed.

The demand for official bulletins of this department has also increased from a circulation of 2,000 to 50,000.

Agricultural trains for the first time were run, and much good done. The correspondence at the office has doubled during the year.

This remarkable growth of the department is due largely to the great interest which farmers are taking in agriculture, and their own business.

Respectfully submitted.

THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

, A. P. SANDLES,

Secretary.

J. W. Fleming, Assistant Secretary.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture 1909

OFFICERS

L. W. KILGORE, President.
WILLIAM MILLER, Vice-President.
C. W. McFARLAND,, Treasurer.

A. P. SANDLES, Secretary, Columbus.

J. W. FLEMING, Assistant Secretary, Columbus.

MEMBERS

	Term Expires.
T. E. CROMLEY, Ashville, Pickaway County	
L. W. KILGORE, London, Madison County	January, 1910
WILLIAM MILLER. Gypsum, Ottawa County	January, 1911
C. W. McFARLAND, Galion, Morrow County	January, 1911
C. H. GANSON, Urbana, Champaign County	January, 1912
JACOB DEAN, Chester, Meigs County	January, 1912
P. G. EWART, East Akron, Summit County	January, 1913
G. E. JOBE, Cedarville, Greene County	January, 1913
J. A. BEIDLER, Willoughby, Lake County	January, 1914
J. F. CROSS, Washington C. H., Fayette County	January, 1914

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

C. W. McFARLAND, Chairman; G. E. JOBE, T. E. CROMLEY, J. F. CROSS.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE COMMITTEE

T. E. CROMLEY, Chairman;

J. A. BEIDLER,

C. W. McFARLAND.

AUDITING COMMITTEE

WILLIAM MILLER, Chairman;

G. E. JOBE,

P. G. EWART.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS COMMITTEE

L. W. KILGORE, Chairman;

C. H. GANSON,

A. P. SANDLES.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture 1910

OFFICERS

C. W. McFARLAND, President.

C. H. GANSON, Vice-President.

L. W. KILGORE, Treasurer.

A. P. SANDLES, Secretary, Columbus.

J. W. FLEMING, Assistant Secretary, Columbus.

MEMBERS

	Term Expires.
WILLIAM MILLER, Gypsum, Ottawa County	January, 1911
C. W. McFARLAND, Mt. Gilead, Morrow County	January, 1911
C. H. GANSON, Urbana, Champaign County	January, 1912
JACOB DEAN, Chester, Meigs County	January, 1912
P. G. EWART, East Akron, Summit County	January, 1913
E. L. LYBARGER, Warsaw, Coshocton County	January, 1913
J. A. BEIDLER, Willoughby, Lake County	January, 1914
J. F. CROSS, Washington C. H., Fayette County	January, 1914
T. E. CROMLEY, Ashville, Pickaway County	January, 1915
L. W. KILGORE, London, Madison County	January, 1915

AUDITING COMMITTEE

J. A. BEIDLER, J. F. CROSS, JACOB DEAN, C. H. GANSON.

INSTITUTE COMMITTEE

T. E. CROMLEY, E. L. LYBARGER, P. G. EWART, WM. MILLER.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS COMMITTEE

C. W. McFARLAND,

L. W. KILGORE,

A. P. SANDLES.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD TO DATE.

(NOTE.—The act creating the State Board of Agriculture, passed in 1846, provided for fifty-three members and named them. The act was amended in 1847, reducing the number of members to ten. Five members were elected each year for a term of two years until 1898, when the act was so amended as to provide for the election of two members each year for a term of five years.)

Names.	Years of Service, Inclusive.	Residence.
John B. Bayless.	1846	 Jefferson County.
Henry C. Brish	1846	Seneca County.
Frederick Bonner	1846	Greene County.
Joseph Burns	1846	Coshocton County
John Chaney	1846	Fairfield County.
G. W. Cowden	1846	Trumbull County.
Absalom Dun.	1846	Butler County.
John Eckels	1846	Hancock County.
Elias Florence	18 4 6	Pickaway County.
John Fuller.	1846	Erie County.
Geo. W. Gibbons	1846	Muskingum County.
William Gill	1846	Pickaway County.
H. N. Gillett	1846	Lawrence County.
L. C. Goble	18 46	Putnam County.
David Gregory	1846	Delaware County.
Anson Howard	1846	Champaign County.
John Johnson	1846	Miami County.
Aaron Johnson	1846	Perry County.
Greenbury Keen	18 46	Portage County.
Billius Kirtland	18 4 6	Mahoning County.
Newton Larsh	18 4 6	Preble County.
Liba Lindley	18 4 6	Athens County.
Jas. Loudon	1846	Brown County.
John McElderry	18 4 6	Tuscarawas County.
Wm. McFadden	1846	Harrison County.
Beatty McFarland	1 84 6	Jefferson County.
John Martin	1846	Columbiana County.
Isaac Moore	18 4 6	Lake County.
Gilman C. Mudgett	18 4 6	Paulding County.
Samuel Myers	1846	Crawford County.
Isaac Neiswanger	1846	Belmont County.
Simon Perkins	1846	Summit County.
Henry Protzman	1846	Montgomery County.
W. R. Putman, Jr	1846	Washington County.
Felix Renick	1846	Ross County.
Jas. L. Reynolds	1846	Stark County.
Benj. Ruggles	1846	Belmont County.
Sam'l Spangler	1846	Fairfield County.
David Stevens	1846	Richland County.
Abraham Studdebaker	1846	Darke County.
Dowty Utter	1846	Clermont County.
John I. Vanmeter	1846	Pike County.
Richard Warner	1846	Medina County.
Jesse Wilson	1846	Shelby County
J. M. Millikin	1846	Hamilton.
J. T. Pugsley	1846	Convenience.
Allen Trimble	1846-51	Hillsboro.
M. L. Sullivant	1846-53	Columbus.
Sam'l Medary	1846-53	Columbus.
Darius Lapham	18 46-5 0	Cincinnati.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

Names	Years of Service, Inclusive.	Residence.
Arthur Watts	1846-52	Chillicothe.
J. P. Kirtland	1846-48	Cleveland.
A. E. Strickle	1846-49	Wilmington.
M. B. Batcham	1847-51	Columbus.
John Codding	1847-49	Granger. Meadow Farm.
C. Springer J. M. Edwards	1848-52 1848-52	Canfield.
J. G. Gest	1848-54	Spring Valley.
F. R. Elliott	1849-51	Cleveland.
J. T. Pugsley	1850-51	Convenience.
3. Halloway	1850-51	St. Clairsville.
William Case	1852-53	Cleveland.
Philo Adams	1852-53	Huron.
R. W. Musgrave	1852-57 1853-56	Sulphur Springs. Dayton.
Willian H. Ladd.	1853-56	Richmond.
D. McIntosh	1853-54	Shalersville.
J. T. Worthington	1853-56	Chillicothe.
Joseph Sullivant	1854-55	Columbus.
John K. Greene	1854-57	Cincinnati.
James L. Cox	1854-55	Zanesville.
B. Stedman	1854-57 1855-60	South Charleston.
Abel Krum.	1855–58	Cherry Valley.
Lucien Buttles	1856-59	Columbus.
G. W. Baker	1856-57	Marietta.
John M. Milliken	1857-62	Hamilton.
Luther Smith	1857-58	West Liberty.
Thomas S. Webb	1857-58	Massillon.
Norton S. Townshend	1858–63 1858–59	Avon. Fremont.
L. Q. Rawson James M. Trimble	1858-61	Hillsboro.
John Reber	1858-61	Lancaster.
D. E. Gardner	1859-64	Toledo.
William Dewitt	1859-64	Cleveland.
C. W. Potwin	1859-62	Zanesville.
r. C. Jones.	1860-67	Delaware.
Henry B. Perkins	1860–63 1861–66	Warren. Columbus.
Jacob Egbert	1862-63	Lebanon.
Nelson J. Turney	1862–69	Circleville.
D. McMillan	1863-70	Xenia.
W. R. Putnam	1863-64	Marietta.
William F. Greer	1864-67	Painesville.
James Fullington	1864-69	Irwin Stations
William B. McClung	1864-71	Troy.
James W. Ross R. R. Donnelly	1865–70 1865–68	Perrysburg. Wooster.
James Buckingham	1865-72	Zanesville.
J. Park Alexander	1867-70	Akron.
Norton S. Townshend	1868-69	Avon.
William Lang	1868-71	Tiffin.
D. C. Richmond	1869-74	Sandusky.
R. P. Cannon	1870-75	Aurora.
James B. Jamison	1870-77	Cadiz.
L. G. Delano L. B. Sprague	1870-75 1871-76	Chillicothe. Springfield.
Simpson Harmount	1871-76	New Philadelphia.
	1871–76	

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

Names.	Years of Service, Inclusive.	Residence.
W. S. Hickox	1872-73	Mansfield.
B. W. Carlisle	1872-79	Hooker's Station.
Justus C. Stephens	1873-74	Kenton.
John M. Pugh	1874-79	Columbus.
L. B. Wing	1875-80	Newark.
Russell C. Thompson	1875-76	Sylvania.
Leo Weltz	1876-83	Wilmington.
D. I. Pope	1876-81 1877-80	Welshfield. Marion.
E. T. Stickney.	1877–78	Republic.
A. E. Stone	1877-78	Gallipolis.
Peter Murphy	1877–80	Hughes' Station.
W. N. Cowden	1878-83	Quaker City.
R. Baker	1879-82	Elyria.
Arvine C. Wales	1879-82	Massillon.
R. H. Hayman	1880-81	Portsmouth.
O. P. Chaney	1880-82	Canal Winchester
C. D. Bailey	1881–88	Gallipolis.
C. Levering	1881-86	Levering.
William S. Foster	1881–88	Urbana.
L. B. Harris	1882-87	Upper Sandusky
I. H. Brigham	1882-89	Delta.
N. Bonham	1883-86	Oxford.
H. Talcott	1883-87	Jefferson.
N. A. Sims	1883-85	Columbus.
F. P. Shields	1884-87	Watkins.
John Pow	1884-89	Salem. Chillicothe.
J. J. Sullivan	1884-89 1887-88	Millersburg.
Joseph H. Terrell	1887-88	New Vienna.
J. G. Russell.	1887-90	Mt. Gilead
H G. Tryon.	1888-91	Willoughby.
J. M. Black	1888-91	Hanover (Fairmoun W. Va.)
A. H. Kling	1889-96	Marion.
H. S. Grimes	1889-90	Portsmouth.
1. J. Clark	1889-98	Cambridge.
W. W. Miller	1889-94	Castalia.
. W. Pollock	1890 -9 3	Cedarville.
V. Ohmer	1890-95	Dayton.
A. G. Ely	1890-91	West Unity.
C. Barrer	1890-93	Columbus.
. C. Bower.	1891–98 1891–94	Athens (Groveport.) Van Wert.
hester Bordwell.	1892-93	Batavia.
'. A. Derthick.	1892-95	Mantua.
T. Robinson.	1894-97	Rockaway.
Liggett	1894-1901	Watkins.
N. Pringle	1894-95	Cardington.
5. C. Eilis	1895-98	Crestvue.
Chester Bordwell	1895-1901	Batavia.
. G. Ely	1896-1900	Fayette (West Unity)
I. S. Grimes	1896-1900	Portsmouth.
lbert Hale	1896-99	Mogadore.
	1897-1903	Van Wert.
. 3. Stuckey		i
. S. Stuckey	1898-99	Waynesville
. 3. Stuckey J. H. Ellis J. J. Green. J. P. Baldwin		Waynesville Renrock. Tiger.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—Concluded.

Names.	Years of Service, Inclusive.	Residence.
T. E. Cromley. *T. L. Calvert. Wm. Miller, J. L. Carpenter C. H. Ganson. *A P. Sandles R. O. Hinsdale. *E. L. Lybarger L. P. Bailey. Dr. H. M. Brown C. W. McFarland. L. W. Kilgore. P. G. Ewart. G. E. Jobe Jacob Dean. J. A. Beidler. J. F. Cross E. L. Lybarger.	1900 1900-1906 1901-1906 1902 1902-9 1903-1906 1904-1906 1904-9 1906-9 1906 1907 1907 1908 1909 1909 1909	Ashville. Selma. Gypsum. Carpenter. Urbana. Ottawa. Wadsworth Spring Mountain. Tacoma. Hillsboro. Galion. London. East Akron. Cedarville. Chester. Willoughby. Washington C. H.

^{*}Resigned.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO DATE; ALSO TABLES SHOWING PLACE OF HOLDING AND RECEIPTS OF EACH FAIR.

r.	President.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Place of Fair.	Receipts
46	Allen Trimble	M. L. Sullivant	Samuel Medary	Cincinnati	
47	Same	Same	M B. Bateham	Columbus	
48	Same	Same	Same		•••
49 50	M. L. Sullivant	Samuel Medary	Same		
ĭ	Same	Same	Same		\$8.036 1
2	Same	Same Same	W. W. Mather Same	Cleveland	8.204 0
ãΙ	Arthur Watts Samuel Medary	M. L. Sullivant	Geo Sprague	Dayton	13.360 0 13.996 3
ĭ I	R. W. Murgrave	Joseph Sullivant	Same	Newark	8.824 5
5	J. T. Worthington	Same	Same	Columbus	9.745 5
₿ļ	William H. Ladd Alexander Waddle	Lucien Buttles	Same	Cleveland	16.684 2
7	Alexander Waddle	Same	J. H. Klippart	Cincinnati	17,530 7
3	John M. Millikin	Same	San e	Sandusky	9,997 7
2	N. S. Townshend Alexander Waddle.	Same	Same	Zanesville	8,058 8
0	Darwin E. Gardner.	Chas. W. Potwin	Same Same	Dayton Dayton	11,998 E 8,036 1
2	Thomas C Jones.	David Taylor	Same	Cleveland	8,036 1 11,260 6
3	N. S. Townshend	Same	Same	Cleveland	11,260 6 11,142 0
4	Nelson I. Turney	Same	Same	Columbus	12,620
5	Same Wm. B. McClung	Same	Same	Columbus	10,658
6	Wm. B. McClung	_ Same	Same	Dayton	14,035 8
7	Daniel McMillen	Jas. Buckingham	Same	Dayton	18,692
3	James Fullington	Same	Same	Toledo	15,606
8	Same	J. Park Alexander	Same	Toledo	19,606 8
ĭ	James W. Ross William Lang	Jas. Buckingham	Same	Springfield	18,252 1 16,460
2	James Buckingham.	Simpeon Harmount		Springfield	16,460 2 19,149 4
3 I	Lincoln G. Delano	Same	Same	Mansfield	22.517
i	Same	Same	Same	Columbus	27.674
5	R. P. Cannon	Same	Same	Columbus	20,539 3
ß	S. Harmount	J. M. Pugh	Same	Columbus	11,909
7	J. B. Jamison	Same	Same	Columbus	21.151 2
	J. M. Pugh	L. B. Wing	Same	Columbus	11,979
	B. W. Carlisle L. B. Wing	D. L. Pope	J. W. Fleming W. I. Chamberl n	Columbus	30.703 3 23,682 2
2	D. L. Pope	Leo. Welts	Same	Columbus	29,706
	R. Baker	W. N. Cowden	Same	Columbus	34.082
	W. N. Cowden W. S. Foster	L. B. Harris	Same	Columbus	38.513
1	W. S. Foeter	Same	Same	Columbus	33,306 4
5_	C. D. Bailey	J. C. Levering	Same	Columbus	29.796 8
61	L. N. Bonham	L. B. Harris	Same	Columbus	30,533 1
7 ₹	J. H. Brigham	Same	L. N. Bonham	Columbus	30,902
5	John Pow	J. G. Russell	Same	Centennial year.	
,	Same	Same	Same	Columbus	19 637
0	J. G. Russell	A. H. Kling	Same	Columbus	27,574 !
ı	J. M. Black	Same	Same	Columbus	33.878 6
2	A. II. Kling	W. W. Miller	Same	Columbus	30.357
3	J. W. Pollock	Same	Same	Columbus	19,350
!	W. W. Miller A. J. Clark	F. A. Derthick	Same	Columbus	27,260 2
5	I C Rower	Same	W. W. Miller Same	Columbus	33,966 1 22,531 2
;	J. C. Bower J. T. Robinson	J. C. Bower	Same	Columbus	30.369
3	C. Bordwell	Same	Same	Columbus	31.023
9	L. G. Elv	H. S. Grimes	Same	Columbus	33,749 1
r,	H. S. Grimes	L. G. Elv	Same	Columbus	31.521
1	J. S. Stuckey	G. Liggett T. L. Calvert	Same	Columbus	51.576 5
2	Samuel Taylor	T. L. Calvert	Same	Columbus	40.519 7
3	T. E. Cromley	Same	Same	Columbus	49.292
4 5	J. L. Carpenter William Miller	Same	Same	Columbus	37 632 9 59,084 4
6	A. P. Sandles	Samuel Taylor	T. L. Calvert	Columbus	61.443
۲l	I.P. Bailey	Same	Same	Columbus	80.761 4
8	H: M. Brown	C. W. McFarland	Same	Columbus	65,223
			A. P. Sandles		87,080

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Ohio State Board of Agriculture

For Year 1909

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 26, 1909.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture met at three o'clock p. m., and the following members answered to roll-call: Messrs. Cromley, Kilgore, Miller, McFarland, Ganson, Sandles, Ewart and Jobe. Governor Harmon having removed President Brown and Mr. Bailey from the Board, Vice-president Cromley presided.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The secretary stated that he had received a communication from J. H. McClain, with reference to payment of bill for repairs and remodeling office during the year 1905. Mr. Ewart moved that the board rescind its former action in this matter and that the secretary be instructed to make settlement wih Mr. McClain. The motion was adopted.

The secretary presented and read a communication from Miss Daisy Cherry, with reference to payment for services performed in connection with the 1905 exposition. On motion the secretary was instructed to correspond with Mrs. N. T. Connell, assistant superintendent, Portsmouth, Ohio, and ascertain the number of days Miss Cherry was employed in the office during the year 1905.

The secretary stated that the Ohio State University contemplated holding a poultry exhibition in the near future, and desired to borrow poultry coops from fair grounds for said exhibition, and further requested that the Board assign at its expense two of its lecturers to address this meeting on the subject of poultry raising. On motion of Mr. Sandles it was agreed that these requests be granted.

At four o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Jobe, the Board recessed until 4:30 o'clock p. m., at which hour it met for the purpose of organization.

Mr. Jesse F. Cross, of Tayette county, and Mr. Jacob A. Beidler, of

Lake county, having been appointed by the governor to fill the unexpired terms of Messrs. L. P. Bailey and H. M. Brown, presented their credentials and were seated as members of the Board.

The chair announced that the next in order would be the election of officers for the ensuing year; whereupon Mr. Ganson nominated L. W. Kilgore for president and moved that the rules be suspended and the secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the entire Board for Mr. Kilgore. The motion was carried and the secretary cast the ballot as instructed, whereupon Mr. Kilgore was declared the duly elected president of the Board.

Mr. Beidler nominated Mr. C. H. Ganson for vice-president; Mr. McFarland presented the name of Mr. William Miller. A ballot of ten votes was taken, of which number Mr. Miller received seven and Mr. Ganson three. Mr. Ganson moved that the election of Mr. Miller be made unanimous. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Miller presented the name of T. L. Calvert for secretary, and Mr. Kilgore nominated A. P. Sandles for that office. Other nominations were called for, and no names being presented, Mr. Beidler moved that nominations for secretary be closed. The motion was adopted, and the ballot was cast for secretary, Mr. Sandles requesting to be excused from voting. The ballot resulted as follows: Mr. Calvert, three votes; Mr. Sandles, six votes; whereupon Mr. Jobe moved that the election of Mr. Sandles be made unanimous, and the motion prevailing, Mr. Sandles was declared the duly elected secretary of the Board.

Mr. Ganson placed in nomination the name of James W. Fleming for assistant secretary. No other nominations being presented, a ballot was taken, and Mr. Fleming, receiving the entire ten votes, was declared unanimously elected.

Mr. Kilgore nominated C. W. McFarland for treasurer. Mr. Ganson moved that the rules be suspended and the secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the entire Board for Mr. McFarland. The motion was carried and the secretary cast the ballot as instructed, whereupon Mr. McFarland was declared the duly elected treasurer of the Board.

Mr. Jobe moved that the salaries of the newly elected officers be the same as their predecessors. The motion was adopted.

On recommendation of Mr. Sandles, Mr. Kilgore moved that E. J. Filbin be appointed chief clerk and R. H. Ramsdell, fertilizer inspector, their salaries to be fixed at the next meeting of the Board. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Ganson moved that Cora Dale, Hannah Jones and Ora Ayres be employed as stenographers, their salaries to be \$1,000, \$900 and \$720 per annum. respectively. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Miller moved that Mr. N. E. Shaw be appointed Chief Inspector of the Division of Nursery and Orchard Inspection, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Miller moved that the selection of deputy inspectors in the Division of Nursery and Orchard Inspection, and the salaries of same, be adjusted at the next meeting of the Board. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Beidler moved that further selections for subordinate positions be postponed until the next meeting of the Board. The motion prevailed.

Mr. McFarland moved that the secretary and assistant secretary be required to furnish surety bonds of \$20,000 and \$10,000 respectively, the expense of same to be paid by the Board. The motion was unanimously adopted.

At 5:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Beidler, the Board adjourned to meet Wednesday, February 3, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 3, 1909.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture met at ten o'clock a. m., with President Kilgore in the chair and all members present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The matter of appointments to subordinate positions in the Department was considered, and upon recommendation of the secretary, Mr. Cromley moved that I. N. Stroud be appointed janitor and messenger at a salary of \$840 per annum. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sandles recommended Lewis Venneman for the position of superintendent of the state fair grounds, and Mr. Jobe moved that Mr. Venneman be employed as said superintendent for the ensuing year, at a salary of \$840. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Jobe moved that the superintendent of the fair grounds be required to file at once with the secretary an inventory of all state property now in his care and possession. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Cromley moved that the matter of salaries of deputy inspectors of the Nursery and Orchard Division, and the securing of an increased appropriation for that Division be referred to the secretary, chief of division and Mr. Miller, to be reported upon at the next meeting of the Board. The motion was carried.

On recommendation of Mr. Sandles, Mr. Miller moved that Mr. T. L. Calvert be employed as an inspector of fertilizers and feed stuffs, during spring and fall seasons, and that Mr. H. F. Fricke be appointed clerk and deputy inspector. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cromley moved that Mr. Fricke's salary be \$1,200 per annum. Mr. Miller moved to amend by making said salary \$1,000 per annum. The amendment was seconded by Mr. McFarland, and on roll-call was adopted.

Mr. Ganson moved to reconsider the matter of Mr. Fricke's salary.

On roll-call the motion was adopted, whereupon Mr. Cromley moved that Mr. Fricke's salary be made \$1,100 per annum. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewart, and on roll-call was adopted, and Mr. Fricke was employed as clerk and deputy inspector at a salary of \$1,100 per annum.

Mr. Cromley moved that the president, secretary and a member of the Board to be designated by the president, comprise the building committee for the ensuing year. Mr. Ganson moved to amend by eliminating the word "building" and inserting in its stead the word "executive," and further that the membership of the committee be composed of the president, secretary and three members of the Board, to be appointed by the president. The motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. Cromley moved that the president and secretary be authorized to enter into contract with Mr. J. S. Roof for the erection of steel fencing across south side of fair grounds. The motion prevailed.

The secretary presented and read a communication from Mrs. N. T. Connell, assistant superintendent of the woman's building, relative to claim of Miss Daisy Cherry for services rendered in connection with the state fair of 1905. Mr. Ewart moved that Miss Cherry's claim be rejected. The motion prevailed.

Mr. McFarland moved that the secretary be empowered to secure a portrait of the retiring secretary, Mr. T. L. Calvert, to be hung upon the walls of the office. The motion was unanimously adopted.

At 12:20 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Ganson, the Board recessed until two o'clock p. m., at which hour it reconvened and proceeded to the transaction of business.

The secretary reported that the surety bonds of himself and the assistant secretary, in the sums of \$20,000 and \$10,000, respectively, were properly executed. Mr. Ganson moved that the bonds be accepted. The motion was unanimously adopted and said bonds were placed in the hands of the treasurer of the Board, Mr. McFarland.

The secretary stated that the Smith Agricultural Chemical Company had made application for license to sell and offer for sale in Ohio during the current year, 55 brands of commercial fertilizers, under and subject to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, enclosing check for \$1,100 in payment of same. While no action was taken in the matter, it was the sense of the Board that the secretary submit same to the attorney general before issuing license.

At 2:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Ganson, the Board recessed until ten o'clock a. m., Thursday, February 4, for the purpose of conferring with state fair managers present, relative to adopting uniformity in the business affairs of these various expositions.

At twelve o'clock m., on motion, the Board adjourned to meet on call of the president.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 17, 1909.

On call of President Kilgore the Ohio State Board of Agriculture met at 1:30 o'clock p. m., with all members present, Mr. Kilgore presiding.

The secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting and they were approved.

Mr. Hamilton, representing Hunt, Helm, Ferris & Co., manufacturers of hay tools, etc., appeared before the Board and submitted propositions relative to installing litter conveyances in the horse and cattle barns on state fair grounds. On motion of Mr. Cromley it was agreed that action in the matter be deferred for the present.

Messrs. Johnson, Ross & Hull, representing the Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association, appeared before the Board for the purpose of securing such increase in Shorthorn premiums that the full amount of special premiums offered by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association be available at the 1909 state fair.

Mr. Harry G. Holbrock, architect for the Board, made verbal report of contemplated improvements on state fair grounds, and suggestions relative to establishing a grade line on 11th avenue. On motion of Mr. Ewart, Mr. Holbrook was instructed to request the Columbus Board of Public Service to establish said grade line.

Mr. Ed. Clever, Bloomingburg, Ohio, appeared before the Board relative to revision of swine classifications at the forthcoming Ohio state fair.

Mr. N. E. Shaw, Chief Inspector of the Division of Nursery and Orchard Inspection, made report of the work accomplished by said division since the last meeting of the Board. He stated that on account of the appearance of the brown tailed moth in the state his division had been so taxed in dealing with this pest that other work was necessarily neglected, and to meet this exigency it would be necessary to employ an additional inspector for the coming season.

Mr. Cromley moved that the matter of securing postal rate concessions on crop and other bulletins issued by the Department be referred to the secretary and Mr. Beidler. The motion prevailed.

After thoroughly discussing the matter of appointing police for the 1909 exposition, Mr. Ewart moved that the number of said officers be limited to seventy, their compensation to be three dollars per day, and further, that each member of the Board be authorized to recommend six men to the chief of police for appointment. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Alburn, special counsel of the attorney general's department, appeared before the Board and discussed proposed prosecutions for violation of the fertilizer and feed stuffs laws.

At six o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Ganson, the Board recessed until seven o'clock p. m.

At the expiration of the recess the Board proceeded to the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. Cromley it was agreed that it was not advisable at this time to equip the horse and cattle buildings with litter carriers.

Mr. Cross moved that the ticket and admission system now in vogue at the Tennessee state fair be adopted by this Board for the 1909 exposition. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Beidler moved that the secretary be instructed to invite propositions relative to installing new turnstiles and entrances on the state fair grounds. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Miller moved that the secretary be instructed to confer with the state railway commission relative to securing concessions in passenger railway rates for the coming state fair. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Ewart moved that twenty branch stands, size 6x6 feet, be constructed on the state fair grounds under the supervision of Superintendent Venneman. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ganson moved that the secretary be authorized and instructed to issue voucher, amount \$25, in payment of Ohio state fair dues in American Association of Fairs and Expositions. On roll-call the motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cromley it was agreed that an additional water plug be placed immediately north of the center doorway of the cattle building.

Mr. Ganson moved that the secretary be authorized and instructed to expend such sum as is necessary to replat state fair grounds, showing locations of water, sewer and gas mains, pipes and taps. On roll-call the motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Beidler the secretary was instructed to extend an invitation to the State Grange to meet in annual reunion on the state fair grounds, Wednesday and Thursday, September 1 and 2, next.

On Mr. Beider's motion it was agreed that the secretary be authorized to extend all courtesies of the exposition to present farmers' institute officers.

On motion of Mr. Jobe it was agreed that the date for closing entries at the forthcoming exposition be Saturday, August 14.

On motion of Mr. Cross the Board recessed until nine o'clock a. m., Thursday, March 18, at which hour it reconvened and proceeded to the transaction of business.

The matter of night entertainments was discussed, and Mr. J. C. McMaster, representing the McMaster Electrical Company, gave an outline of plans and cost of installing electric lighting system. After hearing his remarks the matter was taken under advisement.

Mr. Ganson moved that the assignment of stalls and pens in the live stock departments be in charge of the secretaries and superintendents. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Ewart moved that on Monday, August 30, ladies be admitted free to the exposition, and that said day be designated as Women's Free Day. On roll-call the motion was adopted.

The president announced that the next order of business would be the revision of the premium list for the 1909 exposition.

Mr. Ganson moved that the revision of classifications and premiums in the live stock and poultry departments be left in the hands of the members in charge and secretaries, with the proviso that no considerable increase in premiums be made. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Beidler moved that a herdsman's prize of \$50, to be divided into four moneys, be awarded to herdsmen showing best condition of stalls and alleyways in the cattle building, said awards to be made under the supervision of the member in charge. On roll-call the motion was adopted.

Mr. Miller moved that the premiums in the 6th department be increased so that they in the aggregate amount to \$3,500. On roll-call the motion was adopted.

Mr. Miller moved that premiums in the floral department be increased \$500 over the amount offered in 1908. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Jobe moved that the revision of the woman's and art departments be left in the hands of the member in charge and secretaries, and that they be privileged to increase said premiums not to exceed \$500 over the amount offered in 1908. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cromley moved that eight prizes be offered for the best acre of corn grown in Ohio, the rules and regulations governing said contest to be formulated by Mr. Miller and the secretaries; and further that said prizes be apportioned as follows: First, \$100; 2nd, \$80; 3rd, \$60; 4th, \$50; 5th, \$40; 6th, \$30; 7th, \$20; 8th, \$10. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. J. W. Hills, Delaware; Charles Davis, Radnor, and C. A. Shurtz, Gaysport, a committee representing the Ohio Swine Breeders' Association, appeared before the Board and requested that the classification for Hampshire swine be the same as for other leading breeds.

At 12:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Cromley, the Board recessed until 1:30 o'clock p. m.

1.30 o'clock, p. m.

Pursuant to recess the Board reconvened.

The matter of inaugurating students' live stock judging contests was discussed, and after hearing Professor Marshall, O. S. U., and C. W.

Smith, president of the Agricultural Students' Shortcourse Association, Mr. Cromley moved that the Board appropriate \$200 for judging contests, of which sum one-half to be awarded to students in the two and four year courses, and a similar sum to be awarded to the short course students and farmers' sons not attending agricultural colleges. The motion prevailed.

Professor Plumb, O. S. U., requested that premiums in the four classes of Merino sheep be increased, and on his suggestion that the Board install an exhibit of wools, Mr. Jobe moved that \$100 be appropriated for this latter purpose, said sum to be awarded in four premiums, the details of the contest to be formulated by Professor Plumb. On roll-call the motion was adopted.

Mr. Beidler moved that the premium offers on fat cattle be increased \$120. On roll-call the motion was adopted.

Mr. Cromley moved that the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated for special attractions, and that the matter of contracting for same be referred to the president and secretaries. On roll-call the motion was carried.

Mr. John Weber appeared before the Board, relative to contracting for an engagement of his band during the forthcoming exposition. On motion of Mr. McFarland this matter was indefinitely postponed.

At 4:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Cross, the Board adjourned to meet on call of the president.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 12, 1909.

At 1:30 o'clock p. m. the Ohio State Board of Ariculture met in the hearing room of the State Railway Commission in conference with representatives of the Columbus Board of Trade, city and railway officials and the State Railway Commission, for the purpose of discussing the matter of reduced railway rates for the coming Ohio state fair. After a thorough discussion of same at five o'clock p. m., the Board recessed until nine o'clock a. m., Tuesday, April 13, at which hour it proceeded in a body to the state fair grounds. An inspection of the grounds and buildings was made, and at twelve o'clock m. the members returned to the offices of the Department. On motion a recess was taken until one o'clock p. m.

At the expiration of the recess the Board reconvened, with President Kilgore in the chair. On roll-call all members responded except Mr. Ewart.

Mr. Jacob Dean, of Chester. Meigs county, having been appointed by Governor Harmon as a member of the Board to fill the vacancy and unexpired term ending February 1, 1912, caused by the resignation of A. P. Sandles, presented his credentials. The oath of office was administered and he was seated as member of the Board. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

By common consent it was agreed that the following be incorporated in the rules governing the acre corn contest inaugurated by the Board: The crop to be ear corn; quality, merchantable No. 2, and the dates of husking to be November 1 to 15. One hundred pounds of said ear corn to be shelled and weighed, and this amount and weight to serve as a basis for estimating the total amount of shelled corn in acre. In each county of the state having an entrant in the contest, the county commissioners of said county shall designate three citizens of said county to measure ground, husk and weigh the corn and certify result. All awards in the contest to be made during the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, in Columbus, January next.

Mr. Alburn, special counsel of the attorney general's department, Professor N. W. Lord, O. S. U., and Director C. E. Thorne, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, were heard relative to the status of the present commercial fertilizer law.

Mr. Bright, Cleveland, Ohio, appeared before the Board and gave a practical demonstration of the feasibility of coin operating turnstiles. The matter of installing these machines on the state fair grounds was discussed, and President Kilgore requested that Mr. Bright submit to the secretary a written proposition as to the cost of installing this system.

The secretary presented and read a proposition from Windhorst & Co., St. Louis, Mo., relative to lighting state fair grounds five consecutive nights during the coming Ohio State Fair. Action on the matter was deferred for the present.

Mr. Ganson moved that the amount of premiums to be offered at the 1909 exposition on Jersey and Holstein cattle be equal to the amount offered for the leading beef breeds at the 1908 exposition. On roll-call the motion was adopted.

Mr. McFarland moved that the amount of premiums on Shorthorn cattle at the coming exhibition aggregate \$800. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. McFarland moved that the building committee be authorized and instructed to equip the new woman's building with necessary show cases. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Jobe moved that the revision of premiums and classifications in the horse department, as presented by Mr. Ganson, be approved.

On roll-call the motion prevailed.

Mr. Beidler moved that the revision of premiums and classifications in the swine department, as presented by Mr. Cross, be approved. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. McFarland moved that the revision of premiums and classifications in the sheep, poultry, women's and art departments, as presented by the members in charge of these various departments, be approved. On roll-call the motion was carried.

The secretary presented and read proposition relative to installing coin system turnstiles, whereupon Mr. Cromley moved that Mr. Beidler and the secretary be authorized and instructed to further investigate the matter of purchasing these coin boxes, and to make report of same at the next Board meeting. On roll-call the motion was adopted.

The secretary presented and read opinions received from the attorney general of the state, as follows:

Columbus, Ohio; April 2, 1909.

HON: A. P. SANDLES, Secretary The Ohio State Board of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—In your letter of April 1st you inquire whether, under section 4211-13 of Bates' Revised Statutes, members of the board of live stock commissioners may receive the compensation provided in that section for attending meetings and performing duties imposed upon such board.

Section 4211-13 provides that:

"Each member of said board shall receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day and necessary traveling expenses for each day he is actually engaged in the investigation and eradication of diseases of domestic animals by the direction of the board."

It is to be noted that the compensation provided in this section is to be paid to the particular members of the board who are "actually engaged in the investigation and eradication of diseases of domestic animals" and that they are to be paid only when working "by the direction of the board."

I am of the opinion, therefore, that members of such board may not receive the compensation provided in the above quoted section for attending meetings and performing duties while not engaged in the investigation and eradication of diseases of domestic animals.

You also ask for an interpretation of the act of 99 O. L. 592a relating to the handling of funds and the rendering of statements as to the Ohio State Fair.

Section 2 of this act provides that:

"The board shall file a verified, itemized, quarterly statement of all its receipts and expenditures from every source on the first day of January, April, July and October, with the auditor of state. All disbursements made shall be by itemized vouchers upon the auditor of state, and all receipts shall be deposited with the treasurer of state in the same manner as is now required of all other officers, boards and commissions of the state."

Section 3691-25, as amended by this act, provides that:

"Whenever it becomes necessary to pay out premiums and the expenses of conducting a state agricultural exhibition, the board may retain from its receipts a sufficient sum therefor, and pay such premiums and such expenses therefrom on vouchers of the secretary and shall thereafter immediately certify the balances in its hands into the

state treasury, rendering an account of such premium payments, and the expenses of conducting such agricultural exhibition, as provided in section 2 hereof."

From a reading of the above provisions it is evidently the intention of the general assembly that receipts of the board in connection with the Ohio State Fair need not be turned into the treasury but may be kept by the board as a separate fund from which the expenses of such fair shall be paid on vouchers of the secretary of the board, the balance remaining at the close of the state fair to be certified into the state treasury.

I am further of the opinion that the verified, itemized statement to be made in regard to the receipts and expenses of the state fair is not to be made quarterly, but is to be made as a part of the first quarterly statement following the close of the state fair. The use of the word "thereafter" in the above quoted provisions of section 3691-25 leads me to this conclusion.

Very truly yours.

(Sgd) U. G. DENMAN, Attorney General.

Mr. Dean moved that the secretary be instructed to extend an invitation to the Wright Bros., Dayton, Ohio, to exhibit their aeroplane at the coming Ohio State Fair, and make report of same at the next meeting of the Board. The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. McFarland, the secretary was instructed to extend an invitation to President Taft to honor with his presence the coming Ohio State Fair.

The secretary presented and read a communication from the Columbus Board of Public Service, relative to establishing grade line on Eleventh avenue.

At 7:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Cromley, the Board adjourned to meet on call of the president.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 15, 1909.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture met at ten o'clock a. m., with President Kilgore in the chair. On roll-call all members responded except Mr. Ewart.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. G. T. Lehman, representing Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., appeared before the Board relative to securing contract for disinfecting grounds and buildings during the continuance of the coming exposition. On motion of Mr. Ganson, the matter was referred to the president and secretaries.

The Board then heard several gentlemen, including F. P. Spellman, J. P. Bowers and C. H. Plummer, with reference to furnishing amusement features at the coming Ohio State Fair. Mr. Spellman also offered the sum of \$2,500 for the exclusive show privilege.

At 12:30 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Miller, the Board recessed until 1:30 o'clock, at which hour it resumed its session.

Mr. Ganson moved that \$500 additional be appropriated for free attractions. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. F. C. Persons was heard regarding a kennel exhibition in connection with the state fair.

Mr. Cromley moved that the secretary, Mr. Beidler and Mr. McFarland be authorized to contract for necessary coin boxes. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cromley moved that at the 1909 exposition the gates be open until 11 o'clock p. m., on August 30, 31, September 1 and 2, with complete exhibitions in all departments except live stock. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The secretary presented the matter of properly lighting the grounds for night exhibitions, whereupon Mr. Cross moved that said secretary be authorized to contract on the best possible terms for the lighting of the grounds and buildings. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Beidler moved that Mr. Spellman's proposition of \$2,500 for the exclusive show privilege be accepted. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Spellman submitted program of free attractions, which he offered for the sum of \$1,500.

Mr. Miller moved that permission be granted the American Kennel Club for an exhibition during the continuance of the state fair on the following terms:

That all people connected therewith pay gate admissions; that no catalogues, score cards or advertising matter be issued in conflict with other contracts or rules made by the Board, and that for this privilege they pay the sum of \$100 on or before the first day of the fair; and further, that the Ohio State Board of Agriculture shall not be held responsible for any liabilities incurred by said kennel club. The motion was duly seconded, and on roll-call was unanimously adopted.

Mr. William A. Burke appeared before the Board and requested the loan of 2,500 chairs for use during the Colored Baptist National Convention at the Goodale Street Auditorium, September 15-20.

The secretary stated that request had been made for permission to held on the state fair grounds a barbeeue in honor of Governor Harmon soon after the state fair. Mr. Ganson moved that the request be granted and the motion was unanimously adopted.

At 4:45 o'clock p. m. a recess was taken and the Board went into session as the Board of Live Stock Commissioners. At 5:30 o'clock p. m. it reconvened and proceeded to the transaction of business.

The matter of appointing a chief of police at the coming state fair was discussed, and Mr. Cromley moved that R. R. Grieve be selected as

chief and Dan McManamy as captain of police. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

The secretary stated that Hon. C. E. Thorne, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, had extended an invitation to the Board to visit the station Wheat Field Day, Tuesday, June 22. Mr. McFarland moved that the invitation be accepted. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Beidler moved that the president and secretary be authorized to sign petition for the paving of 11th avenue east of Big Four tracks. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Dean moved than an invitation be extended to all ex-members of the Board to meet in reunion during the coming state fair. The motion was carried.

Mr. Cromley moved that the sum of \$300 be offered for best drilled fraternal organizations, above amount to be awarded as follows:

Best drilled	company	\$200
Second best	drilled company	100

On roll-call the motion was recorded as being unanimously adopted. Mr. Miller moved that Tuesday, August 31, be known as "Press Day" at the coming Ohio State Fair. The motion was carried.

Mr. Miller moved that there be extended to all members of the legislature an invitation to visit the state fair. The motion was adopted.

The secretary presented the application of Mr. John C. Calhoun for superinendent of state fair grounds. On motion of Mr. Cross said application was placed on file.

At 6.30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Beidler, the Board recessed until 9 o'clock a. m., June 16.

June 16, 1909.

The Board resumed its session at nine o'clock a. m., with Vice-president Miller presiding.

Propositions from the F. & R. Lazarus & Co., relative to show cases for women's building, were read, whereupon Mr. Cromley moved that said propositions dated June 5 and 12, covering certain show cases, be accepted, with the proviso that the Board secure possession of same by August 15 next. The motion was duly seconded by Mr. McFarland, and on roll-call was unanimously adopted.

Mr. McFarland moved that the building committee be authorized to purchase such additional show cases for above named building as may be necessary. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

The secretary presented and read agreement between Mr. Spellman and the State Board, with reference to free feature attractions. Mr. Cross moved that said contract be ratified. The motion was adopted.

The secretary presented and read agreement entered into between Mr. Spellman and the State Board relative to exclusive show privilege at the coming exposition. On motion of Mr. Dean said contract was ratified.

Mr. F. A. Alexander, representing the W. A. Snider estate, appeared before the Board relative to feed and forage concession at the coming Ohio State Fair. Mr. Alexander agreed that in lieu of no charge being made for this concession he would furnish feed to exhibitors at current market prices, and further, for the convenience of exhibitors, a full supply of feed would be stored on the fair grounds during the entire week of the fair. On motion of Mr. Cromley, Mr. Alexander's proposition was accepted.

At ten o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Beidler, the Board adjourned to meet on call of the president.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 13, 1909.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture met at 12 o'clock m., President Kilgore in the chair. On roll-call all members responded.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. A. C. Richards, representing the Capitol Construction Co., of Columbus, appeared before the Board with a proposition to make roads and walks on state fair grounds water and dustproof with a treatment of carbo-via. On motion of Mr. Cromley the matter was referred to the building committee, with power to act.

Mr. Miller moved that it is the sense of the Board that no cattle sales be allowed on state fair grounds until said cattle are subjected to the tuberculin test and found free from tuberculosis. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

At one o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Miller, the Board recessed until two o'clock p. m., at which hour it resumed its session.

The secretary reported that in pursuance to instructions and authority given him by the Board at meeting of June 15th, he had entered into and executed a contract with Windhorst & Company, of St. Louis, Mo., for lighting state fair grounds four evenings during the coming state fair for the sum of \$1,750, and that bond in the sum of \$500 had been given by said company as a guarantee of faithful performance of said contract.

The secretary reported that the American Kennel Club had advised that it would not accept the terms prescribed by the Board at a previous meeting for the giving of a dog show on state fair grounds during the fair.

The secretary also reported that in pursuance to instructions from

the Board, show cases had been purchased of the F. & R. Lazarus & Company, Columbus, Ohio, to the amount of \$1,620.

Mr. W. C. Gear, representing the Knonita Mfg. Company, was heard relative to securing for his company the disinfecting of grounds and buildings during the continuance of the state fair. The secretary was instructed to accept the lowest and best proposition for disinfecting.

Mr. W. A. Sands, manager of the Fourth Regiment Band, appeared before the Board with a proposition to furnish music at the coming fair.

Mr. F. P. Spellman appeared with a proposition to furnish music by Kopp's concert band. After a thorough discussion of the matter, Mr. Cromley moved that the Board employ concert or regimental bands. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Ganson the secretary was authorized to contract for such music as is necessary.

The secretary stated that he had received the following proposition from M. W. Savage, owner of Dan Patch and Minor Heir: Mr. Savage advises that he will give an exhibition mile on the state fair grounds, Tuesday, August 31, 1909, between Dan Patch and Minor Heir upon condition that the Board pay him 65 per cent. of all gate receipts collected up to five p. m. on said day, in excess of the average gate receipts of Tuesday, 1907 and 1908.

Mr. Ewart moved that the proposition be accepted. On roll-call the motion was adopted and the secretary authorized to execute contract.

Messrs. J. Y. Bassell, W. G. Benham and W. D. McKinney, of the Columbus Board of Trade, appeared before the Board and asked permission to use state fair grounds for the purpose of holding a Columbus Industrial Exposition one week during October. 1909. Mr. Bassell stated that his board would enter into contract with the Board of Agriculture, giving bond to leave grounds and buildings in as good condition as before the holding of said industrial exposition.

Mr. Miller offered the following resolution:

"Resolved: That the request of the Columbus Board of Trade for the use of the state fair grounds and buildings thereon, for the purpose of holding an industrial exposition in October or November, be granted, providing said Board of Trade inaugurate and promote, to the satisfaction of the State Board of Agriculture, 'Columbus Day' during the week of the state fair; said Board of Trade to do all things reasonable to induce the merchants and citizens of Columbus to join in making such a day one of the banner days of the state fair in point of attendance."

Upon call of the members the vote was recorded as being unanimous in the adoption of said resolution.

Mr. Jobe moved that the Board purchase 28 coin boxes and 26 turnstiles of the H. V. Bright Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for the coming fair, at price made to secretary of \$65 each for coin boxes and \$50 each for turnstiles. The motion was duly seconded by Mr. Dean, and on roll-call was unanimously adopted.

Mr. W. P. Conlin, representing the National Ticket Co., Cleveland Ohio, gave a demonstration of a combined coin box and ticket receiver, manufactured by above named firm.

Mr. Ewart moved that the Board purchase five coin boxes from the National Ticket Company, at its price of \$100. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jobe, the secretary was authorized to dispose of the old turnstiles to the best possible advantage.

Mr. McFarland moved that the building committee be authorized to make the necessary changes on fair grounds for the establishment of the new coin system. The motion was carried.

Mr. Cromley moved that a sum not to exceed \$600 be appropriated for the purchase of fireworks during the fair. On roll-call the motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cromley, the secretary and Mr. McFarland were appointed delegates to attend the National Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, at Portland, Orégon, August 16-17 next.

There being no further business before the Board, at 6:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Cross, it adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

Administration Building, State Fair Grounds, August 27, 1909.

On call of President Kilgore the Ohio State Board of Agriculture met at two o'clock p. m. On roll-call all members responded except Mr. McFarland.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Thomas Johnson appeared before the Board and requested permission to remove part of his Shorthorn herd on Thursday, September 2, at four p. m. Mr. Johnson stated that these cattle were entered at the Hamline, Minn., fair, and this early release would be necessary in order to reach above named point in time for exhibition. Mr. Ganson moved that the request of Mr. Johnson be referred to the member in charge of the cattle department, with the suggestion that, if possible, it be granted. The motion was adopted.

The secretary stated that he had corresponded with 31 different bands relative to furnishing music at the fair, and after careful consideration he contracted with Kopp's Military Band, of Cincinnati, for the sum of \$1,000. This organization consists of 35 first-class musicians and a lady vocalist.

The secretary reported that the Board of Trade was making good its promise to make a success of Columbus Day at the fair. He also

reported that turnstiles had been purchased and were being installed; that the Pain Pyro Co., of Chicago,, wished to put on a more elaborate program of fireworks than had been agreed upon and had made the following proposition, which he had accepted:

"That the Pain Pyro Co., of Chicago, would accept \$600, the amount appropriated by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, and the grand stand gate receipts on the evenings of August 30, 31, September 1 and 2, up to the amount of \$2,400, in payment of the four evenings' program of fireworks display in front of the grand stand. If a greater sum than \$2,400 was derived from such grand stand receipts, the same to belong to the Ohio State Board of Agriculture."

Mr. Jobe moved that the first six rows of grand stand seats be reserved and the seats sold at 50 cents each, and that box seats be sold at 75 cents during the evening performances. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Miller moved that the south section of grand stand be reserved at 50 cents and boxes at 75 cents during the afternoons. The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jobe it was agreed that buildings be kept open until 9 o'clock each evening.

On demand of interested companies, the Board resolved to change condition governing competitive drills so that each entrant would be privileged to drill its own tactics.

There being no further business before the Board, at five o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Beidler, it adjourned to meet on call of the president.

Administration Building, State Fair Grounds, September 2, 1909.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture met at 5 o'clock p. m., all members present, President Kilgore presiding.

Mr. Beidler introduced the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Resolved: That it is the sense of this Board that in order to meet the growing demands of the Ohio State Fair, and to better fit ourselves to perform the duties of conducting said fair, the members of this Board attend other state fairs and investigate the conduct thereof and report same at a future meeting of this Board; and that the proper expenses of said members in attending such fairs be paid."

On roll-call all members voted "aye" except Mr. Cromley.

At 5:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Cross, the Board adjourned to meet on call of the president.

Administration Building, State Fair Grounds, September 3, 1909.

The Board met at 3 o'clock p. m., all members present except Messrs. Beidler, Ganson and Cross; President Kilgore in the chair.

Mr. Frank P. Spellman appeared before the Board and requested that in view of the fact of the heavy rain on Friday, Children's Day, the Board reduce the contract price of the exclusive show privilege from \$2,500 to \$1,950. Mr. Cromley moved that the request of Mr. Spellman be granted. On roll-call all members voted "aye," and the motion was recorded as being unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ewart moved that the additional sum of \$100 be paid to Frank P. Spellman for music furnished by Kopp's Military Band. The motion was duly seconded by Mr. Jobe, and on roll-call was unanimously adopted.

Mr. C. W. Burkett, editor of the American Agriculturist, New York, appeared before the Board and requested permission to erect a concrete building on state fair grounds east of the agricultural hall, on the site occupied by his tent for newspaper headquarters. He stated that said building would be neat, attractive and ornamental to the grounds, costing not less than \$1,000, and agreed that the plans of said building would be submitted to the architect employed by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture for approval. He further stated that he had secured this permission in a letter from the former secretary, T. L. Calvert. After discussion, Mr. Cromley offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Be it Resolved: That it is the sense of this Board that if, after platting the grounds east of the agricultural building, it is concluded to devote such space for the use of newspapers, the American Agriculturist shall be given the corner lot nearest the east central building, now covered by its tent."

On roll-call the resolution was adopted.

At four o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Jobe, the Board adjourned to meet at call of the president.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 14, 1909.

On call of President Kilgore the Ohio State Board of Agriculture met at 10 o'clock a. m., all members responding to roll-call except Messrs. Beidler and Miller.

The secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting and they were approved.

The secretary stated that Mr. J. E. Gooding, who had the merry-goround concession at the recent Ohio State Fair, had requested that on account of rain on Children's Day, Friday, September 3, the contract price of said concession be reduced. Mr. Ewart moved that the price of said privilege be reduced from \$350 to \$300. The motion was duly seconded by Mr. McFarland and on roll-call was unanimously adopted.

The secretary stated that Mr. Tom Dempsey had made written application for rent of cattle barn for sale of cattle to be held November 4, he agreeing that said sale cattle be tuberculin tested in accordance with the rules of the Board. On motion of Mr. Cromley it was agreed that his request be granted, subject to the rules of the Board.

The secretary presented the matter of payment of the Old Guard for policing Grant cabin during the continuance of the recent fair. Mr. Ganson moved that the sum of \$100 be allowed for such services, and on roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

The secretary presented bill of E. E. Doty, amount \$100, for services in connection with civic society drills. Mr. Ewart moved that Mr. Doty be allowed \$50 for said services. On roll-call the motion was adopted.

The secretary presented and read a communication from Prof. Sherman, dean of College of Engineering, O. S. U., proposing to make complete survey and plat of state fair grounds for the sum of \$300, the work to be performed by students of the college under his personal supervision. Mr. Jobe moved that the proposition be accepted. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

The secretary presented and read a communication from the Columbus Cat Club, requesting the loan of poultry coops for its second annual exhibition to be held in Columbus February next. Mr. Ewart moved that it is the sense of the Board that no personal property on state fair grounds be loaned, except to state institutions and by the written consent of the governor. The motion was carried.

A 12 o'clock m., on motion of Mr. Cross, the Board recessed until 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour it resumed its session.

The secretary presented a protest in the horse department filed by W. S. Robinson, Mt. Sterling, Ohio, against the payment of first premium in class 145 coaching parade, won by Olentangy Stock Farm; class 137, equestrianism, won by J. B. Vance, Lockbourne, Ohio, and class 32, American carriage horses, won by Highland Forest Farm, Fulton, Ohio. Hearing on said protest was deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

The Institute Committee presented its partial report, in which places for holding institutes for the coming season were selected, and also a partial list of institute instructors. On motion of Mr. Cromley the report was adopted. On motion of Mr. Ganson the committee was granted an extension of time for the further selection of instructors.

Mr. Ganson moved that in accordance with agreement with the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, said body be permitted free use of the

state fair grounds for the purpose of conducting an industrial exposition to be held the last two weeks of June, 1910. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

The secretary stated that Miss Amelia E. Ludwig, of this city, had been awarded a premium in the art department, but the judge had reconsidered decision and awarded said premium to another exhibitor. Miss Ludwig requested that original decision stand. Mr. Ewart moved that the judge be sustained in her final decision. The motion prevailed.

Mr. M. M. Maxwell, secretary of the Ohio Good Roads Association, and Mr. Huston, vice-president of said organization, appeared before the Board with request that they be granted free use of one or two buildings on fair grounds for exhibition of road-building machinery at coming convention of above named organization, to be held in Columbus, October 26-29, inclusive. Mr. Maxwell stated that if request were granted they would improve 11th avenue from Big Four tracks to central gates, and also make needed improvements on roads in fair grounds. He further stated that this work would be completed with no expense to the Board, as the Franklin county commissioners had agreed to furnish necessary material and the exhibitors would provide the machinery to be employed in the work. Mr. Jobe moved that their request be granted. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Henry F. Romaine, Jr., contractor for woman's building, presented a bill for \$366.60 for authorized changes in construction of said building, and also a bill for \$370 for cinders used in cement work. Messrs. Dawson & Holbrook, architects of the Board, recommended that the latter bill be rejected. Mr. Ganson moved that the bill of \$366.60 be accepted, and that the Board concur in the architects' recommendation relative to the rejection of the bill of \$370. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ganson moved that a penalty of \$600, in accordance with terms of contract, be imposed upon Henry F. Romaine, Jr., contractor, for failure to complete woman's building within the specified contract time. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. F. T. Eagleson, special counsel of the attorney general's department, appeared before the Board and rendered a verbal opinion to the effect that the law did not authorize any compensation for services rendered by the treasurer of the State Board of Argiculture while acting in the capacity of such treasurer.

Mr. Holbrook, architect for the Board, read numerous suggestions as to improvements on fair grounds and buildings. Mr. Cromley moved that these suggestions be approved and Mr. Holbrook be authorized to prepare plans and estimates for same, these to include also necessary new buildings and proposed changes in the machinery, sheep and swine

buildings, and that he report same at next meeting of the Board. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

At 4:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Jobe, the Board adjourned to meet on call of the president.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 26, 1909.

Pursuant to call, the Ohio State Board of Agriculture met at 10 o'clock a. m., all members responding to roll-call except Mr. Beidler.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

In accordance with resolution passed at last meeting, the institute committee made report of its selection of instructors for the coming season. On motion of Mr. Cromley the report was ratified.

On motion of Mr. Ewart it was agreed that the Institute Normal be held in Columbus, November 16-17 next.

The secretary stated that he had consulted the attorney general with reference to insurance on fair ground buildings, and said attorney general gave as his opinion that it would be illegal to insure such buildings.

At 12:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Jobe, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock p. m., at which hour the Board reconvened and proceeded to the transaction of business.

In accordance with resolution passed at last meeting, the Board announced its readiness to hear evidence in the protest of W. S. Robison, Mt. Sterling, Ohio, against certain awards in the horse department. The secretary stated that all interested persons had been duly notified of said hearing. Mr. Jobe moved that inasmuch as Mr. Robison had failed to appear in person or by attorney, and no evidence being offered to sustain protest, the awards as made by the judges be approved by the Board. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ganson, Secretary A. P. Sandles was appointed as delegate to represent the State Board of Agriculture at the Farmers' National Congress convening in Raleigh, North Carolina, November 4th next.

Mr. Jobe moved that the Board extend an invitation to said Farmers' National Congress to meet in Conlumbus in 1910. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Cromley moved that each member and officer who attended state fairs as delegates of the Board submit written reports of such trips at next meeting. The motion was carried.

In pursuance with request made at last meeting of the Board, Mr. Holbrook, architect, submitted estimates of cost of proposed new buildings and improvements on fair grounds.

Mr. Miller moved that the secretary be authorized to negotiate for decorative plants to be placed in lakes on fair grounds. The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cromley, the architect of the Board was instructed to submit plans and specifications for coliseum and cattle washing barn at next meeting. The motion was adopted.

Mr. McFarland moved that it is the sense of the Board that the 1910 Ohio State Fair be held the first full week in September. The motion was unanimously adopted.

By common consent it was agreed that the Board as a body make an inspection tour of the serum farm at Reynoldsburg and the Ohio state fair grounds on October 27th.

At 5 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Dean, the Board adjourned to meet on call of the president.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 16, 1909.

On call of President Kilgore the Ohio State Board of Agriculture met at 7:30 o'clock p. m., all members responding to roll-call except Messrs Beidler and Ganson.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The secretary made report of his attendance at the recent meeting of Farmers' National Congress, held in Raleigh, N. C.

The matter of necessary appropriations for properly conducting the work of the Board was thoroughly discussed, whereupon Mr. Jobe moved that the Board petition the legislature to appropriate the sum of \$50,000 annually for the suppression and prevention of diseases among live stock. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Cromley, it was agreed that the present amount appropriated for the encouragement of agriculture was inadequate to meet the growing needs of the Department, and that the legislature be petitioned to appropriate the sum of \$35,000 annually, under above mentioned title.

Mr. Dean moved that the Board petition for the sum of \$6,000 annually for ordinary repairs and improvements on state fair grounds. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Miller moved that the Board petition the legislature to appropriate the sum of \$150,000 for the erection of additional exhibition buildings on the state fair grounds. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cromley moved that the legislature be petitioned to appropriate a sum sufficient to pay outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Board and accrued interest thereon. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Cross moved that the Board petition the legislature to amend the present institute law so that the sum of \$325 be available from each county for the purpose of conducting institutes, and that of this amount the State Board of Agriculture to receive \$200, the balance to be apportioned among the various institutes of counties, as now provided by statute. The motion was adopted.

The secretary presented the matter of payment of current year's dues in American Association of Fairs and Expositions. Mr. Dean moved that the secretary be instructed to make settement of said dues. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cromley the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: That it is the sense of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture that the officers of State Board, President L. W. Kilgore, Vice-president William Miller, Treasurer C. W. McFarland and Secretary A. P. Sandles attend American Association of Fairs and Expositions, held in Chicago, December 2, 1909, for the purpose of fixing dates for various state fairs and also to consider adoption of uniform classification of premiums and to discuss fair management in general."

Mr. Jobe moved that the opening date of the coming institute season be December 10, next.

At 11 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Miller, the Board adjourned to meet on call of the president.

FREMONT, OHIO, December 7, 1909.

On call of President Kilgore the Ohio State Board of Agriculture met at 11 o'clock a. m., and the following members responded to roll-call: Messrs. Beidler, Cromley, Cross, Ganson, Jobe, Miller and McFarland. In the absence of President Kilgore, Vice-president Miller was in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. C. D. Warner, of Chicago, Ill., representing the Cement Products Exposition Company, appeared before the Board with reference to erection of building for showing cement products at the Ohio State Fair. Mr. Warner stated that such a building was desired by cement manufacturers, as it would enable proper classification of cement products and add greatly to the value and interest of this class of exhibits. He further stated that his company would bear its proper share of the cost

of erecting the proposed structure. It being the sense of the Board that the proposition as outlined by Mr. Warner would be favorably entertained, on motion of Mr. Jobe, the secretary was instructed to secure written proposition or propositions from said Cement Products Exposition Company, relative to the erection of said structure.

Mr. McFarland, as chairman of the delegation to the recent meeting of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions, held in Chicago, made report of its proceedings.

In the matter of classification of live stock as recommended by the above association, Mr. Ganson moved that approval of same be deferred until next meeting of the Board. The motion prevailed.

The secretary stated that State School Commissioner Zeller was desirous that the Board erect a modern country school house on state fair grounds. If the Board would agree to erect such a building, the commissioner agreed to thoroughly equip it and give wide publicity to this feature of the exposition. Mr. Beidler moved that the secretary request Commissioner Zeller to appear before the Board at its January meeting and submit plans and specifications of said building and cost of same.

The secretary presented the request of Secretary J. Y. Bassell, of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, requesting change of dates for proposed Columbus Industrial Exposition. On motion of Mr. McFarland, consideration of same was deferred until next meeting of the Board.

The secretary presented request from the American Agriculturist that said publication be granted permission to erect building on state fair grounds. On motion of Mr. Beidler, the secretary was requested to ascertain from the architect of the Board the advisability of granting said request.

The secretary made report of the condition of the appropriation funds of the Department.

At 1 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Ganson, the Board recessed until 6 o'clock p. m., at which hour it reconvened and proceeded to the transaction of business.

Mr. Beidler moved that the secretary be requested to ascertain from the attorney general the legal right of the Board to permit any firm, organization or association, not strictly agricultural,, the use of the state fair grounds and buildings thereon. The motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cromley it was agreed that exhibits at the exposition to be held on the state fair grounds June next, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, be restricted exclusively to the manufactures and products of Columbus.

At 7 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Cross, the Board adjourned to meet on call of the president.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 11, 1910.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture met at 4:30 o'clock p. m., President Kilgore in the chair. On roll-call all members responded except Messrs. Beidler, Ganson and McFarland.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. J. W. Zeller, State School Commissioner, appeared before the Board and urged the propriety and necessity of establishing a model country school building on state fair grounds.

The secretary presented and read the following opinion from the attorney general, in reference to resolution of request passed at previous meeting:

"On examination of the laws relating to the powers and duties of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, I find no authority, expressed or implied, authorizing any such use of the Ohio state fair grounds and buildings. Since our Supreme Court holds that state officers have only those powers and duties which are specifically granted or necessarily implied, and since the use mentioned in your letter does not have to do with the encouragement or promotion of agriculture in the state of Ohio, I must advise you that you are without authority to permit such use of the Ohio state fair grounds and buildings."

He stated that he had notified Secretary J. Y. Bassell, of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, as to this opinion, and that a committee from that body was in waiting to be heard by the Board. Upon being admitted the committee, through its secretary, Mr. Bassell, stated that the Chamber of Commerce had already expended large sums of money in promoting said proposed Industrial Exposition, and desired to ascertain what, if any, action could be taken to have said decision of the attorney general so modified that the Board could legally grant said Chamber of Commerce the use of the state fair grounds and buildings thereon. The matter was thoroughly discussed by all present.

The secretary made report of receipts and expenditures of the 1909 Ohio State Fair.

Mr. Miller, chairman, made the following report:

"To the State Board of Agriculture.

"Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned, beg leave to submit the following report:

"Under the now existing law governing the Ohio Department of Agriculture, all receipts, with the exception of those pertaining to the state fair, are de-

posited in the state treasury, and the secretary of the Board is required to file with the auditor of state monthly and quarterly statements as to its financial transactions. Your committee examined the books and vouchers with reference to these funds, and found same to agree with statements filed. Under the statute the Board may retain from state fair receipts a sum sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of conducting the exposition, and is required to immediately certify the balance remaining into the state treasury. In accordance with above we find that there has been deposited with the state treasurer the sum of \$17,037.97, profits of the last exhibition. Checks and vouchers with reference to the state fair funds were carefully compared and found to agree. A full report of all the financial transactions of the Board was found in the permanent financial records.

"Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd) WILLIAM MILLER,
G. E. JOBE,
P. G. Ewart,
Auditing Committee."

Mr. Cross moved that said report be approved. On roll-call the motion was unanimously sustained.

The secretary presented and read a protest filed against the payment of per capita allowance of the East Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society. Action in the matter was deferred.

At 6:30 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Cromley, the Board recessed until 11:00 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, January 12.

January 12, 1910.

Pursuant to recess adjournment, the Board met at 11 o'clock a. m., with all members present except Messrs. McFarland and Beidler.

In the matter of granting use of state fair grounds to the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, in accordance with opinion of the attorney general, Mr. Ganson made the following motion: That the Columbus Chamber of Commerce be requested to submit its request in writing for the use of Ohio state fair grounds, and that said written request specify details and nature of the proposed industrial exposition and its full scope, and date of same, and what indemnity would be given for the protection of said state fair grounds. On roll-call all present voted "aye" and the motion was recorded as being unanimously adopted.

At 11:30 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Dean, the Board recessed until 8:30 o'clock a. m., Thursday, January 13.

January 13, 1910.

The Board resumed its session at 8:30 o'clock a.m., with all members present except Mr. McFarland.

The secretary called attention to the fact that two agricultural societies in Scioto county had filed their annual reports for the year 1909

with the Board, and each was desirous of securing the per capita allowance due that county. He further stated that representatives from these two societies were present and desired a hearing before the Board. The hearing being granted, each society, through its representatives present, stated its claims for recognition by the state board. At the close of the hearing, Mr. Beidler moved that the matter be referred to the committee on credentials. The motion prevailed.

Mr. E. C. Foote, of the East Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society, appeared before the Board relative to protest against his society receiving its per capita allowance. He stated that he had received the \$100 in question, but it was for the purpose of covering his expenses as president of said society, and that no part of the money was intended for compensation for services rendered. Mr. Foote made the following signed statement:

"In answer to protest filed by Mr. George Lang against the Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society receiving per capita certificate because of having paid myself, E. C. Foote, \$100 out of the funds of said society, I hereby declare that said sum was paid in lieu of expenses incurred by me as president of said society.

(Sgd.) E. C. FOOTE."

Mr. Dean moved that Mr. Foote's explanation be accepted and protest be not sustained. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Holbrook, architect of the Board, made report of the advisability of permitting the American Agriculturist to erect a building on the Ohio state fair grounds.

Mr. Jobe moved that permission be granted the American Agriculturist to erect said building, subject to the rules and approval of the Board. On roll-call the motion was unanimously adopted.

The secretary presented and read the following communication from the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, relative to proposed industrial exposition, to be conducted under its auspices on the Ohio state fair grounds.

"State Board of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

"Gentlemen:—Acting upon the instructions of your Board, as embodied in the resolution this day adopted in reference to the application heretofore made by the Chamber of Commerce of this city for the use of the state fair grounds for the purpose of an industrial exposition, I am authorized on behalf of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce to submit the following for your consideration:

"The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Columbus, Ohio, respectfully asks permission of your honorable Board for the use of the state fair grounds, and such of the buildings thereon as may be needed, for a period of two weeks

from and after June 21, 1910, for the purpose of exhibiting the manufactured products of this city.

"The object of this exposition is to acquaint the people of our city and surroundings with the great variety of the implements and machinery of an agricultural and mechanical nature that are here manufactured—a display in the success of which the people of any city might well be proud.

"In setting up and exhibiting to our people the products of our mills, factories, shops, etc., our manufacturers have in mind only the advancement of the best interests of our city.

"The Chamber of Commerce is very solicitous in making this exhibition a success in every particular and there is no other place available for such a display other than the state fair grounds.

"If this request is granted and the grounds are placed at our disposal for the time named, the Chamber of Commerce will execute to your Board a bond in whatever sum may be held sufficient, indemnifying your Board against any loss, cost, damage or expense of any nature arising from any cause in connection with the exposition. Furthermore, if, in the opinion of your Board, other and additional insurance should be taken upon any of the buildings or permanent structures on the ground for covering the time of the exposition, we will upon word from you to that effect, have such insurance written.

"We also agree, at our own cost, to put the grounds and buildings at the conclusion of the exposition in as good order and condition as they were at the time the exposition opened and to save your Board free and harmless from any and all costs or expense arising by reason of or growing out of the use of the same.

"We would be glad, in case you think it advisable, to have a committee appointed by your Board to act with us in an advisory capacity; if, however, you should not deem this advisable, we should like to appoint some members of your Board on some of the committees in charge of the exposition that your Board might be represented in all that we may hope to do for the success of the undertaking.

"Appreciating very highly the consideration you have heretofore been pleased to show us and trusting that we may have a favorable reply from you in regard to this request, and awaiting your pleasure, we remain,

"Very respectfully yours,

"(Sgd) Columbus Chamber of Commerce,
"W.M. G. BENHAM, President."

Mr. Cromley moved that permission be granted to the Columbus Chamber of Commerce for the use of the state fair grounds in holding thereon an industrial exposition of the nature and scope expressed in said written request dated January 12, upon its compliance with all conditions which it has included in said request, and any other reasonable request the Board may incorporate; and that further the secretary be instructed to submit a copy of said written request and a copy of this resolution to the attorney general, to ascertain whether or not granting of said request is in violation of law. The motion was duly seconded by Mr. Jobe, and on roll-call was unanimously adopted.

At 10 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. Dean, the Board adjourned to meet on call of the president.

Crop and Live Stock Statistics

AS ESTIMATED BY THE

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

From Returns Received From Its Corps of Regular Township Crop and Stock Correspondents During the Year 1908.

The Division of Crop and Stock Statistics is one of the most important of this department, having some fifteen hundred volunteer correspondents and an efficient corps of clerks to promptly compile and publish these statistics.

The chief purpose of these reports is to give the farmer information that will aid him in disposing of his crops and stock to best advantage. That this may be accomplished special advance sheets are monthly furnished the press of the state and leading agricultural journals of the country, while later the detailed report giving results by counties is issued and widely circulated.

Published herein are the monthly reports which have special reference to acreage or the total estimated production for the state. Following these reports will be found tables showing wheat and corn production from 1850 to the present year, inclusive, together with a range of prices, the average prices for each year, and the same by a series of ten years; tables showing the number of live stock in the state as returned to the Auditor of State; agricultural statistics as returned to the Secretary of Agriculture by county auditors, and ten-year comparative tables of the different crops of the state.

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Crop and Live Stock Statistics May, 1909

The following report represents the estimated area and condition of the crops named, as computed from the returns received from the official correspondents of the Department:

WHEAT—Prospect compared with an average 66	per c	ont
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SPRING BARLEY—Area sown compared with last year 87	per c	ent.
WINTER BARLEY-Prospect compared with an average 71	per c	ent.
BARLEY—Total area—		
Sown last fall 28	per c	ent.
Sown this spring 72	per c	ent.
RYE—Prospect compared with an average	per c	ent.
OATS—Area for 1908 as returned by township assessors1,271	886 a	cres
" Area sown this year compared with 1908 104	per c	ent.
" Estimated area for the harvest of 1909	119 a	cres
CLOVER—Average date of seeding	Marcl	a 25
" Acreage sown compared with last year 103	per c	ent.
HORSES-Losses during winter and spring 1.7	per c	ent.
CATTLE-Losses during winter and spring 1.4	per c	ent
SHEEP-Losses during winter and spring 2.7	per c	ent
HOGS-Losses during winter and spring 2.3	per c	ent.
BERRIES-Prospect compared with an average 84	per c	ent.

The present wheat prospect shows a slight improvement since the issuance of the April report, being now estimated at 66 per cent. compared with an average, as against 62 per cent. reported one month ago. The prospect varies greatly over the state, ranging from 18 per cent. in Warren County, to 101 per cent. reported from Brown County. In thirty-two counties the estimated prospect is below 60 per cent.; eighteen counties report from 60 to 70 per cent.; fourteen counties have a fair prospect, ranging from 70 to 80 per cent.; eleven counties report from 80 to 90 per cent.; ten counties estimate the prospect between 90 to 100 per cent.; two counties report that the present prospect is for a full average crop, while, as stated above, Brown County estimates the prospect at better than an average. No material damage by insect pests has been reported. Many correspondents note the abandonment of wheat fields. The general prospect is most discouraging and the harvest will fall far short of a fair average.

As anticipated, the area seeded to oats is greater than that of one year ago, due principally to the failure of wheat. Last year the township assessors reported 1,271,886 acres sown to oats, and the Depart-

ment's official correspondents now estimate that in comparison with that area the present acreage seeded is 104 per cent., or 1,324,119 acres.

A large acreage of clover has been seeded.

Berry prospects are estimated at 84 per cent., compared with an average.

Live stock generally in good condition, with no unusual losses during the winter and spring.

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	Wheat.	at.	້ວ 	Clover.	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Berries
Countles.	Damage by Hessian fiy.	Damage by other insects.	Average date to a seeding to days after March I.	Acresse sown compared with last yest.	Losses during winter and spring.	Losses during winter and apring.	Losses during winter and spring.	Losses during Winter and spring.	Prospects com- pared with an average,
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
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Crop and Live Stock Statistics July 1, 1909

The following report represents area and condition of the crops named, as compiled from returns received from the regular correspondents of the Department:

Wheat—Prospect compared with an average
"—Area sown last fall
• •
Flowed up this spring 5 per cent.
" —Estimated area for the harvest
Barley—Prospect compared with an average 85 per cent.
Rye—Prospect compared with an average
Oats—Prospect compared with an average 96 per cent.
Corn—Area in 1908
"—Area this year compared with 1908102 per cent.
" —Total estimated area for 1909
"—Prospect compared with an average
" —Damage by cut worm
" Damage by white grub
Clover—Damage by white grub
Potatoes—Area in 1908
"—Area planted this year compared with 1908 99 per cent.
" —Estimated area for 1909
"-Prospect compared with an average 93 per cent.
Tobacco—Acreage compared with last year115 per cent.
Timothy—Prospect compared with an average 88 per cent.
Pastures—Condition compared with an average 98 per cent.
Horses—Condition compared with an average 96 per cent.
Colts—Number compared with an average 94 per cent.
Cattle—Condition compared with an average 96 per cent.
Calves—Number compared with an average 93 per cent.
Wool—Clip compared with last year 97 per cent.

Ohio's wheat harvest is now generally in active progress, and from the returns of the official correspondents of this Department it is estimated that it will produce 77 per cent. of an average yield. One month ago the prospect was reported at 73 per cent. compared with an average. The acreage to be harvested is one of the smallest in a number of years past. as it is now estimated that 9 per cent. of the original area seeded last fall was plowed up this spring, leaving but 1,296,098 acres remaining for the harvest. This is a shortage of 590,862 acres in comparison with the area harvested in 1908. From these statistics it is readily apparent that the crop of 1909 will fall far short of that of the preceding year. Heavy and continued rainfalls prevailed during the month of June and this has re-

tarded harvest, in many fields the ground being so soft that it was impossible to enter with machines. Many correspondents note damage by joint worm.

Oats are in excellent condition, having advanced 5 points since the issuance of the last report. The present prospect—96 per cent. compared with an average—is most encouraging, and as the area seeded is greater than that of 1908 an abundant harvest should result.

A large area has been planted to corn, it being estimated at 2,875,814 acres, an increase of 68,919 acres over the area of 1908. Under favorable conditions this should result in one of the heaviest corn productions in Ohio's history. The present prospect is estimated at 88 per cent. compared with an average. The plant generally is small, but a fine stand. The correspondents report no material damage by cut and grub worms. Owing to frequent rainfalls during the past month, proper cultivation has been impossible.

The area planted to potatoes is approximately the same as last year, being estimated at 115,277 acres. The prospect is reported at 93 per cent. compared with an average, an increase of 9 per cent. in comparison with prospect on corresponding date of 1908.

Live stock generally in fine condition. Pastures excellent.

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Countles.	Prospect compared with an average.	Area sown last	Plowed up this	Estimated area for the harvest.	Prospect com- pared with an average.	Prospect com- pared with an average.	Prospect com- pared with an average,	.80el ni 1908.	Area tris year compared with 1908,	Total eati- mated area for 1909.	Prospect com- pared with an average.	Damage by cut-worm.	Damage by white grub.
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REPORT ON THE AREA AND PROSPECTS OF WHEAT, CORN, POTATOES AND OTHER CROPS, JULY 1, 1909—Concluded.

	Clover.		Potatoes.	86		Tobacco.	Timothy	Pas- tures.	Horses.	Colts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Wool.
Countles.	Damage by White grub.	Area in 1908.	Area planted this year com- pared with 1908.	Retimated area.	Prospect com- pared with an average.	Acreage compared with last year.	Prospect com- pared with an average.	Condition com- pared with an average.	Condition compared with an average.	Number com- pared with an average.	Condition com- pared with an average.	Number com- pared with an average.	Clip compared with last
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Crop Statistics, October 1, 1909

This report presents the first official estimates made in bushels of the grain crops harvested this year, and which are made from the results of actual threshing reported by the regular correspondents throughout the several townships of the state. The condition or prospect of crops not given in bushels is by percentage comparison with a full average:

WHEAT—Estimated area harvested
-Product per acre estimated from threshers returns business
"—Total estimated product for 190927,355,142 bushels
" —Quality compared with an average87 per cent.
"—Crop of 1908 still in producers' hands
OATS—Area as returned by township assessors
"—Product per acre as estimated from threshers' returns32 bushels
"—Total estimated product for 1909
" —Quality compared with an average91 per cent.
BARLEY—Fall and spring:
"—Area as returned by township assessors21,622 acres
"—Product per acre estimated from threshers' returns22.3 bushels
"—Total estimated product for 1909493,365 bushels
"—Quality compared with an average89 per cent.
RYE—Area as returned by township assessors58,376 acres
" -Product per acre estimated from threshers' returns16.2 bushels
" —Total estimated product for 1909946,569 bushels
" —Quality compared with an average92 per cent.
CORN—Prospect compared with an average87 per cent.
" —Cut up for fodder
"—Average date for cutting for fodderSeptember 18
POTATOES—Total yield compared with an average89 per cent.
TOBACCO—Condition compared with an average97 per cent.
PASTURES—Condition compared with an average89 per cent.
APPLES—Prospect compared with an average

Ohio's wheat area for current year's harvest as reported by the township assessors was 1,711,047 acres. Official correspondents of this Department now estimate that the average yield per acre was 16 bushels, giving a production of 27,355.142 bushels for the state as a whole. Compared with the harvest of 1908 this is a shortage of 1,600,354 bushels. The average yield per acre this season is slightly in excess of that of last year, but the exceedingly low acreage harvested has reduced the general production. For the past five years, not including the present harvest,

Ohio's wheat production has been as follows: 1904, 21,090,222 bushels; 1905, 32,462,786 bushels; 1906, 39,279,680 bushels; 1907, 30,918,367 bushels; 1908, 28,955,496 bushels. These figures clearly indicate that Ohio's wheat acreage must necessarily be greatly increased should it hope to produce a normal crop. The quality of the grain varies greatly over the state, the general average being estimated at 87 per cent. Reports show that 10 per cent. of the crop of 1908 remains in producers' hands. In many sections of the state wheat seeding has been completed, while a large number of correspondents report this work as being retarded by dry weather and the late maturing of corn. Where the plant is showing above ground the reports are generally most favorable as to its condition. Some few correspondents note the fact that an unusually large acreage has been sown for next year's harvest, but unless the acreage is materially increased the 1910 production will show no great improvement over that of the present season.

The estimated area seeded to oats, as shown by the township assessors' returns, was 1,592,167 acres, and from this area has been produced 51,284,720 bushels, an average yield of 32 bushels per acre. Compared with the harvest of 1908 this is an increase of 16,920,740 bushels. The acreage harvested far exceeds that of the previous year, due principally to the failure of wheat. The quality of the grain is satisfactory, being estimated at 91 per cent. compared with an average.

Rye shows a production of 946,569 bushels for the state as a whole Corn prospects are estimated at 87 per cent. compared with an average. Early frosts are reported generally over the state, but no material damage has resulted. The present corn area being greater than that of last year, together with a more promising prospect reported than on the corresponding date of 1908, should result in an increased harvest.

It is estimated that the yield of potatoes will equal 89 per cent, of an average.

Apple prospects are estimated at 45 per cent. compared with an average.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON THE ACREAGE AND PRODUCT OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY OFFICIAL REPORT OF 1996. SVETAGE. пя Per cent Quality com-pared with Total estimat-ed product for 1909. Oats. .eurns. 2282728278872887288228822882288728877887788778 Bushels Product per acre estimat-ed from threshers' re-enrut Acres. 28, 459 1175 28, 459 1175 28, 459 1175 28, 459 1175 28, 450 117 seasors. -88 didanwoi -rea as re-turned by :05128121812181218 7323218121812181218 2000 may Crop of 1908 still in pro-ducers' hands. 4040<u>7</u>202100 :#3 Per cent Per cent. an average, Quality com-135, 108 45, 108 45, 108 46, 108 47, 108 48 Bushels Wheat. ed product for 1909. Total estimatcurns. Bushels cpreshers' re-Product per acre estimat-ed from Estimated area harvested. Athens
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Aleron	27,589	Ħ	237.479	28	, K	42,291	38	2,000	88
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Muskingum	19,339	18	348.102	85	•	20101	38	097,788	88
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Seneca	46,464	28	836.352	8	, E	9,466	88	37,576	88
Shelby	26.447	12	317.364	2	35	170,20	33	1,066,791	83
Stark	42.646	61	810 274	8	3 6	2,5	₹1	1,190,421	8
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OF WHEAT, OATS,	Pastures.	Condition compared with an aver- age.	u
	Tobacco.	Condition compared with an aver- age.	Per cent. 110 110 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120
ACREAGE AND PRODUCT CROPS, OCTOBER 1, 1908.	Potatoes.	Probable total yfeld com- pared with an average.	Per
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Average per centTotals	150	86	Sept.	8	8	28	<i>1</i> 3

CROP STATISTICS

November 1, 1909

The following report indicates the acreage and condition of the crops named, as computed from the returns received from the official crop and live stock correspondents of the Department:

Wheat—Area sown last fall as returned by township assessors1,711,047 acres
"—Sown this fall compared with last year101 per cent.
" -Estimated area seeded for the harvest of 19091,721,030 acres
" -Condition compared with an average83 per cent.
" -Average date of seeding September 27
Alfalfa—Area in 1908 as returned by township assessors16,236 acres
"—Area compared with last year95 per cent.
" —Estimated area in 1909
"—Total tons produced per acre from all cuttings3
— Total estimated product for 190940,921 tons
"—Number of cuttings this year3
Rye—Area sown last fall as returned by township assessors58,376 acres
"—Sown this fall compared with last year
"-Estimated area seeded for the harvest of 191053,269 acres
"—Condition compared with an average
Corn—Prospect compared with an average
Buckwheat—Prospect compared with an average87 per cent.
Clover Seed-Prospect compared with an average
Potatoes—Area planted as returned by township assessors132,013 acres
" -Average product per acre94 bushels
"—Total estimated product for 1909
"—Affected by rot
Hogs—Condition compared with an average
"—Number to be fattened compared with 1908
Commercial Fertilizers—On what per cent. of wheat ground used65 per cent.

Ohio's wheat area for the 1910 harvest, as estimated by the official correspondents of this Department, shows but a small increase over the original area sown for the harvest just past, being reported at 1,721.030 acres, as against 1,711,047 acres last year. The area seeded is such that even though the yield per acre should be far above an average, Ohio cannot hope to produce a normal crop. The condition of the growing plant is estimated at 83 per cent., compared with an average. Early sown wheat is in a promising condition, but a greater part of the area was seeded late, and on many fields the plant is just appearing above ground, while reports of its poor condition are general over the state. Cool weather has

seriously retarded its growth, and should we have an early winter there is grave danger that the plant will not have attained sufficient strength and growth to withstand its rigors.

The statistics on alfalfa show that the total estimated production this year was 12,134 tons in excess of the crop of 1908. The average number of cuttings and the average production per acre are the same as reported last year.

The area seeded to rye is estimated at 53,269 acres, 91 per cent., in comparison with the area seeded for the 1908 harvest.

Corn prospects show an improvement of 3 per cent. during the past month, being estimated at 90 per cent., compared with an average. While some correspondents report that the crop is not husking out as well as anticipated, the results generally as to quality and quantity are most satisfactory, and the total production will exceed that of last year.

The total production of potatoes for the state is estimated at 12,371,015 bushels. Compared with last year this is an increase of approximately three million bushels.

			Whęat.					Alfalfa	fa.		
Countles.	Area sown last fall as re- tall as re- turned by township as- sessors,	Sown this fall compared with last	Estimated area seeded for the harvest of 1910.	Condition com- pared with an average.	When sown days after September 15.	Ares in 1908 as returned by township as- sessors.	Area compared With last year.	Estimated area.	Total tons pro- duced per acre from all cuttings.	Total estimat- ed product for 1909,	Number of cuttings this year.
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		Affected by	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000
WHEAT AND RYE, NOVEMBELL 1, 1909-	Potatoes.	Total estimat- ed product for 1909.	Bushels. 23,450 24,048 25,048
	Pot	Average prod- uct per acre.	Bushels 152
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S.S.	Clover Seed.	Prospect com- pared with an average.	7 2 2 1.846212223 22222222222222222222222222222222
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OF AGRIC	Corn.	Prospect com- pared with an average.	Per central series
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CROP STATISTICS

December 1, 1909

The following report presents an estimate of corn production for the present year, and the condition of other crops as computed from returns received from the official crop correspondents of the Department:

WHEAT—Condition compared with an average
CORN—Area planted in 1909 as returned by township assessors3,050,325 acres
" —Average yield per acre
" —Total estimated product for 1909
" —Put into silo4 per cent.
" —Average date cribbing beganOctober 18
CLOVER—Area sown in 1908 cut for seed
" —Average yield per acre
APPLES—Probable total yield compared with an average43 per cent.
TOBACCO—Probable average product per acre839 pounds
CATTLE—Number being fed for spring market compared with last
year
SHEEP—Number being fed for mutton compared with last year74 per cent.

Exceptionally fine weather during a greater part of the past month has tended to greatly improve the growing wheat, its condition being now estimated at 93 per cent., compared with an average, an advancement of 10 per cent, since the issuance of the last report. Last month correspondents generally expressed grave fears that, owing to late seeding and unfavorable weather conditions, the plant would be unable to attain sufficient growth and strength to withstand severe weather, but this has been allayed by the remarkable growth during the month of November. While the condition of wheat at this time is most promising, in anticipating the result of the future harvest, due consideration must be given to the exceedingly small area seeded. The damage to the plant by Hessian fly and grub worm is so slight that no estimates of same are published. The amount of the crop sold as soon as threshed is estimated at 43 per cent. Compared with the condition of wheat as reported on the corresponding date one year ago, its present condition shows an improvement of 33 per cent.

The early predictions of a bountiful corn harvest are now fully verified. The estimated corn area, as returned by the township assessors, was 3,050,825 acres, and from this has been produced 121,127,532 bushels, an average production per acre of 39 bushels. Compared with the esti-

mated harvest of 1908 this is an increase of 17,497,786 bushels, the heaviest production since 1906. Correspondents report the quality of the grain as most satisfactory. It is estimated that 4 per cent. of the crop was put into silo. The average date of cribbing was October 18.

The yield of apples, as compared with an average, is estimated at 43 per cent.

Tobacco production per acre is estimated at 839 pounds.

Compared with last year the number of cattle being fed for spring markets is estimated at 69 per cent.

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HE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON THE ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CORN	3 0年11年12 7000年 1500年111日150 1 1600
OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF	

	Sheep.	Mo. being fed for mutton compared with last year.	T 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
	Çattle.	No. being fed forspringmark- et compared with last year.	P : 346 - 35 - 35 - 35 - 35 - 35 - 35 - 35 - 3
	Tobacco.	Probable aver- age product per acre.	Pounds, 900 900 11,100 650 888 888 733 733 733 650 860 860 860
	Apples	Probable total yleid com- pared with an average.	P. 1. 4. 4. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
	Clover.	Average yield per acre.	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##
	ี ซี	Area sown in 1908 cut for seed.	9.5 1.1128252522
ON THE ACKEAGE 3 DECEMBER 1, 1909.		Date cribbing began days after Oct. 1.	D 28.228.258.2588.35888.358883588835888358
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CROPS DE	Corn.	Total estl- mated prod- uct for 1909.	Dushels. 1,075.500 1,075.5
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DI		Damage to growing crop	Per Cent. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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35	24,183,430	8.6	2	68	112,192,744	30	\$	47
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TABLE SHOWING_THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION AND PRICE OF WHEAT AND CORN BY DECADES.

Decades.	Average bushels of wheat.	Average bushe per acre.	Range of price per bushel.	Averag: price per bushel.	Average bushels of corn.	Average bushels per per acre.	Range of price per bushel.	Average price per bushel.
1850 to 1860	20,023,460	12.29	\$0 58 to \$2 00	\$1 00	64,920,369	33.4	\$0 24 to \$0 90	\$0 48
860 to 1870	17,584,085	10 91	60 to 3 50	1 61	68,930,426	32	27 to 1 29	8
1870 to 1880	24,656,959	13.29	85 to 2 15	1 27	99,986,129	38.5	38 to 1 05	25
1880 to 1890	34,038,945	13.21	71 to 1 50	1 00	90,991,979	33.5	30 to 87	45
1990 to 1900	38,042,989	15.19	48 to 1 45	11	89,648,770	32	18 to 77	38
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AVERAGE PRICES OF OTHER FARM PRODUCTS THAN WHEAT AND CORN IN THE LOCAL MARKETS OF OHIO FROM 1855 TO 1907 INCLUSIVE.

·	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Hay.	Potatoes.
	Per Bush.	Per Bush.	Per Bush.	Per Ton.	Per Bush,
1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1877 1878 1879 1878 1878 1888 1889 1889	\$1 35 58 67 76 69 60 1 36 1 51 1 52 37 1 00 87 1 51 1 20 90 98 1 00 98 1 00 98 86 61 1 51 1 20 90 98 1 00 98 86 61 81 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	\$0 29\\\ 46 36 57 43 36 57 43 37 38 32 27 22 27 25 43 37 38 37 32 38 37 32 38 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	\$0 70 1 58 82 86 86 48 76 1 35 56 81 1 1 62 82 82 84 87 74 4 54 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	\$14 71 21 00 13 46 15 38 17 73 12 62 11 85 16 34 17 16 28 00 12 63 19 76 11 80 12 63 19 76 11 80 11 80 11 80 11 80 11 80 11 80 11 80 11 80 11 80 11 80 11 80 11 80 11 81 11 81 11 81 11 81 11 81 11 81 11 81 11 81 11 81 11 90 11 98	\$1 07 67 46 50 48 53 88 40 97 45 55 74 66 49 28 48 57 49 43 60 65 75 80 55 44

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Exhibiting the number of Horses, Cattle. Mules, etc., Sheep and Hogs returned to the Auditor of State's Office by the several County Auditors, for the years 1908 and 1909, as required by Section 1049, Revised Statutes, and to provide for the publication of the same, as provided by Section 173, Revised Statutes.

Adams	COUNTIES	Number of Horses.	ses.	Numl	Number of Cattle.	Number of Mules.	oer of les.	Number of Sheep.	ep.	Number of Hogs.	er of
5.388 5.281 9.386 8.982 290 349 8.284 10.287 7.577 7.536 13.189 105 113 38.607 10.287 4.756 9.019 27.170 71 8.548 86.95 10.287 4.766 8.801 18.021 23.2 254 46.274 46.274 9.71 4.704 4.704 11.143 11.824 2.246 253 76.085 1.002 1.003 18.021 18.24 2.46 2.53 76.085 1.004 1.1147 1.1034 11.148 11.148 3.47 46.24 46.24 46.24 46.24 46.24 46.24 46.24 46.24 46.24 46.24 46.24 46.24 46.24 47.74 46.24 47.74 46.24 46.24 46.24 47.74 46.24 47.74 46.24 47.74 46.24 47.74 47.74 47.74 47.74 47.74 47.74 47.74 47.74 47		1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
4 4,704 4,611 15,208 15,485 198 105 115,208 15,485 100 113 100 113 100 113 100 113 100 113 100 113 100 113 100 113 100 113 100 113 114	Adams	5.368	5.281	9.366	8.962	280	349	8.284	8.074	10.386	7.088
10.257 7.577 7.557 7.577 7.577 7.577 7.577 7.577 7.577 7.577 7.571 7.577 7.571 7.577 7.571 <t< td=""><td>Allen</td><td>9,603</td><td>10,111</td><td>15,208</td><td>15,435</td><td>188</td><td>165</td><td>22,366</td><td>23,801</td><td>30,782</td><td>24,061</td></t<>	Allen	9,603	10,111	15,208	15,435	188	165	22,366	23,801	30,782	24,061
4,756	Ashland	7.577	7,536	13,050	13,198	100	113	39,607	40,899	17,072	13,823
4,704 8,470 8,704 8,704 8,704 8,704 8,704 8,704 1,224 1,224 2,64 8,605 1,224 1,224 2,64 8,605 1,504 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,103 1,104 1,103 1,104 1,103 1,103 1,104 1	Ashtabula	10,282	10,101	26.110	27,170	12:	8	8,548	8,459	5,200	3,353
8,495 8,573 18,025 18,247 246 253 76,060 11,147 11,147 11,147 11,147 11,147 11,147 11,147 11,147 11,147 11,144	Athens	407.40	6,7,0 0,7,0	9,019	9,310	818	128	40,2/4	47.8US	20,785	1,977
1.7342 7.180 11.143 11.806 320 405 8.340 4.264 4.264 4.264 4.264 4.264 4.264 4.264 8.340 4.264 4.264 4.264 4.264 6.72 6.16 5.748 111,440 11,116 11.524 16.744 6.74 6.70 10.24	Rolmont	9,070	203	18,133	12,912	248	953	780,087	20, 00	200	6 500 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
1, 147	Brown	7.349	1.00	11.143	11,808	320	35	8.340	9,20	21,224	17,589
4 261 4 533 11 566 11 524 106 57 478 11,400 11,116 16,224 16,746 544 501 22,416 11,400 11,116 17,431 544 501 22,416 7,017 1,1196 17,431 644 610 22,416 8,895 10,019 19,066 19,352 234 683 17,88 17,88 8,683 8,723 15,737 14,791 160 274 28,747 18,081 18,772 22,901 23,73 10,198 17,448 40,248 40,88 18,081 18,777 22,901 23,748 40,88	Butler	11.147	11.024	15.733	14,699	572	614	9.367	9 121	28.858	22,801
11,032 11,116 16,224 16,746 474 501 22,416 11,440 11,834 17,106 17,343 544 601 22,416 9,895 10,013 13,529 12,336 694 698 17,839 9,895 10,013 13,529 12,336 694 698 17,839 8,876 8,733 15,70 19,73 19,94 27,73 19,94 27,74 17,428 18,757 22,901 23,462 402 41,34 4,747 17,083 18,556 17,640 18,065 17,48 18,34 16,594 10,476 10,926 19,947 18,945 365 519 11,600 10,476 10,926 19,947 18,345 365 519 11,600 10,476 10,926 19,947 18,345 365 519 11,600 10,476 10,926 23,462 402 41,800 12,248 10,476 10,9	Carroll	4.261	4.533	11.566	11.524	105	105	57.478	62,172	8,235	6.418
a 6.54 6.54 6.55 a 6.895 10.013 11.546 17.546 6.684 6.83 2.555 a 6.587 6.703 11.556 12.356 664 6.83 2.845 a 6.587 6.703 15.72 14.791 160 245 6.87 a 6.587 6.703 15.72 14.791 160 245 6.87 17.428 16.819 12.256 19.32 12.49 18.87 17.88 18.78 17.428 16.819 12.250 19.173 160 245 246 246 247 246 49.622 17.88 18.74 47.74 47.89 18.74 47.74 47.89 18.74 18.74 47.74 18.89 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74 18.74	Champaign	11.032	11,116	16.224	16.746	474	501	22,416	24.607	35,397	29,544
a 6985 7,037 11,195 11,354 544 563 3,894 a 6,645 6,703 13,757 14,791 160 274 23,763 8,687 6,703 15,757 14,791 160 244 29,743 8,687 6,703 15,757 14,791 160 245 49,683 8,687 8,733 15,252 12,118 101 246 49,683 7,095 7,236 10,496 10,813 402 41,747 44,747 10,476 10,926 10,496 10,813 174 182 48,901 10,323 10,6926 10,496 10,813 174 182 48,901 10,323 10,6926 19,947 7,776 18,991 189 23 12,286 10,323 10,6926 19,947 11,891 365 519 11,600 4,543 4,543 4,543 4,544 4,543 4,543 11,600	Clark	11,440	11,834	17,106	17,431	544	61 0	22,525	25,265	29,545	26,779
a 9.895 10.013 13.529 12.356 66.43 69.89 10.013 13.529 12.356 66.43 69.89 10.013 13.529 12.356 66.43 27.4 28.758 17.88 27.89 17.89 28.856 47.47 14.791 160 246 49.622 22.801 17.81 10.1 84.74 47.74 47.74 18.855 10.665 17.8 47.4 47.74	Clermont	7,017	7,037	11,195	11,354	544	583	3,984	4,114	14,543	9,768
a 6649 10,019 19,006 19,532 234 274 278,733 R 683 8,723 15,257 19,173 160 179 38,565 R 683 8,723 15,257 12,118 101 84 40,622 R 683 18,777 22,842 402 410 84 47,47 R 683 18,777 22,842 402 41,624 40,625 83 16,501 R 74 10,476 10,496 10,813 66 174 182 49,621 R 676 8,785 10,496 10,813 66 174 182 49,621 R 74 10,476 18,681 16,891 18,685 174 18,691 116,654 116,654 116,654 40,654 40,654 116,654 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,664 116,6	Clinton	9.895	10,013	13,529	12,356	663	869	17,826	18,435	51,608	42,370
8.687 8.77 14,791 160 246 49.885 8.688 8.77 15,757 14,791 160 246 49.825 17.428 16,819 12,522 12,118 101 245 49.625 17.428 18,757 22,901 23,462 402 413 5,51 18.676 7.286 10,646 10,813 66 83 16,54 18.741 18.742 18,045 174 182 18,544 18,517 10.323 10.692 23,34 40 18,045 11,600 87,18 10.323 10.692 23,48 17,74 18,484 365 519 11,600 10.323 10.692 23,577 14,100 24,548 36,517 11,600 87,18 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600 11,600	Columbiana	9,649	10,019	19,096	19,352	234	274	28,763	29,935	11,048	8,531
17,428 16,723 15,270 19,173 160 245 49,622 17,081 18,757 22,901 23,462 400 40 40,422 1,095 7,285 10,640 17,640 18,664 17,640 18,664 </td <td>Coshocton</td> <td>6,587</td> <td>6,703</td> <td>15,757</td> <td>14,791</td> <td>169</td> <td>179</td> <td>93,685</td> <td>98.618</td> <td>12,392</td> <td>9,259</td>	Coshocton	6,587	6,703	15,757	14,791	169	179	93,685	98.618	12,392	9,259
17,428 18,772 22,902 23,462 402 403 404 404 405	Crawford	8,683	8,723	15.200	19,173	160	245	49,622	50,653	26,244	23,568
7,095 7,290 22,901 23,402 413 16,594 8,766 8,956 17,640 18,065 174 83 16,564 10,476 10,926 17,640 18,065 174 182 48,901 10,476 10,926 19,947 19,891 186 233 18,517 10,476 10,692 23,637 15,164 365 519 11,600 10,476 10,692 23,637 15,164 365 519 11,600 10,476 10,692 23,637 15,164 365 519 11,600 10,476 14,170 14,174 18,184 9,566 233 18,576 10,692 23,657 14,188 18,526 34 40 18,010 10,667 10,667 18,741 19,034 45 41 15,701 10,67 10,67 10,667 11,665 14,369 1,369 1,243 2,575 10,692 10,67	Cuyahoga	17.428	618,01	12,532	12,118	105	ž:	4,747	786,4	2	25.4.3
8,676 8,986 17,640 18,045 17,4 18,94 18,74 <t< td=""><td>Darke</td><td>12,081</td><td>18,707</td><td>108,22</td><td>23,402</td><td>204</td><td>514</td><td>100,001</td><td>0,130</td><td>44,474</td><td>30,157</td></t<>	Darke	12,081	18,707	108,22	23,402	204	514	100,001	0,130	44,474	30,157
6,847 5,725 6,947 7,176 18 12,295 12,295 10,476 10,826 19,947 19,891 189 233 12,295 10,323 10,626 19,947 19,891 189 233 18,517 10,323 10,627 18,943 18,516 305 519 11,600 1,4100 14,774 17,73 17,18 18,526 34 40 16,008 4,545 4,547 17,73 17,18 18,526 34 40 16,008 10,067 10,657 18,741 19,006 577 573 17,598 10,067 10,657 14,906 577 573 17,598 16,708 10,657 10,456 10,4906 577 573 17,598 16,709 10,923 10,456 10,456 10,724 107 129 39,020 10,923 10,456 10,523 12,645 10,646 113,465 113,465	Delance	080,7	0.00	11.130	10,010	31	35	1000	10,078	10,02	2 200
10,476 10,926 19,947 19,891 186 233 18,517 10,000	Delaware	2,070	0 10 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	6,04	10,000	7 00	202	10,006	19,769	200.0	5,482
10,323 10,692 23,637 15,164 365 519 11,600 7,490 7,774 18,943 18,345 303 310 18,048 7,490 7,773 7,781 18,526 34 40 16,088 10,667 10,687 14,685 14,906 45 41 5,788 10,67 10,687 14,685 14,906 577 398 75,898 10,67 10,687 14,685 12,744 44,589 1390 12,44 17,777 16,923 15,535 12,719 14,906 577 398 75,898 16,923 15,545 16,425 16,441 17,764 14,390 1,243 2,575 9,920 10,442 20,159 10,724 107 139 39,020 4,773 4,750 10,232 12,66 10,61 118,451 118,451 8,630 8,650 8,870 18,256 10,023 10,06 21,829 <	Fairfield	10,476	10.926	19.647	19.891	180	233	18.517	18.526	35.587	28,293
14,100 14,174 18,943 18,345 303 310 8,718 4,490 7,773 17,73 17,83 18,526 34 40 16,088 4,543 4,557 18,741 19,034 45 274 15,701 10,067 10,677 14,806 577 573 17,785 16,523 15,555 12,719 11,965 40 57,899 16,523 15,455 16,456 14,369 1,390 1,243 27,589 16,523 16,455 16,456 16,456 14,369 1,390 1,243 2,555 16,523 16,455 16,456 10,724 107 129 39,020 9,449 9,589 18,071 17,765 140 113,451 10,484 113,451 8,796 8,596 17,323 16,223 12,244 99 118,451 118,455 10,023 140 113,405 118,456 118,456 118,456 118,456 118,456 <td>Pavette</td> <td>10,323</td> <td>10.692</td> <td>23.637</td> <td>15.164</td> <td>365</td> <td>519</td> <td>11,600</td> <td>14.423</td> <td>48.277</td> <td>45.344</td>	Pavette	10,323	10.692	23.637	15.164	365	519	11,600	14.423	48.277	45.344
4,548 7,773 17,183 18,526 34 40,088 4,543 4,554 4,574 10,087 18,741 19,034 45,4 15,088 10,067 10,687 14,836 14,906 577 573 17,767 10,067 10,687 14,836 14,389 1,390 1,243 75,767 10,692 10,455 10,724 10,775 10,776 10,776 12,43 75,767 10,692 10,452 20,724 10,776 10,776 12,43 2,575 4,773 4,776 10,072 12,765 10,7 12,9 30,020 8,796 8,185 12,029 12,204 99 118,48 8,69 8,706 8,099 15,980 16,255 101 89 15,829 8,609 15,980 15,865 110 89 116 6,68 8,609 15,980 13,96 116 6,68 116 6,68	Franklin	14,100	14,174	18,943	18,345	303	310	8,718	11,118	21,764	18,778
4,544 4,544 9,781 9,005 205 274 15,701 10,067 10,657 14,905 14,906 577 47 15,701 10,067 10,657 14,905 14,906 577 573 17,767 15,513 15,535 12,719 11,953 13,390 1,243 2,575 16,920 10,422 20,159 10,774 14,006 17,767 129 9,449 9,548 18,071 17,765 140 187 48,448 4,773 4,756 18,69 10,281 10,232 128 109 113,451 8,568 8,769 9,830 8,870 9,830 8,870 96 21,820 8,509 11,944 11,396 89 116 6,496 166 66	Fulton	7,490	7,773	17,193	18,526	34	4	16,088	14,066	23,186	13,334
5.623 5.579 18.741 19.034 45 41 5.288 10.067 10.687 14.896 577 575 17.786 17.786 15.923 15.455 12.719 11.955 407 575 575 9.920 10.445 15.456 16.456 16.456 17.239 1.243 2.555 9.449 9.588 18.071 17.765 107 129 39.020 4.773 4.776 10.023 12.04 99 118.451 48.448 8.156 17.323 16.456 00.223 128 109 113.451 8.156 17.323 16.456 002 596 21.630 8.607 8.077 11.394 11.396 89 116 6.6486 8.608 8.607 11.944 11.396 89 116 6.6486 6.6486	Gallia	4,543	4,584	9,781	9,905	205	274	15,701	18,302	5,131	3,574
10.067 10.657 14.835 14.906 577 577 577 577 577 577 578 17.767 75,899 75,899 75,899 75,899 75,599 75,599 75,557 120 76,899 76,724 107 129 39,729 75,757 129 25,757 107 129 39,020 25,757 107 129 25,757 107 129 25,757 107 129 25,757 107 129 25,757 107 129 25,757 107 129 25,757 107 129 25,757 107 129 25,757 107 129 25,757 107 129 25,757 107 129 25,757 109 113,461 113,461 113,461 113,461 113,461 113,461 113,461 113,461 113,461 113,262 109 115,829 116,829 116,829 116,829 116,829 116,829 116,829 116,829 116,829 116,829 116,829 1	Geauga	5,623	5,579	18,741	19,034	3	41	5,288	5,772	3,683	2,969
5.513 5.535 12,719 11,953 401 398 75,898 16,922 16,422 20,159 1,390 1,243 2,575 9,449 9,568 18,071 17,765 140 187 48,448 4,773 4,776 10,232 129 199 118 48,448 7,789 8,186 12,029 12,204 99 118 8,669 8,659 9,830 8,870 16,820 96 21,820 8,600 8,600 15,829 15,826 113,86 86 11,88 8,600 8,600 15,944 113,94 113,94 113,96 116 66,496	Greene	10,067	10,657	14,935	14,908	222	573	17,767	20,502	32,347	30,943
1.0.923 15,459 1.5450 1.243 2.55.5 9,920 10,452 20,724 107 129 2.55.5 9,449 9,568 18,071 17,765 140 187 48,448 4,773 4,773 10,023 128 109 113,451 7,692 8,185 12,029 12,204 99 118 8,636 8,796 8,586 17,323 18,456 902 596 21,630 3,653 3,796 9,830 8,970 92 99 15,829 7,773 8,100 15,944 11,396 89 116 56,498	Guernsey	5.513	5,535	12,719	11,953	401	200	75,989	81,709	5,406	3,683
9,4920 10,462 20,159 20,724 107 129 39,020 9,449 9,688 18,017 10,232 140 187 48,488 4,773 4,750 10,261 10,232 128 109 113,451 8,769 8,166 1,204 99 118 8,686 8,764 8,666 1,232 16,456 602 596 21,630 8,653 3,769 9,830 8,870 92 99 11,829 8,600 15,929 15,870 81 31,406 81,620 8,600 8,600 15,944 11396 89 116 64,488	Hamilton	15,923	15,455	15,464	14,369	1,390	1,243	2,575	2,042	208.6	6,625
4.749 9.509 18.01 17.05 140 134.01 13.45	Hancock	026.6	10,402	801,02	427,02	201	87	28,020	20,092	170'AS	27,770
4,773 4,773 10,720 10,220 113,100 7,692 8,185 12,029 12,204 99 118 8,636 8,796 17,323 16,456 602 596 21,620 21,620 3,653 3,769 9,830 8,970 92 99 11,829 7,173 6,989 15,625 101 81 31,405 8,500 8,007 11,944 11,396 89 116 56,488	Hardin	9,449	200	13,0,1	17,780	190	200	46,446	100,044	34,998	670°/7
8,796 8,586 17,323 16,455 602 596 21,632 8,365 3,376 9,830 8,970 92 99 15,829 15,829 15,826 101 81 31,405 8,500 8,007 11,944 11,394 89 116 66,498	Harmson	1,7	25.0	10,201	19,502	98	851	110,101 8,838	806.8	2000	1,020
3,653 3,769 9,830 8,970 92 99 15,829 8,571 95 81 131,405 81 11,396 89 11,945 89 11,945 89 11,945 89 11,945 89 11,945 89 11,945 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89	Highland	200.00	96.5	17,393	16.455	808	200	21.620	22,858	40.313	32,631
7,173 6,989 15,980 15,255 101 81 31,405 8,500 8,500 8,007 11,944 11,396 89 116 56,498 .	Hocking	3,653	3.769	9.830	8.970	85	66	15,829	16,518	5,661	4.374
8.500 8.007 11.944 11.398 89 116 56.498	Holmes	7,173	6,989	15,980	15,255	101	81	31,405	29,017	18,419	14,151
and a section of the	Hufon holio	8,500	8,007	11,944	11,398	68	116	56,498	. 54,576	13,443	9,552

Jefferson	5,997	5,787	20,191	11,343	27.	169	47,609	51,067	17,882	4,576 17,864
Knox	0,020	4.498	6,593	6,469	28	25	3,657	3,753	1,711	1,295
authorice	3.658	3.559	7,719	7,647	400	391	1,815	1,701	4,228	2,797
Licking	12.827	13.110	24,005	25,571	203	229	106,371	116,034	27,322	20,800
Logon	10.384	10.908	15.451	16,126	280	283	37,551	49,514	32,558	24,419
	10 135	10.040	19 400	19.682	47	42	17.245	17.188	7.330	5.738
Table 1	2,514	27.2	0060	9.334	5	Z	2.185	2.077	8.602	6.510
M-4:	0.00	707	10,01	18 824	300	318	91 939	91,870	43 010	35 690
Magaison	10.1	000	17,00	18,203	276	984	10.201	18,805	680	8,50
Manoning	10,2,1	020	12.190	12,086	1981	080	75,027 75,004	20,02	20 129	96 781
Marion	000,0	000.	10,101	10,410	200	404	0.00	91,000	20,100	7,033
Medina	3,411	7/17	000,00	10,470	0 0	25	004,140	007.06	80,0	780
Meigs	4,170	0.1.5	00,00	12,807	707	1221	0000	20,400	2,000	101
Mercer	10,573	018,01	770,077	//0'01	96	271	13,240	13,490	000,10	10,100
Miami	11,766	12,118	13,055	13,826	18	200	2,048	5	19,230	10,400
Monroe	4,399	4,392	11,358	12,108	54.	3	12,678	10,147	94.48 6::-	700,0
Montgomery	15,863	16,543	17,437	16,520	445	587	7,894	3,007	23,456	20,979
Morgan	4.619	4,590	11,384	10,946	3	47	70,951	82,889	4,198	2,734
Morrow	7.939	8,126	11,927	12,838	112	129	20,890	75,936	13,386	11,080
Miskingim	8 638	8,703	21.452	20.257	301	310	94.642	106,342	10.469	7.469
Noble	4 549	4 657	13 804	13.553	2	7.7	58.867	66.886	5.431	3.367
	070	28.2	7,500	1007	8	38	8 019	6 683	6 455	5,083
Ottawa	0,04	2,00	010	0000	25	25	200	2,050	11.970	8,418
Faulding Building	760,0	184.7	0,0,0	0000	717	100	0000	20076	10,01	7,410
Perry	6,166	0,208	13,512	118,21	100	\$ 8	700,00	108,40	200	620,1
Pickaway	10,671	11,121	20,971	19,287	335	399	0,980	9,422	38,730	31,280
Pike	3,999	3,936	2,957	6,233	291	286	4,875	4,633	8,163	5,634
Portage	8.749	9,622	19,144	19,948	74	<u>&</u>	16,302	16,463	7,212	6,034
Preble	10.635	10,945	15,630	15,386	650	672	7,147	7,275	39,979	31,317
Putnam	9.136	9.566	14.571	14.881	81	84	13,142	14,039	32,472	25,111
Richland	9.460	9.627	16.368	16,979	247	300	44,621	46,966	20,230	17,197
Ross	10 985	10.815	17.440	17.644	216	240	11.563	14.754	30.481	29.211
Sandusky	000	853	11 769	13.311	72	42	16.902	16.817	21.673	17.646
Coioto	490	5,57	8 637	8 880	630	672	808	155	7 121	5.747
Scioto	275.0	1000	277	18,050	140	200	42 482	44 785	33 795	93 775
Seneca	11,70	1000	200	200	25	39	210	200	20,00	18.05
Suciby	000,4	00,4	27,470	14,00,10	200	36	200	100,01	800.00	18,00
Stark	14,048	14,021	27,45	200.	007	35	800'01	20,104	20,00	
Summit	969'6	9,485	7857	17,12/	OII	000	200	0,10	777,0	9
Trumbull	10,080	10,120	25,708	20,00	27	777	10,004	700'01	#07'0'	0,020
Tuscarawas	8,424	8,070	19,430	17,731	173	791	33,457	53,293	20,10	8,913
Union	8,551	9,177	14,039	14,900	155	147	30,999	40,357	34,207	460'AZ
Van Wert	9,296	9,787	11,464	10,836	158	128	12,806	12,048	908'90	17,688
Vinton	2,507	2,778	5,770	6,658	240	197	19,195	21,883	2,531	1,738
Warren	9.279	9.425	12,911	12,114	280	525	7,281	8,010	26,672	20,896
Washington	6 949	7.013	14.501	15,058	191	164	33,362	37,648	5,726	4,000
Wavne	12 285	12.506	22,722	23,458	391	457	20,284	20,084	24,168	20,285
Williams	7 353	7 114	14.450	15.083	120	129	26.027	23.244	22.067	12,384
Wood	11.145	102	18.041	17,681	130	141	15.515	14.585	31.795	26.770
Wrandot	2,000	8 747	11,943	12,558	158	148	62.212	72.694	27,739	25,012
	20.1			2001						
Total	755 361	765 032	1.306.994	1.307.528	21.083	22.334	2.464.794	2.808.203	1.652.589	1.320,755
TOTAL	->-	1								

Horses, 9,671 increase; cattle, 534 increase; mules, 1251, increase; sheep, 143,409 increase; hogs, 331,834 decrease.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

		Wheat.			Rye.		Bucky	Buckwheat.
Countles.	Acres sown for harvest 1908.	Bushels pro- duced 1908.	tot nwo served. 1909.	Acres sown for 1908.	Bushels pro- duced 1908.	Acres sown for 1909.	TOT nwos settle sown for	Bushels pro-
The state of the s	72727 72727	26.28.88.88.89.86.91.13.89.86.89.88.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.	\$ 980.00 \$ 9.00	######################################	42.43 1 24.14.550.44.1517.65.44 89.144.143 88. 88. 88. 88. 88. 88. 88. 88. 88. 88	8558888855848511288888888888888888888888	1 14 4 28 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Louines	019.22	440,273	AT) '69	929	110,6	393	-	102

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2583	923	85	200 m	S	12	194	200	စဆ ရွ	8 n H	107	25.5	7	17.	12	2 13	Z 8	86	2,178	3.5	321	평'	200	32	∞¦		13,752
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3,545 161 536	, 1 89	1,8 1,83 1,53	~ 청 , 영 , 연 , 연	8,1,6 06,1	12, 487	1,20	4, 7, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,	550 550 550 550 550 550 550 550 550 550	88.88 88.64 88.04	1,981 3,310	883 845.4	20.308	4.8.	8,	1,887 1967		35	88.00 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	18,040	40,598	25) (C.)	388.8	4,556	8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8	613,671
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28,767 6,103 9,870	8, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	2,52,11 2,22,02,11 2,22,02,11 2,22,02,11 2,22,02,11 2,22,02,11 2,22,02,11 2,22,02,11 2,22,02,11 2,22,02,11 2,22,02,11 2,22,02,12 2,22,02 2,20 2,2	18.640 18.857 18.867	12,334 2,004	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 26 25 25 26 25 25 26 25 26 26 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	82.11 22.11	8, e, t	1000	. 8.7. 88.8.	13,966	13,630	27.88 22.886 23.886	30,518 41.662	15.00 00.00	46,464	28,447	19,960	86. 86.	388	11,909	18,8	\$ <u>\$</u> \$	147.691	16,788	23,345	1,711,047
97.911 149.536																										28,965,496
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Huron Jackson Jefferson	Knox Lake	90	Lorain Lucas Madison				Morgan	Muskingum Noble	Ottawa Paulding	Perry. Pickaway.	Jike	Preble	Richland Ross					Tumbull	Total a was	'an Wert	Vinton	Warren	Wayne	Williams	Wood	Totals

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STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL ST

		Oats.			Winter Barley.		is:	Spring Barley.	
Countles.	Acres sown 1908.	Fushels pro- duced 1908.	-fee (eath- mwoa (be) mwoa (be) for 1909.	Acres sown 1908.	Bushels pro- duced 1908.	Acres (esti- mwos (basin for 1809.	Acres sown 1908.	Bushels pro- duced 1908.	Acres sown for 1909;
Adams Allen Allen Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashlanize Belmont Clarmont Clermont Clermont Clermont Clerwood Crawfood Crawfoo	24,168 24,168 24,168 26,106 26,287 27,106 27	4.25.23.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	원권국 64 중1843 당마도의학원 4청14 8	2440 2250 1122 18,116 116 116 261 261 261 261 261 261 261	22 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	888 121 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	14,972 286 1,220 286 700 700 110 889 1,1710 1,045 1,04	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
F 6 7	7,586 11,171 11,171 11,583 11,140 18,090	86.78 57.84 57.84 862.613 1.69.114 1.69.114 1.09.64 1.09.64	25,005 25,607 19,010 1,514 1,130 1,130 1,130	පිසි ආශසි ස	1.695 1.695 1.088	11 88 17 17	2 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	60 7,647 600 75 65,916 28	2 2488888 17.7

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8	10,065	11,534	1.875	10,128	080,28 7,28 7,28 7,28 7,28 7,28 7,28 7,28 7	16,196	38,613	16,696	70.00	38.	43,821	87.5	19.368	2,019	18,509	2,509	16,382	85.00 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	1.436	19.912	16,31	2,0,5	1,136	28.55	\$2,327	2.5 2.5	18,320	18,41	10.01 10.801	41,677	ž	10,24	22,47	27.28	23,102	1,592,167
1,120,667 33,1	18	181	200	200	200			121	200	86	ş		398	158	752	140	77	25	95		513	912	88	98.1	829	268	38	619	38	516	25	- 882 882 883	98	198		34,363,980 1,592,167
	28.78	180	9,130	146,692	486,338	283,089	867,111	410,727	200,318 200,000	12,475	792,300	380,561	141.056	17,758	552,762	27.140	458,174	87.183	11,506	804,770	74,513	746 776	12,683	987,788	838.678	703,450	686.609	360.619	200,500 200,000	956.516	27.4	70,822	1,046,805	677.651	47,682	88

Tons pro-duced 1908.

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	Corn.	Pounds broom brush pro- duced 1908,				200	3300	2001	20.840		1,500				1,675	•								€,000			:	
	Broom Corn.	Acres planted 1908,	:	00		-		•	8		•			8	×0						:			9				
ned.	Corn.	Acres planted (estimated) for crop of 1909.	, of	288		34	919	77	208	25	ģs	1,697	12	1,617	디路	2	987		8	179	4,037	188	8	8	4	252		
ICS—Contin	Ensilage Corn.	Acres planted 1908,		365	4,254	34	33	265	800	183	₹8	1,690	4	1,594	#	83	78		<u> </u>	600	196.5	4 5	88	<u></u>	2	788	ኤ	
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—Continued		Acres planted (estimated) to dor Tol (981	78,867	181 181 181	16.372	20,384	19.410	66.40	61.577	52,745	88.88 18.88	16.832	25.25	6,646	35.515	39.203	15,52	4,882	56,299	21.174	988	56,087 15,987	15,634	83.651	34,813	82.41 41.918	67.518	22,158
AGRICULTU	Corn.	Bushels (shelled) produced 1908,	854,571	20,000 883,171	451.487 26.487	2,149,990	659.836	1,418,488	2.328.250	1,868,306	2 242 796	541,896	1 276 118	609	2,987,610 1,098,047	1,325,430	1 968 520	1,421,492	1,814.794	476.817	27,26	2,346,950	391.447	1,994.647	1.239.487	2,359,492	1,402,436	920,776
		Acres planted 1908,	2.364	23,166	13,490	45,303	17,123	50,347	12.83	43,541	888	15,306	25,25	6,87	88.88	36,6824	15,083	36,576	66.88 98.58	17,71	8,125	15,89	14,040	42.964	45.55	52,380	61.788	22,141
		Countles.	Adams	Ashland	Ashtabula	Auglalze	Belmont	Butler	Carroll Champafen		Clinton	e	Coshocton	Cuyahoga	Deflance	Delaware	Erie Feirfeld	Fayette	Franklin	Galifa	Geauga	Green	Hamilton	Hancock	Hardin	Henry	Highland	Holmes

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Countles.	Acres planted 19081	Bushels pro- duced 1908,	Acres planted 1908.	Pounds pro-	Acres planted 2001	Bushels pro- duced 1908,	Acres (eath- mated) for crop of 1909.	Acres planted 19081	Bushels pro- duced 1908.	
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Henry Highland Bocking	222	3,500	740	8 ::	E 88 E	8.400 48,541	25 4 26 4 26 26	1	88	

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Efolmes Euron Backson Soffenson	Knox Lawrence Lawrence Licking	Lorein Luces Madeon Mahoning	Marion Medina Mercer Mani Moroe	Montgomery Morgan Morrow Muskingum	Noble Ottawa Paulding Perty Pickaway	Portage Preble Purlam Richland Ross	Seneca Shelby Stark Summit Trumbull	Van Wert Vinton Warien Washington Wayne Wayne Willams Wood Wandot	Totals

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	Onions	 D8:	Meadow	·		Clover	.•	
Countles.	Acres planted 300t	Bushels pro- duced 1998.	Acres in grass other than clover) 1908.	Tons of hay produced 1908.	Астев grown 1906.	Tons of her besulved	to alsand seed oro- .8061 beaub	Acres plowed ander for manure 1908.
Adams Allen Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashland Athens Brown Brown Brown Clarmpulgn Clarmpulgn Clarmpulgn Clarwort Clurmont Clurmont Clumblana Coslumblana Coslumblana Coslumblana Crawford Crawford Doffance Defance Defance Defance Franklin Fra	81 1 9448 8448 HUNE 44520 1	2,010 2,653 2,663 2,665 2,665 1,000		44444444444444444444444444444444444444	4,6181.1	4.12.4.0 %, 8.4.11.4.2.0.0.0.13.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	8888 11. 12881 1288 8888 11. 1881 1288 8888 12. 1888 1888	설흥등 • 교급용 등 6 등 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Hocking			17,611	15,516	1,114	1,286	<u> </u>	2

≈8.45	88	-	5	1,087	38	66	151	1,519	14 9 758	38			1 36 0	312	¥.8	8	88. 88. 88.	100	200.4	9	1.544	<u>\$</u>	8.4	-	32	T, 66	7,898	9 2	137	1,216	76,809
9,907 12,118 14 3,362	1,329	17,118	10.0	16.826	17.280	5,592	112	9,273	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1,217	12,994	816	3,183	10.303	13.616	2.088	1.2	14,441	9,212	222	14,000	72,00	263	4,921	17,776	88	2,106	10.868	18,668	19,367	806,974
18,870 31,022 874 6,140	6.77 1.119	16.783	17.096	12,207	7,258	Z,733		25.11 25.11		3,717	22.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00	2.100	77.00	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3	10,882	9.378		27.599	13,964	1,179	19.397	16.506	1.688	6,107	27,380	- -	27.6	2,23	21,167	25 SS	1,132,515
18.887 22.108 303 4.142	.988 787 88	11.454						10,843	622 792	1.976	13.634 5.634	1.566	14.130	61.970	11.647	6.440	18,211	8.83	10,937	1.449	16,647	12.193	1.159	4,983	15.239	42	11.76	26.049	17,786	18,567	974.041
28.28.28 28.28.28 28.28.28 28.28.28	17.245	64,503	4.54 5.45 5.45 5.45 5.45 5.45 5.45 5.45	18.862	\$6.483	30.11	27.600	19,635	88.88 88.88	29.018	37,792	88.015	88	22.5	18,562	84.179	26.442	32,644	21,571	28.243	16,104	62.114	88	43,933	87,387	13.850	27.558		35.627	88.33 86.33	2,567,364
19.967 29.587 119.740 80,048	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	67.272	36.731	16,632	2 2 2 3 3 3	26.968	20 E	15,008	82.410 19.999	27.562	26,921 45,206	33,280	15.82	12,996	10.410	27,483	20,601	23,139	18,487	13.585	12,822	46.302 33.65	62.535	41,276	27,979	19.246	22,305	25.576 25.092	25,516	18,528 18,670	2,168,404
19,967 29,587 118 600 800,048	266	- 65	820	16,	₹ 8	183	:i¥	200	# F		1.150 46.206	32,289	15.37		475	640	- 2	260	82	286	133	918	- 686	4	0.57,979		នា	1.914 87.576	X	837 256.286 12,610 18,670	1,344,191 2,168,404
<u> </u>	824,356 14,	7,626	3.80	1,644	25.550	8,965	20		1 090	72	8 1.150 46.206	con t	15,321 22,891		475	55,640	2,990	260	230	1,2%	125	315	- 989	1,110	27,979		E .	× ×	9	65.0 61.0 78.35 78.35	2,168,

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	JIV .	Alfalfa.		Flax.		Tob	Tobacco.	Milk.
Countles	Acres grown fn 1968.	vad 10 anoT 3081 ni	Астев воwn 1908,	Bushels of seed 1908,	Pounds of State 1908.	Acres planted 19081	Pounds pro- duced 1908.	bios anolist Tor allos 3061 san
Adams Adams Allen Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashland Athens Athens Bugistze Belmout Clark Cartoll Clark Clark Clarwoord Crawfoord Condense Gallia Gallia Gearnse Ge	に	, 4 , 4 , 4 , 4 , 4 , 4 , 4 , 4 , 4 , 4	2 o	8,707 4 100 20	187,600	2, 658 858 9 1 1, 488 858 9 1 1, 658 1	2,317,759 1,076 1,076 1,936 1,936 1,936 1,936 1,130 1,453 1,130 1,130 1,130 1,130 1,130 1,144 200 21,146 200 1,146 200 21,146 21,146 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	1, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25

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			98	159,488	900 76	41,000	1,000	1,400		. KK 19K		19.400	6,221.470	200 OE	200,200,10		938.670	0	80.0	51,46	4.960.137		7,000	907 900	067,100	154,266		88	98		1,482,485	250,000			42,880,296
			67	187	5	3		N		-414		88	A.128	181 25	TOT 'OT		22			912	7.845		67			822			-10		98.	193			60,987
81.800														6																		19,000			288,002
1,024	•••••••••					9		•		3		•		7	. :	2	10								-			**	q			Sign			5,325
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1	_	-	142		202	38	918	972	87.5	103	8	998		2 016	199	22	123	102	22	231	25.00	25.5	1.187	200	270	165	1 60		22			10 27	145	288	\$2,138
Lie Lie	g	3	142	:	767 - 207 -		-		224	24	•	382		:						130 231 56 56					_		_	200	227			01		404	

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	Butter	ter.	Срееве	ege.	Eggs.	_
Countles.	Pounds made in home dairies 1908.	Pounds made in factories and cream- eries 1908.	Pounds made in home dairies 1908.	Pounds made in factories and cream-son is 1808.	Number dozen produced 1908.	Mumber dozen Pop de dose Joor 1908,
Adams	375,988	11,200			865,039	8,000
Allen Asbland	627,720 688,150	99,310	19,110	24.250	1,071,914	
Ashtabula	635,596	28 88 88 88 88 88	3,065	1,988,826	1,042,596	838
Atliens	843,680	810,840	1,500	BOT	1,067,660	150
Relinont Brown	25.25	96.88	4,610		1.154.510	2008
Butler	699,883		12,755		114,429	91
Carroll	380,614	180,983	nna,a		664,445	200 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8
Clark	529,108	2,950			485,915	
Clermont	342.602	28.50	RET		768 980	
Columbiana	600,655	110,890	150	246,168	919,239	1,800
Crawford	684,812	Att for		200,481	1H,H6	
Cuvahoga	564,111	8,70 8,70	200	900	548.407	e
I)eflance	39:30	74.860		200,50	1,069,583	27
Delaware	314,000	2,975	824.862	23	327.870	250,000
Fairfield	703,418	61,030			1,196,663	
Favette Franklin	862.136	508.			790.717	007
Fulton	1,886,070	112,300	168,606	696,525	1,264,744	
Geauga	77.990	185,559		815.978	755,624	
Greene	6:16	135,000	3,000		796,170	5,020
Guernsey	538.073 538.073	8.310	906		315, 622	13 200
Hancock	828,780	6.085	.002		1,040,436	100
Figureson	378.445	76,490	000	8	624,950 450,985	10,200
Henry	679, 487	18,270	2,250		1,915,614	
Hocking	289,786	ope er			337,996	

8		¥60		200	2		670	1,400		908	49,406		<u>G</u>	202			3			2,426	129,170	1,200	3	200			8	7,150				089	20,730	456		900'ET	OUE GOD
945,547 938,182 332,770	948.806	272,207	1,067,202	916,677	640,405	280,170 28,170 28,170	74.18	1,462,684	200.00	615.244	813,706	864.876	1,125,057	805,418	77.9,389	454,456	1,230,420	623,286	441,196	733.415	1,327,062	717,511	206.704	351.607	1,139.533	27.486 32.486	1,702,033	806,341	618,850	1,121,390	241 180	653,656	1,018,145	1,311,469	1,157,541	709,424	70 160 609
756,840			28,130	2,5 2,5 2,5 3,5 3,5 3,5 3,5 3,5 3,5 3,5 3,5 3,5 3		8.23 8.23 8.23	200	177,276			363,180		846							208,313							200.000	683,712	463,062					288.55	163,522		o End offi
9,260		002	1,200	9.000	1.000	2,200		28,490	98	2.440	245,300				0 02				1,000	200	130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	4,000	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1.000		1,200	116,210	171,746	89,550	ASS.	8	81	1,000	78,065		3,000	4 610 677
192,566 20,750 3,275	64,660	0.5	253.896	86.088	12,581	6,200		714.945	8,8	8,610	7.220	088,850	100 953	28,150			0,1,0		1,200	182,596	3,060		100 110	777'601	17.230	2.300	818,0(2 77,002	159,702	8; 8;	26,98	4,610	47.566		151,402	34.78	148,860	7 044 649
432,021 660,167 265,665	483,246	318.700	963,593	554,352 255,753	428,306	154,756	525.395	636,939	37.77	571.130	467,410	888.	478.130 745.670	769.684	679,750	351,696	403,600 597,648	348.563	176.599	2.53 2.53 3.53 3.53	1,062,030	817,491	856.783	308.662	830,656	508,141	978,008	764,545	502.941	461,05/	948 619	432.063	706,606	926.181	430,8/6	319,436	40 ME 000
Holmes	erkenn efferson	Lake	"nw rence	Cogan		Nadigon	Nation Nation	Medina	Meigs	Man	Мопгое	Montgemery	Morrow	Miskingum	Noble	Ottawa	"Alliang"	Pickaray	Jike	Proble	Putnam	Richland	COSS	70-10t0				Lingball	"INCORTA WAS	Inion Wort	Vinton	Warren		WAYDE	WILLIAM BS	Wyandot	al etch

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		Sorghum			Maple Products	cts.	Honey.	Bees.
Counties.	Acres planted 1908,	Pounds of 1808.	Gallons of . 8081 gunya	Number trees from which trom which sugar or syrup was syrup was made 1909.	Founds of sugar 1909.	Gailona of sylvania 1909.	Pounds of honey 1908.	Number of hives 1908.
Adams Allen Asilan Asil	öдъ 1188 au 11πα 124 го84 1 42 48α42	2	2.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	4486-14-1 -	23. 1.65 1.55 1.55 2.5 5. 65 2.5 5. 65 2.5 7.7 1. 65 8.2 1. 65 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3	48.3 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	෧ ෴෦ඁ෯෭෭෭෭෧෫෦෦෦෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭෭	15. 15. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 2
ffenry Highland Hocking		ន	1,401	1.040 5,567 447	100	2,706 2,706 215	2,275 6,038 1,140 140 140	4 65 65 70 70 70 70

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Other Small Fruits.	Acres occu- pled 1908. Sushels pro- duced 1906.
Plums.	Acres occu- pled 1908,
Cherries.	3ushela pro- duced 1908.
€	Acres occu- pied 1908.
Pears.	308 pro- duced 1908.
	Acres occu-
Peaches.	pied 1908, Sushels pro- duced 1908,
	Jushels pro- duced 1908.
Apples	Acres occu- pled 1908,
	Counties.

o o	100	8,815	1,970	\$ §	12,878	6.4B	2,42	14		8,192	1,860	35	19	2884	815	2	4. 3.8	8	4	99	8	1,972	3,591	1,910	4,7 85,5	20,00	1,966	1,871	200	34	742	6,72	0 7 2.	3	3	216,515
크죠 .	+ 38	325	4	ž Ž	828	28	23:	8 5		23	‡ ;	¥°	•	22	⊒%	•	æg	32	စ	×		Ť	36	ន	28	35	3	a		-10	17	147	5,	325	27	5,372
83	716	8	12	1,762	2	¥ 28	137	35	ផ្ល	18	25	38	i H	3	5 %	136	 86:	38	5	84	8		32	198		252	ន	2,416	200	200	8	3	1,67		183	64,306
6410	79	8;	100	i s	100	~ %	-	ä	9	121		×0 ¬	,,-	8	118	ř	8,		* ;	£ æ	25.	ă		2	64	32	00	ج	91	-	122	-	ð,	-T-08	8	1,407
88	8 3	2	§ន្ល	3 =	8	8 8	2	ន្តន	H	1,867	S	1	38	8	25		2,14 4;	38	នុះ	1, 262,	₹	5	36	123	8	88		2,087	88	3	*	467	2,48	268	ana l	32,603
H 90	~2	35	303		` ∄ '	8		71.		108	¥	Ha	•	2	72	9	â.	969	9	À,	' ജ	हें	7	69	. •	* 63	16-	27	L.ţ	-	ន	81	1	# <u>65</u> 4	9	1,348
22	38	14,085	32	25.50	14	172	213	1,188 1,188 1,188	33	1,728	\$	90.	<u> </u>	1,668	28	ğ	1, 88,	3	25	Į.	8	88	38	199	86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 8	, 100 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	3	790,4	25	22	1.234	87	2,139	888	8	138,300
-181	e sa	SZZ	2 18	79 PE	3	843	co.	35	1	\$	äį	35	3-4	2	~ &	909		-21	2 2	\$	2	141	30	12	a °	0 50	22	평'	20 L	214	Æ	21	200	******************	2	8,894 100
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888							-			_	_					_						_		_	_		_				_	_			_	18,866 646,234
	\$	7768 638	250	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	257	734	200	282	32	28	250	27.	======================================	88		111	172	3 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	508	200	288	844 6274	25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	262	11. T.	186	954	8	250	116	158	25. 25.	200	22.5	270	18,866
88	60,151 60,151 60,151	116,768 538	28,987	7,127	38,752	214,734	16,299	102,892	10.945	1,792	35,55	14.983	80,291	46,068	22,627	82,441	26,695	26,100	161,809	41.891	28,62	20,844 6274	28.794	28,262	4.617	106.796	200.954 70	129,068	20,140	24,115	3,158	24.635	103,807	36,040	1 00,000	18,866

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		Lands	Lands Owned in	1908.		Horses.		Cattle	ile.	
Countles.	Number of acres culti- vated.	Number of scres pas- ture.	Number of acres wood- land.	Number of serves lying waste.	Total number to a seres	Number owned in April, 1909.	Beef cattle owned in April, 1909.	Milch cows owned in April, 1909.	All other cat- tle owned in April, 1909.	Total number owned in April, 1909.
Adams	83,182		64,486	23,699		4,590	107	3,700	4.921	8,728
Alien Ashland Ashtabula	88. 75.98 1.75	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	N N N	-1.80 -1.80	199.394 219,972	7.70 88.83 88.83	58	7.0	.4.682 282 283 283 283 283	13,30
Athens	27.72		18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	13,102		8.8. 20.8.	307	21 85 20 85 30 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	3.0	8,7. 8,6.
Aughalze	117,138		នី នាំនាំ	2,1 26,1		7,79 8,83	 8	8,876 8776	7, 57 86 86 88 88 88 88 88 88	15.38 38.38 38.38
Brown.	138.71 138.50		20,146 15,168	10,186		6.09	25	96.2	75.37	19,629
(arroll	40,618		<u>2</u>	307		8	3	88	4	10.73
Clark	109,301		10.830	1.6		7,748		2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3	, N	14,73 14,73
(Termont	20.063 23.063		16,492	13,140		9,848	11.0	7. 458 888	2.399	10.036
Columbiana	16.73 28.33		26,402	7,139		10,038	88	12,618	886	16.397
Crawford	를 (종)		H,637	E.		6.73	323	4.7	2	13,66
Uyanoga Darke	24,373		36,967	3.5.		16.302		13.689	7.719	2, 262 27, 476
Defiance	36.894		28,100 17,100	6.33		6.072	55	6.607	3,202	10,282
Frie	88		7,077	7,245		90.0	S S S	, es	1,28	5.887
Fayette	208		6,2,6 2,2,6	, E		, ro	2,00	37	12	88
Fulton	£8.		25,12	, 2, 9, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,		6,2,7	2 S	11,948		15.18 16.586
Gallla	67.681 8.681		18,837	21. 21.		8.870 8.870	167	2.19 20.29	.69. 4.	ල දි සිසි සිසි
Greene	120.12		41.588	38		9,02	8	983	6,785	13,733
Hamilton	42,315		. 33	34.		900		5.380	137	6.536
Hancock	70,428		12.687			7,872	4 8		× 4	18.100 8.800 800 800
. 5	8		20.54	888		98.	420	5.262	999	9.456
Henry	8.88 8.75		3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	5.85		 	£ £	5,11 6,091	7.456	13.895
	23,518		41,759	7,388		2,798	448	3,064	4.533	8,036

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		AGKICULTUKAL	- 11	STATISTICS—Continued	ned.			
			Sheep.			Hogs.		Wool.
Countles.	Number owned April, 1909.	Killed by dogs	Value, 1908.	Injured by dogs 1966.	Value, 1908.	Total number owned in April, 1909.	For summer merkets, 1909.	Pounds shorn, 1908.
Adams Allen Ashland Ashland Ashland Athens Athens Bugalzee Bugalzee Bugalzee Carvoll Carroll Carroll Champaign Ink Ink Cobocton Crawford C		######################################	288523883 118888888335 1188888888888888888888	**************************************	251688 2516888 251688 251688 251688 251688 251688 251688 251688 251688 2516888 251688 251688 251688 251688 251688 251688 251688 251688 2516888 251688 251688 251688 251688 251688 251688 251688 251688 2516888 25168	e, titi & 1, tin did to	2,232 2,232	48.12

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1904471974659824748447996888989999899999999999999999999	1,233,044
######################################	19,568
表表	7,175
光記記上去 型过滤器器器 器包含名字 器设置子上工资。	60,270
◆ 說母素格里與國家的學者以為此所以 ◆說母素格里	
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			Domestic A	Animals Med	Domestic Animals Died from Diseases in 1908	les in 1908.		
	Horses.	ses.	Cattle	tle.	Sheep.	.de	Hogs.	ž
Counties.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Addms Allen Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashlase Auglaise Buller Buller Carroll Carroll Columbians Columbians Columbians Columbians Columbians Columbians Buller Buller Columbians Colum	28524-8888888888888888888888888888888888	たまだま。 24 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25888888888888888888888888888888888888	4.94.7.94.7.94.4.4.9.5.8.8.9.9.7.9.9.7.4.9.9.4.4.9.9.9.4.4.9.9.9.4.4.9.9.9.4.4.9	25.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.5	11.126 1.1270 1.1286 1.1386	2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2

TABLES OF COMPARATIVE STATISTICS AS COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

1899. 85.39 10.20 10 1901 COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS. 178 384 874,573 874,573 876,57 1902 Number of Bushels. . 1983 <u>8</u> 1906 986 %gf50856668856652565556668666868888**448**88**448**88 1907. 806 Charroll Champaign Clori Clori Clori Columbiana Fri Farined Faverte Franklin Ashland Ashlanda Auglatze Belmont Chyahoga Chyahoga Darke Deftance Fulton Gallia Geauga Hancock Hardin :rown *oshocton Jela ware Greene Guernsey Hamilton Counties. olmes

Average area for 10 years, 2,109,275 acres. Average product for 10 years, 30,116,835 bushels.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION OF BARLEY IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS.

				ğ	Number of Bushels. (Includes Fall and Spring Barley.)	Number of Bushels. les Fall and Spring	els. ng Barley			
Countles,	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Adams Allen Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashland Aughaize Bermont Brown Brown Carron Clarmpalgn Clarmpalgn Clarmont Clumbana Columbana	15, 23, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24	25.25. 25.25.	4. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	25.00 25	26, 124 26, 124 26, 124 26, 124 27, 128 26, 129 27, 128 28, 12	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	3,317 3,317 3,317 3,527 3,527 3,527 3,548 3,344 1,340 1,045	25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.	2.037 2.037 2.037 2.037 2.037 2.038	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2
Huron Jackson	2,080	28 	1,020	1,509	983	1, 88, 80,	3,946	5,731	2,563	4,056

Average area for 10 years, 33,990 acres. Average product for 10 years, 837,825 bushels.

6,204	2;		7,10g	100	7,0	25.	, 151,4	929	3,415	449	060 7	3	1,142	2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03	4	8	200	2,86	1.595	310	35	F, (30	4.208	202	19	100	35	1.147	1 074	130	777	7,18	25	2.145	1	3 5	TE	3,926	8	1 508	900	1,	70.7	7 A	88	164	9 273	20,4	5	88	3,238	3,524	1,352	186,710	15,359	
7,961	610	707.	077.	1,140	20, 01	2	T'p'C'	els	3.867	070	0 426	00.00	3,253	2,207	966	957	3	1,84	4.469	510	950	0.00	83 83	1,010	676	2 6	97.	283	1.44R	19 176	07,27	3,918	1.936	4 959		9	7,044	8,063	3,560	1 636	1.0	1000	3,4	1,00	17.262	299	F 469	96	S. 1.	5,2/4	2,643	12,018	2,179	435,254	34,262	
18,061	2	2,50	5.04.0	200	26,05	7,5	8,13	2,30	21,654	2.256	200	3,5	25,13	4,616	10.972	7	200	6,810	19.244	1 465	200	21,213	66,719	14,530	90.905	3,5	4,870	- S	15.55	60 00	707,70	10,15	2.884	31.449	1	100	10,400	46,400	6,193	7.169	086	200	200	3,092	28.52	2 047	90,765	35	1,00	8)8(8)	13,746	62,579	8,266	1,606,493	129,414	
13,373	167	100	26,03	0,040	98	Sar'er	18,	×,63	18,799	2.215	100	5	7,00	6,719	896.6	907	38	77.77	17.960	1.361	35	2,4/4	86.08	5.454	7.156		3,620	8,783	2.104	766 66	770,00	G. 1	5,916	13.095	620	36	8,1	5,304	9	6.546	8	25	100,0	9	88	2.103	19,699	450	1	17,11	3,189	15,277	3,872	987,553	73,066	
9,166	35	10,455	11,50	3	9.5	076')	PGT'S	4,401	10,966	1 925	900	T,000	3	2,847	1.836	1 596	1	2,808	5.643	366	000	007.	306,8	2.487	1 984	1,602	7,082	5,241	465	11 740	1,1	9,09	2,673	2 592	887	26	are a	3	3,318	4.594	2 414	206.6	100.40	3,0	10.38	1.303	87.	100	1	160,0	3,15/	2,401	1,484	416,735	41,180	
83,7	5	10,00	10,00	2010	100	35.	35	4,937	8,410	2.940	300	200	3	2,087	3.762	1777	10	4,0	6.358	88	36	1,820	22,23	4.408	6 834	9,00	7,00	20.21	3.087	12.425	3 6	2,0(1	26,4	3.038	920	38	2,1	1,880	3,313	2.125	1 844	120	30,1	21,040	9.719	873	981.6	1.0		200,0	4,000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	3,033	1,179	650,924	42,996	
17,872	777	700	50.50	2000	995	020'-1	15.118	5,493	17,308	2.320	201.00	1	4,410	2,160	9.716	650	į	000	22.0		200	36,5	53,55 53,55	2.083	6 700	35	1,103	38,69	9.312	18 169	10,10	100,0	5,840	5.717	492	3	300	7,207	3,916	6.473	6 740	9,700	1	# 10° CT	24,974	8	15 753	653	3	700	21,042	10,141	5,187	813,532	60,400	
9,617	8	410.02 410.02 410.02	30,310	3	019,61	1,081	7,	3.118	9.8	202		1010	1,718	1.6.9	128.4		31	3,75	53.5	165	3 6	10,300	48,382	2	906	2 8	ş	3,161	5 230	000	13,013	3,417	13	5 057	, Y	2	200	1,855	3,879	5.691	100	002.6	9	14,040	37.622	2	7 919	38	3	0,013	620')	15,084	2099	586.269	41,367	
11.185	1	× × ×	9-0'57	706.	38.4.	6,80	3,317	3,679	9.279	4:00	16	16,0	1,856	2.(2)	4.916	25	200	- 1	5.6.43	803	33	3,0	25.75	1.710	1 072	1,010	040	2,479	4.360	20.00	000'01	4.143	2.376	8.979	1,03	000	0.0.7	0.833	3,597	2.477	8 (85	98	200	00°	33,55	211	5 516	1 201	100	1,300	10,939	11,930	1,975	571,858	42,087	
11,0%	Z.	12,873	9	010,7	13,571		6,7	1,750	13.913	1,50	13	10.40	1.801	1,355	4.569	400	2 5	0,133	2.556	23	0	66.00	77.649	186.1	3 310	070.7	200	4,248	3.278	90%	3	7	3,215	8.605	23	i s	107:	4,00	3,892	3,562	933	3,616	0110	007,01	\$0,03	21	7.267	6.25	030 6	200,0	000,0	20,00	3,243	613,571	52,395	
	AWrence	JUCKING	nogar		ZHONZ	Madison	Minimum Burnound	Marion	Medina		To to to to		Turking	Monroe	Montgomery			TATOLIO M	Muskingum	Noble			Laninug Suining	Perry	Pickawav			Lorlage	Preble	Jutnam	-		LOSS CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	Sandusky	Scioto	Senesa		Your area	***************************************	Timming Timming	Trumpli	uscarawas	uniu	On Mont		Turion Tolling	Warien	Washington		,			Wyanuot	Total product	Total area[

Average product for 10 years, 676,730 bushels. Average area for 10 years, 63,252 acres.

YEARS.
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1					Numl	Number of Bushels	hels.			
Countles.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
			-							
	4,378	25,434	48,438	78,242	82.5	59,534	25,72	84.665	37,684	17,929
Allen	481.730	622,045	630.672	0.08,986	500.147	302,810	25.062 25.062	397.914	186,98	251,511
Ashiand	507,003	70 / CF	050.050	270 549	592 084	200,00%	273 993	600,103	021.4(0	207.000
Vibens	0.00	17.5(0	36.488	50,489	47.550	22,175	25.5	34 477	97.310	14 P.
Auglatze	580,093	872,276	762.172	783,206	189,196	471,366	666.275	538.610	847.811	350.996
Belmont	163,319	174,153	216 483	369,008	331,365	192,775	254,652	192,815	201,014	17,838
Brown	13,484	58,120	51,243	185,690	211,317	133,557	27,83	176,719	131,018	107,276
Butler	55,244	141.840	211-672	364,546	377.936	209,774	378,654	231,571	432,830	110,330
Carroll	50.00	261,161	717.117	1 152 659	373,553	331.410	371,606	373.903	470,137	441,821
Tampangu	174 669	000	109,101	498 412	723 043	200,130	492 419	27.100	20,100	100.204
Number of Auropate	300 36	90.00	17871	307.068	347 474	175,691	230.4Lb	243,434	107 220	130,021
(Winton	916	70,02	161 479	345.918	377 170	191 369	856 0E9	18.6	999 554	10,10
Columbiana	531 553	459.9%	829 009	695 977	563 103	621 583	654 130	477 506	702	1000
Coshocton	25.240	314,405	274.720	326.836	412,558	247.734	299 780	276 456	200 434	251 767
(rawford	738.767	602.270	868.707	930,760	1,096,031	826 228	1.076.557	799,150	876.416	819.421
	164,307	349,409	433,756	690,063	540,886	608,013	631,881	531,592	584,538	642,896
Lurke	694,651	1,072,031	1,170,064	1,624,443	1,935,936	650,324	916,847	668,932	154,970	470,379
Defiance	653,158	692,613	962.944	856,838	1,099,256	637.513	1,002,549	637,344	746,344	957,135
Delaware	187.132	200.776	4(9,393	708,407	56,33	376,030	496,063	320.887	314,030	34,62
Erle Fairfield	33,5	55.0	105,899	150 403	241.781	157 997	216,131	186,790	244.03	413,U/1
Favette	36.104	51.569	220,020	448.747	583.540	98,763	171,756	124.904	193 449	7,58
Franklin	129,674	180,756	4:9,013	63.,719	690.448	421,819	545,233	347,498	439.224	226,929
Fulton	702.481	657,886	1,014,936	966,272	1,137,696	868,426	1,121,673	778,510	981,196	1,131,937
Gallia	10 151	17,887	26.66	68,030	26,28	38,132	48.793	24,583	24,997	13,971
Creatign	50.00	100,000	910,013	401.869	487 888	146,000	304.50	413,073	530,673	528.487
Guernsev	86.788	93.883	146.758	177.845	202.027	118.181	155,327	158.590	140.289	143 307
Hamilton	15,424	52,939	67,366	130,753	116,309	177,196	164.841	73.784	106.361	46.943
Hancock	578.129	573,625	663,618	639.079	1,027,963	418,634	600,466	459,071	652,224	376,222
Hardin	362,619	491,676	612.350	677,257	949,606	486,710	22,368	565,940	512,362	271,438
Harrison	160,114	161,117	206,179	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	264,836	161,366	216,798	188,509	183,646	189,021
Hehland	13,705,111	813,001	70,07	170.885	1,100,128	26.00	156 995	100,300	766,557	948,238 1,238
Hocking	10.00	20.139	39.355	58.164	64.811	30,53	66,734	44 254	24 744	17,521
Holmes	501,788	430,436	514,683	657,480	1.014.122	572,156	619.259	508.332	587.906	31.
Huron	1,120,657	654,522	932,684	1,023,233	1,203.369	939,569	1,125,41	969.506	1,150,706	947.383
Jackson	4.63	14 500	24.080	30.870	83	21,716	30,589	21,950	12,230	4.962
Jefferson	257,808	258,248	304,451	88	350,573	282.36	351,616	252.292	338.928	356,377
Knox	181,626	318,350	272,822	8,9,9,9	373,514	340,606	382,102	346,639	236,810	331,068

Average area for 10 years, 1.265.876 acres. Average product for 10 years, 41,501,705 bushels.

YEARS.
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					Bush	Bushels (Shelled).	ad).			
Countles.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Adams Aliand Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashland Athens	88.113 88.113 88.113 88.114 89.145 1.000 88.100 1.0000 1.000	972 106 1546,806 159,835 15,806,835 1,880,036 1,880,036 1,980,036 1,980,036 1,980,036 1,980,036 1,980,037 1,181,670	286.319 1.801.80 1.801.80 1.801.80 2.801.80 2.801.80 2.801.80 2.108.90 2.108.16 2.10	1,500,732 88,778 88,778 83,738 83,738 1,820,09 1,100,282 1,930,147	833,455 573,938 573,93	669 528 889,276 889,276 889,276 889,276 879,879 1,671,150 1,686,673 1,686,673 1,473,686 1,473,686 1,473,67	906.8% 80 1,558.8% 1,099.8% 90 1,099.8% 90 1,099.8% 90 1,999.4% 90 1,999.8% 90 1,999.8% 90 1,999.8% 90 1,999.8% 90 1,199.8% 90 1,139.8% 90	1,006,612 1,006,612 1,006,612 1,232,030 1,332,113 1,138,113 1,138,113 1,532,833 1,532,	908,009 1,901,497 1,061,49	92 171 1, 257, 246 1, 257, 246 1, 574, 256 1, 574, 256
Galla Galla Greauga Greene Guernsey Hamilton Handon Harrison Highland Hocking Huron Jackson Jackson Jefferson	1, 198	2, 23, 23, 24, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25	2,388,389 682,540 682,540 682,540 77,44,581 7,131,782 7,138,782 7,	25-1-80 25-1-80 25-1-80 25-1-80 25-1-80 25-1-80 1-81-91 25-1-81 25-1-80 1-100-079 1-10	2, 34, 53, 53, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54	285,773 273,973 273,973 273,985 273,985 273,985 273,985 273,985 273,985 273,985 273,985 274,98	270.058 273.42 273.42 276.82 276.82 276.83 20.03.42 20.03.43 20.03 20.03 20.03 20.03 20.03 20.03 20.03	386,602 384,897 1,754 4 683,800 1,428,867 1,420,38 1,24,60 1,2	2,756,733 2,756,733 2,756,733 711,558 711,558 711,558 711,558 711,558 711,558 711,558 711,733 711,73	660,882 2.784,5128 606,682 661,100 661,1100 1,555,687 1,733,488 613,754 1,266,187 1,266,189 1,266,180 1,066,800

Average area for 10 years, 3,026,063 acres.
Average product for 10 years, 109,562,139 bushels.

Adams Allen Ashland Bellon Bellon Bellon 15,729 Brown 16,739 Brown 16,739 Butler 22,008	1907. 1907. 16.963 16.963 19.000 12.860 14.109			Ĭ	Tons of Hay.				
12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
la 27.72		15.901	10.332	12.866	14.144	11.134	14.221	12.124	10.767
18 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		29.423	39,467	82	16,948	9,741	17,156	22,70	88.8
17,1			77.75		66,712	2	35.5	35. 25.	1,306
1.65.		17,382	18	17,703	11,743	496,5	13,157	15,13	14,891
12 22 32		37,294	33,518	16,559	15,709	11.939	16,583	13,724	37,980 14,475
		15,583	14,74 24,74	16,500	35.55 56.55	12,386	35 8 8 8	14,61	14,131
Jalgn		14,726	9	14.363	22.	7.936	13,280	12,583	80.5 80.5 80.5
t		15.85	18,63	19,217	17,35	13,433	16,811	16,031	15,535
Clinton 17,662 Columbiana 48,250		17.049	18,742	20,561	19,214	11.18	17,496	15,463	13.342
37		37,381	8. 18.	46,788	88,14	31.272 32.272	9,894	34.946	77.247
		26,528	88.	34,061	36,55	88.98	88,673	26.73 26.719	18. 18.
Darke 17,866 Defiance 30 170		17.144	15,721	25.526	13.000	19,248	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,	16.236	14,162
9		28,8	1367	47,787	(C)	8,30	42,287	: XX	27,562
124		43.50	30,06	54,063	39.808	24,097	40.943	29,509	22,554
Franklin 44 118		37 997	2.1.4	8,85 8,85	20,28 9,78	25.071	12,466	9,745	2. 2. 28. 28.
98		17,307	25.5	27,964	17.287	15.08	18,860	18,068	18,786
8		22,302 32,838	34,8	37,678	82,523	36.380		3.83 2.83 2.83	27,987
Greene		16,873	13,261	19,937	15,983	10,836	16.960	15,227	12,491
		11,523	12,677	12,586	11.974	11,716	10,336	12.744	13,27
8		23.50	30,241	40,158	27.845	12.089	22,961	28,655	31,597
198 I		38.	86,436	886,88	81,979	30.947	36.817	38.38	34.741
7.T		13,448	2,5 2,8 2,8 2,8 2,8 2,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3	25.26	20,414	15,43 15,43 15,43	2.5	18,538	16,339
10		14,764	13,069	15,622	14,034	10,903	33,916	11,638	11,117
Huron 38.59	_	81 E	20,153	28.80	27,708	2, 7, 36, 55	28.83 50.83	28.48	19.237
n 15		10,100	11.887	13.702	13,876	9006	E	38	10,859
66	_	45.778	45,718	45.615	25.35	8 8	37.838 37.816	26.920	8,83 2,83 2,83 3,83 3,83 3,83 3,83 3,83

12,027 42,240 16,241	44,487 11,614 8,592	24,758 20,527	10,242	18.928	31,154	14,635 21,635 21,635	28,983	25.58 2.58 2.58 2.58	14,697	14.684	0.230	5,306	33,559	10.01	26.464	10,354	9 640	29.643	10,392	201.927	61,407	55,817	19,436	24,716	16,191	25,709	41,649	28.843	23,731	1,972,669	1,776,075
12.647 4,686 45.663 17,230	9,766	31,246	15,847	19,622	29,126	13,859	2,769	46,013	12,817	28.22	19.636	5,215	27.044	7.601	28,906	13.190	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	25,064	11,298	42.472	56.53	47.284	16,003	28,116	16,271	33.392	41.313	20,518	20,583	2,034,980	2,072,781
18,241 6,034 70,700 16,422	42,217 13,600 17,207	36,330 16,096	17,17	14,646	28,182	17,651	29,538	53,174	16.062	18.871	31,061	6.074	36,383	20.7.7	980 080	14,795	23,347	2,37	9,602	56,101 86,101	20.00	49,832	22,183	30.839	17,383	32.045	49,134	8 8 8 8	16,926	2,339,399	1,960,476
14,836 7,601 55,809 10,321	47,156 11,841 8,140	11,126	13,476	88.8	16,987	10,426	38 38 38 38	37,708	14.834	16,629	19,657	4.463	80,03	15.76	27.61	8,187	17,834	15.122	6,750	52,701	82,110	64.750	13,084	25.807	12,996	25,516	. 42,571	30,178	15,180	1,844,892	1,658,897
17.390										_						_	_						_							2,370,842	1,975,387
18.105 67.790 20,902						_				_						_											_			2,685,592	2,290,354
17,309 4,488 54,454 16,039	16,69 4,824 16,696	19,745	16.23 44.33	18,506	24,312	17,102	32,88	4.8	18,465	23,206	21.356	7.791	33,521	5,501	27.252	13,480	18,368	26,38	9.063	49,263	20,014	41,613	23,596	25,799	14.600	31,62	42,589	31,761	88 88 88 88 88 88	2,222,021	1,871,290
13,664 4,451 64,346 19,306	13.25 23.33	22,278 23,278	83.043 18.286	16 970	28,630	19,545	8.4 8.8 8.8 8.8	46,195	16.90	17,768	25.051	8,165	35,771	808.80	30.966	13.868	17,588	18,18	10,783	54,180	50.400 FR 973	45.418	28,537	24,567	16,983	17.154	46.902	26,885	27,990	2,254,398	2,124,791
15,856 6,023 76,648	45,488 15,344 25,344	39,758	21.103	27,674	86.23 86.23	22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	5.23 230 230	54,000	89.90 77.75	30,153	33.276	8,758	39.526	13,186	41,683	19.139	167,51	46.231	21,393	64,489	20.00	52.566	48,788	40.819	15.64	202.38	56,054	43,039	37.262 42,469	3,068,777	2,475,129
17,245 7,887 64,508	14.65 17.062 17.062	28.907	88,11 11,03,11	19.83	88,88 68,88	8 8	37,792	47,789	80,015 181,015	30,891	23,714	9.306	34,179	2,850	32.64	14,809	21,571	31.922	15,104	62.114	62,010	43,932	37,387	3,73	13,800	33.943	34,852	86,57	26,799	2,567,364	2,168,404

-22

Average area for 10 years, 2,037,308 acres. Average product for 10 years, 2,339,092 tons.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE	LE SHOWING	- 1	PRODUCTION	දි	CLOVER IN	OHIO FOR	TEN	YEA AB.		-
					Ţ	Tons of Hay.				
Counties.	1908	1907.	1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Adams	4.367	1.188	1 618	6.491	3.241	6.350	6.39	752	1.609	4.963
Allen	21,33	1.796	86. 98.	15,409	12,22	22.22	18. 18.	28,026	88	15.684
Ashiand	25.5	13,012	11,48	3,573	2002	19.121	2.00	9 6 86 8	10.692	16,998 9,785
Athens	575	139	377	1,61	1,241	1,930	2,813	<u> </u>	164	2,258
Auglaize	20.7G	0.00	4,432	20.381	16,756	2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	16,683	16,873		12,062
Brown	1,912	717	258	1,753	1.997	2.623	6.356	200	1.941	1,52
Butler	16.078	1,770	5,815	17,578	14,389	18,916	15.740	12,342	10,382	12,847
Champaign (Thampaign	27,875	900	3,882	2,00	14.246	18 83	000,81	16 957	9426	3.884 44.
•	14,168	17	3,407	19,804	9,449	9.320	14.783	12,567	1,662	12,211
(Termont	3,143	38 F	1,285	2,5	3,443	5.161	4,174	2,8	8 8	3.038
Columbiana	10,744	8 6 6 6 7	2.00	10,317	6,101	3.842	7.737	2,5	85.7	2.418 5.93 5.93
('oshocton	11.822	5,088	7.649	12.240	3.823	4.269	8.791	3,089	1,773	8,731
Cuyahoga	5.976	136	11.13	2,625	14.540	9.273	27.461	33,516 4 391	200	14,867
I arko	36,790	1,974	11,572	39.947	31,721	35,011	30,979	33,101	2,982	26,603
I whance	22.230	6.811	888	22,309	4,893	22.627	19,079	81 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	12,688	5,191
Erie	26.00	1.947	3.270	9.178	989	7.827	7.571	12,60	1.767	10,641
Fairfield	15,696	800	5,610	26,758	12.848	13.776	17.644	13.880	7,566	16,816
Franklin	10.348	3.5	86	16.368	28.087	9.6	12,555	8,215 8,401	2.115	4,069 530
Fulton	20,815	10,453	9,636	21,885	1,245	23,773	2,346	20.636	13,462	2,444
Genus	1	88	1718	2,119	1,053	2,2,5	2,303	722	578	1.823 2823
Greene	15,149	E E	3,381	18,079	10,732	13,139	13,503	11.386	6.742	9,630
Guernsey	1.867	98	545	4.65	497	1,080	2,442	828	618	3,788
Hancock	33.5	1,103	25.201	0,8/3	17.6610	97, 696	96.2	3.6	9,476	7. E
· :	11,271	3,348	3,942	20,048	12,259	14.376	25,55	21.154	945	12.864
Harrison	1,861	188	914	2,534	249	1.681	1,686	383	645	2,648
Highland	5.520	1.662	2.01 15.00 1	- 108.6	367	25,000	15.23	2,568	2. c.	2.697
Hocking	1.285	415	150	4.189	2.106	3.204	2,011	199	808	3.240
Hormes	18,870	8, 72 2, 26 2, 26 2, 26	14.827	17,032	8.663	8.303	1.038	90.00	4,146	10,093
	37.1	169	- S	212	104	219		9,19	13,131	19.00 10.00
Jefferson	5,140	1,788	2,924	6.701	2,165	1.158	5,800	1.065	1.882	6.247
Knox	: #1)'o	0,704	6,873	0,30v	6.916	6,870	11,231	13,535	6.080	16,118

1,491	15,430	17,563	200,0	1,113	200	40.00	or or	15.303	2,181	16,166	12,090	3,659	14.978	6 178	13 895	98	200	257	26,7	1,773	8,110	9,188	3,177	11,963	11,697	6.697	19,387	7 6.00	10.064	6	100	19,637	200	150	F. 37	4 650	12,070	10,01	18	98	8.0.2	Z.444	27.300	4.744	7,463	20,418	749,225
1,187	6,941	36.	207	3.5	100'1	20,0	2,217	8,470	268	1,741	2,827	88	4.932	88	4 596	1 846	266	200	96.5	4.31	200,0	5,341	2.032	3,456	8,521	2,115	8.576	3 999	7.582	9.461	5	300	202	130	96	620	9	88	96,	35	104.0	201	13,092	19,680	9.877	0,13	361,980
1,477	10,371	24,102	70,400	3.5	0370	000	810,23 25,013	96,68	98	24,010	18,484	142	13,63	433	25.483	1 787	5	19 611	100	16,300	1,95	20.0	1,155	2,6,5	13,628	13.962 13.962	28.122	2.899	19.473	476	41 693	17,208	13,845	6.49	3.794	2 245	792	10.5	100	7 505	976	200	20,00	25.83	20.20	T111'17	1.051,464
1,171	14,800	21.979	080'07	10.0 010	0,010	000	10,00	10,23	8,23/	00k,22	14,156	1,663	14,411	5.311	24.695	7 838	30.0	1000	20.0	0,0	88	70.0	2,616	7,310	15.24	19,201	19,239	8.035	14.265	2.594	35.139	18.684	15.008	2 991	3.378	4 998	93 396	18 465	5	0 946	25.0	36.5	201.05	23,533	17.070	IUE,07	1,026,948
345	6,683	3.5	5.012 7.936	10,000	7117	15,220	100,00	23,004	4.5	9.50	14,888	283	15,490	2,709	15,360	3,792	1,103	7 798	16.610	10,01	102.1	1,04	3,524	,320	19,013	22,766	18,737	11.000	13,251	2.051	30.897	20.150	12.604	6.357	2.145	2.374	19.098	200	440		107.6	91.50	3.5	26.013	18,307	10,101	972,580
182	9,837	10,4(4	9,000	1288	22	690,71	11,000	08.11	97.5	30,53	067,01	181	14,984	2,064	11.247	2.652	æ	7	27	0.00	20,0	10.0	2,007	8	18,940	200.6	18,172	6.738	4.046	1.393	20,729	18.838	8.971	4.785	23	2.405	15,548	8 (37	347	7 947	8	19 400	2 650	98	15.489		666,997
1.056	35. 25.	2:	5.017	26.65	466	20.05	27.	2011	T, 162	121,12	000,5	2,163	17.635	4,314	20,440	9.878	4.190	6 194	17,050	19 115	13,000	35	2,0,5	11,210	17,027	19,931	27,759	8,698	17,670	1,833	32.546	19,530	20.562	13.946	2.768	9.741	20,394	26.431	442	11 197	2 053	37,078	94 259	10.502	18,450		1,219,406
376	5,977	2000	300	14		100	9 5	11.35	25	66.	4,130	109	4,197	1,210	8,233	5.08	1 032	3.75	13.6	1,00,0		0.00	0,0	01.0	7,476	6.5	18,534	1.483	₹,894	- 8/-	11,479	3,403	11,947	6.843	466	5.164	7.024	3.414	136	2.371	100	24 795	7 847	7.01	5.074		426,507
ដូខ្ល	3,529	200	1000	10.5	191	1002	0100	00,0	207	E.	1,400	908	1,352	74	1.745	990	380	3 160	0.00	398 6	200.0	965	176	0.0	8,0,4 S. S. S	3,013	14.639	85	3,006	999	9.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 21	3,8	9,472	7,153	643	3,084	1,777	9+9	73	3.300	593	91.445	10.941	9 241	2.72		293,524
353	16.783	3.5	000	10000	7 956	001100	001,00	350	200	100.0	11,13	750	9,833	3.717	22,570	6.438	2,100	555	17.003	80.1	200	100.01	100	00000	20.03		27,550	2. x. 9	13,954	1.179	36.814	19.:81	15.506	11,172	1.688	6,107	21.380	23,307	-133	9.77%	2.593	39.635	21 167	65	28,096		1,132,515
Lawrence	be.	-	TOTAL TOTAL	٠,	•	3		Medina	Melgs	Mercer	Mismi	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Morrow	Muskingum	Noble	Ottawa	Paulding		Pickaway	Dilo	Dertons	Deckle	:	Pullain	Klenland	Koss	Sandusky	Scioto	Semeca	Shelby	Stark	Summit	Trumpall	Tuscarawas	Luion	Van Wert	Vinton	Warren	Washington	Wayne	Williams	Wood	Ħ		Total product

Average product for 10 years, 790,014 tons.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION OF CLOVER SEED IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SH	IOWING	SHOWING PRODUCTION OF		LOVER	CLOVER SEED IN	OHIO FOR TEN	R TEN	YEARS.		
Countles.					Busl	Bushels of Seed.	eđ.			
	1908.	1907.	. 1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Adams	3 7.35	568	82	1.459	2.259	2.536	7.805	88	98	3.768
Allen	20.693	288	2,549	8,0	2,176	5.835	7,831	12.82 28.52	2808	4,930
Ashtabula	i gg	7,00	189		3 :	888	iss:	416	28	F
Auglaize	21.10.	400	2,748	989	6,943	9,397	14,560	7,673	228	7.296
Brown	1,901	# # # # #	8 <u>8</u>		2 22	388	2,639	~ &	25	75. 930 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1
•	11,096	12.0	2,081	125	4,613	5,238	7,948	2,775	3,842	6,520
Champaign	20,122	88	2,340	, 903 1,903	6,68	7,410	9,319	7,280	372	8,374
Clark	12,432	∞ 8		3,722	5,498	3,614		7,737	1,036	∞ 88
Clinton	12,121	ខត្ត	202	3,648	3,681	2,286	2,601	18,	4.116	7,88
	2,081	286	338	1.616	130	1967	88 18 18	15 E	 E	35
Crawford	13,810	3,347	2,683	1,626	3,843	8,300	6,83	13,000	2,14	5,106
Cuyahoga Darke	28 98	2 6	4 F14	408.9	11 884	12 938	18 78 2	380	25.0	17 105
Deflance	21.707	3,779	98.	8,8	3,348	12,594	6,578	20.55	30,81	9,
Delaware Frie	12,607	¥.	130	3.5	i E	2,772	3.1	2,800	48	2,4 2,4 3,4
Fairfield	21.8.0	1.069	1,642	080	7.204	8	12.	6,410	7.507	17.068
Franklin	11,702	121	25.5	5, 5 133 88	. 4 28 28 28 28	, e.	4,310	100.	2,5	7.845
Fulton	13,134	3,539	5,118	6,188	744	6,171	3,762	8,848	11,169	88
Geauga	449		7	145		17	94	200	188	5 8
Greene	14.968	152	931	£.7.	7,026	5,79	8,182	7,649	6,261	11,152
Hamilton	1,103	2.357	2.803	202	5.248	8.628	11.887	18.733	2.127	4.48
Hancock	87.58 13.68 13.68	2.53	173	55	7,3	1,712	1,537	1.48	1,36	1,165
Harrison	1,74	8	158	, ,	17.	143	3	18,210	217	1,270
	24,877	3,48	6,929	8.375	89,588	12,006	7.71	12,830	10.794	2,161
Helghand	25.5	126	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1,067	2,88 8,88	637	2,390	- - - - -		2,293
Holmes Huron	12,118	2,504	1,631	5,826 747	2,927	3,322 5,253	25.52 25.52 25.52	3,171 2,833	1.520 187.4	
-	7		<u>-</u>			121	15	-		2

Average product for 10 years, 329,638 bushels.

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Countles.					Numl	Number of Bushels	hels.			
	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Adams			21,568	16,301	28.59			14.688	200	
Acklond			141 591	20.5	82,432			45.538	94.030	
Ashtabula			435,815	306,568	340.247			447,711	403,128	
Athens			44,530	43.976	46.577			19.397	21,779	
Auglaize			67,988	72,816	67,492			25,03	86 86	
Belmont			111,574	123.529	131,524			63,129	73.542	
Dutles			116,107	134 030	04,310 02 66K			48,530	000.00	
Carroll			26,753	187	64 487			35.05	520	
Champaign			43.645	37.806	46.953			26.442	35,898	
Clark			82.191	76,352	86,509			34,238	61,176	
Clermont			76,440	76.138	65.476			37.657	78, 492	
Clinton			33,596	24,949	20,736			17.54	98,98	
Columbiana			81.816	116 000	25,00			153.461	181,330	
Cosnocton			179, 63	130 104	143 150			91,745	126 445	
Cuvahoga			675,134	600.009	605.801			704.867	603.554	
:			74,437	96,359	143.318			69,939	120.118	
Defiance			81,315	3380	112,841			51,008	122.284	
Delaware			64,521	25.00	46,978			010,72	25.30	
Fairfield			65.00	91,575	110.019			45 467	200.00	
Fayette			183	1.410	13.143			3.009	3.728	
c			208,759	249,706	271.212			88,660	68.865	
Fulton			108,998	74.389	159.291			71.490	191,289	
			27,535	23.153	20,372			200.	17.691	
Greens			0.4.080 F10	8,8	73,970			203.310	283, (92	
: 2			8.65	200	56.947			20,000	25,83	
Hamilton			483,697	402,830	364,966			196.762	306.568	
Hancock			80	67.600	81,234			84,063	113.617	
Hardn	77,616	108.026	104,832	88.8 8.8 8.8 8.8	91.767	14,427	167,685	66.170	566,621	70.503 30.503
Henry			73.737	56.196	103.683			44.727	111.838	
ם פ			14,824	17,046	28,984			11,245	22,616	

					Number Bushels.	sushels.				
Countles.	1908.	1907.	1946.	1905.	.1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1839.
Wood Wyandot	102,120	98,587 33,729	94,342 51,915	79,014	135,547	119,026	78,592	79,796	133,774	94,274 67,312
Total product	10,555.238	10,825,659	13,615,184	10,967,796	11,998,075	9,997,543	10,507,822	8,236,236	11,313,191	9,203,633
Total area	134,667	125,737	126,683	131,338	124,826	109,811	113,064	115,600	131,234	118,584

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS,

					Poun	Pounds of Tobs.cco.	1000.			
Counties.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
				000	300 0	0,00	200	000	3	
Adams	2,317,759	3,074.552	3,173,661	2,823,122	2,604,520	1,681,840	2,466,940	2,217,898	2,718,872	2,131,862
Ashland		- 6.							1.400	
=			204							
Athens	1.075				- -		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		5,720	2,600
Auglaize	4.300	7.100	0.000	900.5	075 915	008,800	058,330 1	2,500	21.200	200
Prour	181.95	4 509 495	4 533 917	3 920 895	4 619 448	4 937 990	4 577 058	5 098 199	4 774 309	4 534 064
Butler	066.679	1.185.850	1,548,480	1,227,730	1.058,770	735,100	422,430	710,876	713,800	1,029,685
Carroll	=									
Champaign	69,00	87,90	61,100	36,932	8,390	33,400	52,780	52,190	115,240	55.262
Cark	000,000	198,650	187,476	121.622	199,000	113,450	237,880	185,635	098,098	222,335
Clinton		17 000	2,144,354	1,900,040	1,338,301	17.700	18 450	57,990	73 040	2,476,932
Columbiana	2.130		5	201	200.0	3	201	3	020'01	F
			100			1,000	1,500	1,500		
Crawford	:	:	:		:	:		:		:
Calcalloga	10 400 001	000 000 61	0.0.0.0.1	11 800 017	0 901 591	0 719 014	10 970 075	0 210 125	11 100 070	10 451 175
Loffance	1-,400.001	13,003,400	014,016,61	17,000.00	100,100,6	1.500	500	1.500	1.330	3.950
Delaware										
Erle				:	-					
Fairfield		:	:	:			:	:		:
Franklin	3 000					30 000	1 100		200	
Fulton	005		3.00	19	202	3	2		2006	
Gallia	837,305	570.930	400.208	662, 730	366.520	360,160	436,766	415,228	700,992	721,720
Geauga	961 705	301. 263	260 063	454 925	242 405	176 049	403 050	200 166	630 137	200 007
Greensey Chernsey	02S 00L	100 400	10,000	267,567	138 795	163 959	144 530	183 130	141 790	90.310
	20.144	186,945	27.070	231,600	132,337	119,000	124,700	147,260	101,900	189,270
~		:		:	:	:		7,300		
Harrison									:	
Henry		1.665							150	9
Highland	21.845	20,506	19,865	6,000	4,000	10,000	2,400	24,350	54,100	33,650

Average area for 10 years, 61,926 acres. Average product for 10 years, 50,922,999 pounds.

Counties				•		Num	Number of Bushels.	thels.			
10	Counties.	1908.	1977.	1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
The color of the		,	c			8	,			8	9
2.55 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.52 <th< td=""><td>Adams</td><td>3</td><td>36</td><td>2.</td><td></td><td>8</td><td>200</td><td></td><td>7</td><td>28</td><td>115</td></th<>	Adams	3	36	2.		8	200		7	28	115
7.50 7.50	Ashland	3		19:			136		407	1,378	252
600 700 100 110 740 126 356 420 260 600 700 700 700 700 1014 740 140 96 170 106 170 100 170 100	Ashtabula	72,046		93,080			52,841 25,841	χ. Χ.	7,0,28	4 .	83. 476,83
5.8 706 5.6 10.14 740 146 915 1,182 928 11.2 5.9 76 76 10.6 76 10.6 77 10.6 77 10.6 75 10.6 75 10.6 75 10.6 75 10.6 75 10.6 </td <td>Auglatze</td> <td>3 :</td> <td>3 :</td> <td>180</td> <td></td> <td>202</td> <td>35</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>2,624</td> <td>88</td>	Auglatze	3 :	3 :	180		202	35		3	2,624	88
1979 1970		86	901	8		7.40	91		31.1 23.2	88	¥.
1,000		8		85		8,4	28		25	38	8
121 131 132	٠.	909	762	9		8	88		202	1.064	440
10	Champaign	21	31	116		159	61		25	1,24	5
1,	Clark	26	92.	118		3	38		107	928	3 2 2
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	Clinton		3	3 8		35	301		18	38	38
35 287 112 1,463 1,636 57 2,566 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 2,811 4,625 3,911 1,076 6,121 1,127 2,825 1,127 2,825 1,127 2,825 1,127 2,825 1,127 2,825 1,127 2,825 1,127 2,825 1,127 2,825 1,127 2,825 1,127 2,825 1,127 2,825 2,127 2,825 2,127 2,825 2,127 2,825 2,127 2,825 2,127 2,825 2,127 2,825 2,127 2,825 2,127 2,825 2,127 2,825 2,127 2,825 2,127 2,825 2,127 <td>Columbiana</td> <td>568</td> <td>1.310</td> <td>713</td> <td></td> <td>3,250</td> <td>029</td> <td></td> <td>970</td> <td>1,576</td> <td>88</td>	Columbiana	568	1.310	713		3,250	029		970	1,576	88
55 75 113 158 248 404 105 250 492 550 144 150 248 240 1,060 612 1,207<	Coshocton	e E	347	225		1,636	203		2,811	.	1,156
256 45 56 27 167 46 202	Charlord	នូវ	28.2	911		143	230		191	35	35
256 452 556 207 1146 1,201 296 301 1,076 601 1,076 602 41,076 602 1,076 602 1,076 602 1,076 602 1,076 602 1,076 602 1,076 602 1,076 602 1,076 602 1,076 602 1,077 1,076 602 1,077 1,076 602 1,077 1,076 602 603 1,076 603 1,077 1,076 603 1,077 1,076 603 1,077 1,076 6,014 7,010 7,010 7,010 7,0	Darke	37	323	2		167	34		217	3	12
5,661 136 3,176 4,196 3,672 1,207 1,07 2,56 3,10 3,16 2,00 1,100 612 1,207 1,07 2,56 3,10 3,16 2,00 3,62 1,16 6,03 1,07 2,56 1,71 2,36 1,73 2,49 3,48 1,29 1,16 1,16 3,71 2,36 1,73 2,49 3,48 1,23 1,29 2,63 6,014 1,16 1,16 1,16 1,16 1,16 1,16 1,16 1,16 1,16 1,16 1,16 1,10<	Deflance	260	495	508		1,146	1,201		301	1,076	2,817
1,000	Delaware	378	36.7	154		180	988		923	1,207	88
225 62 77 33 886 116	Fairfield	31,01	19	0,10		2002	on, e		164	14,080 882	147
3.77 2.55 1.72 2.48 1.29 2.58 2.10 19.27 3.46 1.23 1.29 2.58 0.04 2.28 0.04 19.28 3.77 4.68 1.23 1.29 2.58 0.04 0.0	Fayette				æ	988		15		1,146	
3.71 2.75 1.15 2.76 1.25 2.75 0.04 19.37 18.67 18.87 12.08 1.25 1.25 1.25 0.04 6.0 19.37 18.67 12.08 6.77 4.09 4.05 2.28 6.0 10.0 1.0 1.0 4.0<	Franklin	65	9	125	8	8	នុះ	217	8	210	129
19,387 15,697 20,453 14,837 12,078 6,277 4,085 4,912 2,286 10 1,400 1,400 1,633 1,	Collia	1,8,0 ex.	00°4	1,1 5	 	5,408 45,408	1.25	192	2,093	6,014	1,341
356 470 230 180 75 1110 1,400 46 110 1 366 470 230 2,00 341 2,05 1,653 1,673 1 0 220 70 5,688 10 2 2 3,673 2	Genunga	19.397	18,697	20.48.	14.937	12.078	6.277	4.095	4.912	2.386	1.576
356 470 283 2,062 5,648 10 5,648 10 6 24 38 6 70 20 70 85 66 27 80 90 57 70 5,64 17 80 27 80 90 57 80 17 80 27 80 60 57 80 80 57 16 17 35 415 13 20 60 90 90 10 1117 3,356 25 653 60 29 618 1,317		3	-	23.)	180	16	1,110	1,400	45	110	121
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 2 4 3 3 6 1 3 3 6 1 3 3 4		38	0.4		2,062	200	341	2,035	1,583	1,573	1,097
620 573 158 434 247 608 610 507 169 1717 8.336 226 528 623 600 292 518 1.317		-	3	25.5	5 K	806,0	38	8 0	3 78	86	28
166 175 35 416 18 206 509 901 901 1.117 8.336 226 523 600 292 518 1.317		620	200	355	3 52	8.4	247	8	8.5	597	20 108
3.356 226 253 653 600 292 518 1.317	Harrison	166	175	ક્ષ	416	405	13	302	503	58	
	Henry	1.117	3,35	57.6	353	£3;	89		518	1,317	2,862

1,792	32	821 821	1.263	13	1,380	165	13,260	1 6.5	102	30,370	101	g S	4.392	36	631	118	33	715	38	2,4 2,6 2,6 2,6	4	283	3,540	۽ م	301	8	347	85	577 77	202	313	5,609	8	200	88	273	1,276	2,016
4,885	2,483	1,377	2,807	Ħ	2,151	499	10,097	7	871	1,359	200	1 6	3,376	ล	523	Z	82	9	200	2,46	796	2,180	200,	253	88	1,106	88	8	200	603	8	9.100	2,508	1,80,	1,876	7	2,270	38
2,942	50,615	1,991	3,560		1,280	741	5,020	9 728	3 2 2	38	38	3	4,925	2	268	6:3	3		200	- - - - - -		2,134	3,971	6	286	1,723	118	7,5%	3 15	- T	182	13,612	88	25	2,009	121	2,240	 8
3,507	331	1, 25, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 1	973	256	1,847	288	3,943	2,13	22	88	200	1 %	9,251		1,087	3	174	3,5	315	1934		2,065	3,228	8	3,2	8	35	1,643	21	1,236	1,473	5,937	288	1 5	1,009		2,067	424
1,88	(S)	1,133	- 58. - 185.		88	a H	4,717	1 316	8	204	100	3	1,662	:	190		5	8 2	88	1.070	4	1,132	660,5	25	2	88	8	136	3	313	1,161	9,236	200	48.	946	- 691 - 691		379
1,580	3	3,7 3,7	8.340		1,669	193	10,966	4.016	192	21	Ter	 	2,800	198	ដូ	9	8	35	35	25.	392	2,147	686.7	38	318	1,310	8	2,110	5	88	1,121	8	1,129	38	1,50	2	2,080,	1,085
1,604	220	2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,	8.3.8	12	1,359	121	5,654	2.596	i i	181	3 %	133	5,487		768	- 5	3;	200	# S	2.539	2	3,347	98.0 - 31	3,4	4	2,353	3	200	38	8	1,628	15,827	25.5	152	1,98	14	2, 28 28, 33 28,	233
22	199	1,670	11.813	530	į.	92	4,860	3.614		25	14.7		2,408	2	100	ક્ક ફ	6:	ner	637	7.045	16	3,083	8,321	70.0	38	1,303	1,73	101	312	88	2,013	17,477	5 T	38	1,500		1,24	540
1,149	525	25 4 5 7 7	10,880	18	328	38	3,332	100		1,121	54	7	5,686	2	35	202	2		537	1.05		4,165	# 10°	36	25	1.915	040	10,01 10,01	38	191	1,102	26,023	0.5	35	1,947	2		198
1,2%	1,136	591	5,457		514	នៃ	7,030	4 841	1	200	017		3,348			33	21 0	150	122	1.142		3.394	11.320	5	135	443	138	9,100 9,100	263	88.	1.23	37,153	1 232	130	1,574	- G	302	100
Hocking		Jackson Jefferson Jefferso	Knox Lake	Lawrence	Licking	Lorain	Lucas	Mahoning	. :	Medina	Merce	Miami	a)	Montgomery	Morgan	McFrow	Muskingum	Office	Paulding	Perry	Pickaway	Pike	Fortage	Putnam	Richland	Ross	Sandusky	Serios	Shelbs		Summit	Trumbull	Tuscarawas	Van Wert.	Vinton	Warren	Washington	Williams

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1,245 882 882 616
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Average area for 10 years, 11673 acres. Average product for 10 years, 185,660 bushels.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION OF FLAXSEED IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS.

					Numl	Number of Bushels.	hels.			
Counties.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Adams			ន្ត							
Allen Ashland	3,707	3,215	9,160	4,011	2,927	9,314	16,929	17.205	14.6	22.278
Ashtabula	:			7						
Auglaize			.00						7	
Belmont	:				:	7	202	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	
		83	ន			3	3			8
Champaign	₹		1	:	8	9	-	170	:	77
Clark							38	5.6	919	
Clermont		:	:	:	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::				
Columbiana	-					12		3	200	8
Coshocton					19	چ 5 صا	74	967	500	Š
Cuyahoga					7	81	2	3	3	PC7
		66	*		æ		¥	798	झ्	919
Delaware		3	3				38			3
Erie Fairfield						90		:		
				•		ន	3			
Fulton				3	8	el .	6 83	109	G	343
Gallia Geauga	100	67	S.				9	•	:	
							1	8	នុះ	
	ล							*	1	
Hancock Hardin			2	901	<u> </u>			82.88	38	
Harrison Highland	90	H	98	*		96	14.	79	228	88

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ARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION OF FLAXSEED IN
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					Number of Bushels.	f Bushels.				
Counties.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Hocking Hilmon Jackson Jackson Jackson Jackson Jackson Jackson Jackson Knox Knox Knox Logan Logan Logan Logan Lorain Lorain Logan Madi-on Madi-on Madi-on Madi-on Mation Mation Mation Morey Mor	1,024 40 40 10 10		8.166 445 445 6 6 6 6 17	3,156 3,156 486 261 28 7 7 7 190 190	880 880 87.72 8.4.88 880 880 880 880 880 880 880 880 880	28 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6.143 400 400 818 818 818 818 818 818 818 818 818 8	6,006 6,339 6,339 1,434	3.8833 8.8833 1,882 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2	2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,

Average product for 10 years, 19,678 bushels.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION OF FLAX IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS.

					Pour	Pounds of Fiber.	er.			
's a straight of the straight	1908.	1907.	1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Ashland Ashtabula	187,600	280,800	346,600	382,120	142,700	851,457	1.187.045	1,155.800	800,203	1,365,500
Auglaize Brown Champian					9				7	
Crawford Furke							R :		4,005	00
Fayorto Tulton Gostes					751					
Hamilton Hardin	100	35		7	2,000		: :e			
nd	300	46.500	147.200	361.900	161,800	238.500	484.200	1.500	241,500	287,300
					12.000	92,500	347.900	182,800	108,500	31,875
			16,000	31,000	.60	9				
Mahoning Medina Miami		ဖွ		9.000	12,000	2,003	48.094 2,000	83,700	121,700	1,006
Montroe Montromery Pike	5			9			20	2,000	6,000	4.000
Friake Pritain Richland		8			10.000	36.000	107.800	68,800	260.000	66.800
									Part T	
					13.000	24.470	85,903	67.300	240,100	36.100

Wayne	19,000	6,002	6,002 20,500	64,029						
Totals.	288,000	383, 425	283,002 383,425 546,388 860,096	960,098	843,480 1,245,005	1,245,006	289,002 883,425 646,888 880,096 843,480 1,246,006 2,263,086 1,963,220 1,792,015 1,888,781	1,963,220	1,792,015	1,838,781
Average product for 10 years 1.146.347 nound	18.									

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					i		-			
e de la constante de la consta					Pounds	Pounds of Broom Brush.	Brush.			
	1908.	1907.	1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1889.
Adams Allen Ashland Ashlabula		2,500	1,635		12	009	2,000	350 2,000 350	15,305 1,100 2,540	1,800
Auglas Auglas Belmont Irown Bauter	2,300	008	500 4,000	300	1,000	3,000	2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	3,090 1,135 8,503 6,550	150,375 4,121 6,596 61,060	2,000 2,000 86,110 800 6,000
ulgn nt	20,840	1,000	4,003			6,000	30,200	16,100 1,000 2,300	356,800 15,640 175 175	345,305 900 150
Oshocton Tawford Tyshoga Brke Parke Janace	1,675	3,000	8.700 2,100	7.500	10,450	9 000	2,000 1,100 14,100 5,000	88 88 85,73	315 71,070 6,000	100 89,150
Fric Fairfield Brayette Franklin Fulton			1.560	2,500	102	1,600	600 262 13,100	2,500 400 7,540	6,780 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 19	700 8.350 400
Geauga Geauga Gerene Guernsey Hamilt n Hadnook Harrison Herrison Herry	4,000	5,000	008		10,500	3,200 50 3,500	700 4,650 3,500 60,000	4, 7, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.	12, 200 12, 200 12, 200 1, 200 1, 200 1, 200

:			-							
Hocking	-					E	1,470	1.640	4,335	2,400
Holmes	:				:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	-	1,735	3,301	ន
Furon		:	909	1,000	3,060	3,250	6,000	2,400	5,675	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
Jackson						:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
Jenerson	:		:	8	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	25		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
Knox	:			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	•	8	
Lake										
Lawrence						S			15	
Linking		5	٤	8	8	200	2	8	19 907	6
	:	36	3	3	3"	3	3	3	32	36,44
Togan	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	જ્ઞ	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	•	:::::	:::::		200,0	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
Lorain			:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Lucas								23	8	
Wodie					2000	68	Ş	}		
Incompany			:	:	30'07	3	8,4			•
Manioning					:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::				3	2;
Marlon		80,080	98,	28,2	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	98,98	10,100	92.0	8,48	14,660
Medina						8	8	98:		
Meiga		4 30	4 500	7.375	250	900	686	4.00	16,756	27.6
Moroor		55	150	150	200		A S	2	11,007	200
Tag Tag		000'T	OCT C	207.1	38		200	3	19	265
Miami	3,500	39	3	31,18	386	3,7	4,150	Q¥,27	2,8	10,630
Monroe				8		:	28		2,312	472
Montgomorn		3	000	12.195	11 500	S	000 %	22,600	19.300	006 77
Mount of the content		2011	200		1	3	5	1 450	7,500	96
Morgan	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	:	:	:	8	1,	3	87
Morrow	:		:::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	::::		1,800	3	
Muskingum						:	Ş	æ	140	8
Noble.								2.000	2,000	
							7.	ì	-	
Ollawa				:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		i	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		
Paulding	:	3				99,5	:::::		3,300	3
Perry		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	\$	3	283	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1,700	1,423	
Pickawav				_ ਲ	- - - - -	8	7.900	25,000	186.300	
Dile	ě	5		9 100	9	S	5	3 750	4 9%	
Doute &	•	2001			-	}	3			
Fordse	:		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:					202	
Freble		201		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	3	4,000	70,000	DO) of	086,12	6,130
Futnam	3	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	12,00	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	S	36.	8
Richland	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	2,100	8	•••••••
Ross	200	1.200		1.000			8,000	8,79	52.700	8.400
Sandnakv						98	1.000	1,600	1.900	
Coloto	88	45	8	900	æ	1 200	526	98	15.90	980
	3	3	88	- -	}		}	2004	2	ì
	2	10	36	8	0 500	900	W 2	7 36 7	3	5
_	11,000	6	0,0	31	3	3	34,5	18	23.10	966
Stark		87	:	•	::::	:		0,100	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	36
Summit		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	3			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	3	3		9
Trumpull	20g'T		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	6,00	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	8	81		1,00
Tuscarawas	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		:				8	2,006	2,590	3
Tolon molul	:	90.5		88		:	2	8 9 9	8,287	5,055
Van Wert	330						8	160	17,300	8,000
Vinton									908	
Warren				8	~		٤		11 075	3 600
: 6		-		1	1			170	2,062	96
Warns		:			۶		82	<u>}</u>	200	400
Wayne	:	:		:	388	:	3	301.0	2046	36
Williams	:				4	- : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		6,160		£,54

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION OF BROOM CORN IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS—Concluded.

					Pounds 0	Pounds of Broom Brush.	3rush.			
Counties.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1839.
Wood Wyandot					69		1,100	3,200	1,900	2,000
Total product	50,295	128,245	67,623	80,910	85,649	138,483	288,080	301,563	1,067,693	669,476
Total area	206	191	157	OSI	278	227	6,886	726	2,228	206

Average area for 10 years, 1,201 acres. Average product for 10 years, 286,801 pounds.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING USE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS FOR TEN YEARS.

				Pounds used	Pounds used	used.				
Counties										
	190S.	1907.	1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Adams	4.789.520	3.955.550	4.037.723	3.972.450	3.508.900	8.311.023	3.211.436	2 919 %	9 931 140	8 574 714
Allen Ashland	512,700	441,900	582,600	450,500	289.100	415,800	398,000	328,400	340.500	443.040
Ashtabula	6,389,740	7.546,864	5,889,479	6,818,727	5,530,978	6,877,066	6,478,807	4,419,249	3,827,922	4.290.050
Auglaize	1,063,000	1,190 410	1.149.416	1,453,600	1,684.378	836,500	1,871,910	1,103,541	1,626,770	1,790,700
Belmont	1,543,737	1,448,850	1,810 741	1.954.380	1.499.120	1,817,200	2,054,865	1.794.244	2,221,540	1.913.436
Brown	2,830,531	3.2.36,357	2,664.350	2.833,070	2,707,050	1,965,797	1,938,786	1,627.582	1,717,572	4,079,375
Carroll	2,072,910	1.943.687	1.932.819	2,008.600	1,762,700	1.666.360	1.671.900	317.940	172.40	1,064,300
Champaign	2,002,220	2,604,650		2,037,400	1,655,960	2,723,700	2,526,150	1,844,200	1,586,350	2,691,482
Clermont	1.381,330	2,157,450	3.694.615	1,589,811	9.069.486	1,683,050	1,591,200	1 160 755	883.970	1,341,070
Clinton	4,881,300	4.734, 426		3,913,630	3.006.686	2,665,690	1623,164	1.280.500	764.30	1,500,000
Coshocton	3,853.590	4.086.425	3,978 372	3.886,686	4,131,796	3.543,110	3.171,208	3.182,900	3,721,414	3,982,220
Crawford	100 C	2.766.878	3.184.580	2.865.235	2.404.250	1.915.280	1 703 200	1.457,660	357.78	1,81,700
Cuyahoga	3.614.000	4.021,260	4.552.980	5,680,400	4,874,950	3,996.200	3,287,206	3,838,160	11,955,470	4.470.300
Definee	60 CE 150	2,777.800	3,322 (165)	2,219,365	1,404,464	1,591,600	1.369.520	716.975	783,340	1,997,157
Delaware	1.559,300	1.617,632	1.933 250	1,760,942	1,343,130	1,160,280	1.007.520	1.043.086	978.863	1.189.350
Fairfield	5.259.175	3. 04,7:0	2.277,503	2.300.900	1.870.990	2,104,000	1,277,350	1,231,900	812,730	1,460,350
Fayette	2.584.000	3.028.120	3,174,161	3.571.150	2,647,750	2,558,300	28.32	2.876,020	2,579,480	4,186,150
Franklin	1,817,500	1.750,550	1,859 775	2,000,558	2,113,340	2,479,900	1,471,528	922,620	655,400	723,500
Callia	33.,455	645,562	138,20	266,250	142,600	109.550	76,900	93,600	147.425	126.380
Grauga	3,466,450	3,408,900	3,460.965	3,403,985	3.068.900	2,709,850	2 989 500	2 576 400	2,001,130	2,318,000 9,696,498
Chemen	3,4:2,550	3 819,350	3,448,750	2,897,594	2,013,250	1,953,950	1,662,900	738,900	622.100	869.250
Hamilton	1.477.310	1,576,444	1,688.530	1,883.599	1,391,710	1,555.350	1,907,895	1,601,358	1,503.190	2,039,340
	862,732	987,907	1,000,500	830,640	648,675	96,200	805 600	615.350	143,231	788 900
Hardin	1.038,650	581,525	624.900	1,901.450	648,800	316,481	675,700	352,850	415.700	279.300
Henry	6.17.975	600,945	768,600	706,750	701.440	832,385	898.700	659,001	674.300	887,780
Highland	5,678,910	6,699,598	6,039,940	5,963,550	6,537,290	6.835.633	4.596.340	2. E.	2 88,150	72,240 8 300 780

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING USE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS FOR TEN YEARS-Concluded.

					Pounds Used.	Jaed.				
Countles.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1599.
III	2,061,420	2,180,980	1,746.705	2,222.700	2.013,610	1,761,007	1,719,876	1,618,250	1,578,385	2,357,840
Holmes	3,753,040	2,485,124 6,053,124	6.848.330	5,494,000	2,106,470	3,899,270	4,200,410	3,373,021	2,590,950	4,068,079
Jackson	1,631,110	1,502,833	2,434,500	1,661,150	1,356,200	1,394,600	2,187,610	1,582,400	2,004,319	2,380,320
Jefferson	2,980,413	2,975,570	3,106,940	3,106,560	3,106,420	3,080,100	2,402,070	2,390,350	2,699,220	3.24.630
Lake	1,715,102	2,246,120	2,283,450	1,784,000	2,073,858	359,800	315,006	454,960	520,627	1,55,13 554,130
Lawrence Licking	4,132,641	4,150,510	3,744,580	3,992,244	3,606,280	3,262,650	3,081,550	2,333,950	2,330,497	3,863,490
Logan	859,575 4,259,050	914,280	5,002,200	4,690,086	3,869,375	5,895,890	3,557,700	3,646,110	2,672,400	2,192,506
Lucas	671,393	554,701	471,963	441,140	354.080 9.080 9.080	138,500	106,280	72,400	17,900	250,510
Madison Mahoning	5,156,50	5,074,275	4.410,034	4,318,440	4,140,875	3,545,154	4,011,274	3.926,690	3,286,717	2,574,465
9 :	976,925	1.027,635	7,533,(30	7.090,500	7,252,300	6.035,300	5.532,950	5,065,486	5,248,250	88,89 88,89
Melgs	1,852,175	1,875,235	1.785,250	1,949,140	1,717,550	1,698,610	1,686,792	2,396,118	2,616,850	2,762,590
Mercer	2.356,850	3,216,230	3,215,175	2,663,720	1,963,129	1,577,300	2,007,400	1,453,830	1,373,080	2,298,280
Monroe	1,588,640	1,798,400	4 494 260	2.199,710	3,400,750	3,612,400	3.584.425	2,666,660	1,627,468	3,36,95 3,36,95 37
Morgan	1,980,625	1,355,714	2,393,212	2,473,406	2,220,622	1,923,300	2,196,700	1,935,000	1.816,257	2,368,800
Morrow Muskingum	3,152,830	3,009.267	3.685,120	3,458,661	3,830,040	2,908,100	2,874,550	2,632,780	2,629,010	3,513,910
Noble Ottawa	20,000	1,081,050 8,150	1,385,166	8,500	8,200	2,000	8,936 8,000,8	2,300	3,00	1,209,310 6,700
Paulding	67,355	53,300	15,020	6 030 477	2 740 790	5,080	2 592 590	0.22 886 6	2,190	1,700 2,835,480
Perry	5,881,906	5.088.005	4,744,300	4,764,570	3,380,040	3,326,967	3,746,290	1,962,860	1,934,100	2,244,200
Pike	2,632,050	2,886,061	2 911,670	5,478,405	5,497,459	5.043.600	2,434,970	1,716,964	1,919,738	3,636,760
Preble	7,849,810	7,427.340	7,196,950	6,623,200	5,480,775	6,003,530	6,472,252	5,240,950	4,093,285	5,992,850 7,800
PutnamRichland	4,304,842	4,571,066	4.163.560	3,784,380	3,562,310	2.979,240	2,849,100	2,817,150	2,645,961	3,540,495
Ross	4,143,555 2,259,650	2,560.4 2,600.4 1,600.4	1,572,9010	1,387,650	1,683,000	506,750	760.860	300,762	180,900	658,700
School	3,216,300 6,781,620	2,535,760 6,361,250	6,711,278	7.782,279	2,961,490 4,912,000	2,520,090 4,194,660	2,570,700 4,013,286	3,265,950	2,196,480	3,033,900 3,606,934

1,476,380 3,283,028 3,281,182 1,706,576 1,997,590 5,170,510 5,181,48 5,518,140 725,940	178,926,948	\$2,299,136
662,200 3,207,700 3,207,700 3,327,777 1,096,122 45,406 1,121,410 1	149,752,554	\$1,482,330
8.889.377 3.889.377 3.573.74 1.380.500 1.103.500 6.038.485 6.038.482 6.038.4	163,816,702	\$1,665,610
1,417,286 4,224,186 3,020,780 3,131,700 1,564,730 611,186 11,288,875 1,400,987 6,900,825 8,300,8	182,894,581	\$1,764,445
1,164,850 4,560,680 5,457,400 6,772,138 1,554,318 1,135,600 1,135,600 1,438,140 1,438,140 1,438,140 1,438,140 1,438,140 1,438,140 1,438,140 1,438,140 1,438,140 1,438,140 1,438,140 1,438,140 1,438,140 1,448,130 1,448,130 1,448,130 1,448,130	189,867.217	\$1,784,788
1,407,913 6,776,427 3,768,560 3,768,560 1,675,091 1,400 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,400 1,	202,709,698	\$1,932,792
1,382,200 6,906,001 3,785,737 1,916,310 8,50,850 1,036,300 1,036,300 1,036,300 1,036,300 1,138 331,470 483,200 1,728,460	230,615,338	\$2,228,190
1,927,070 5,893,889 4,019,789 4,019,789 1,116,400 1,116,400 1,116,400 1,116,400 1,116,707 8,106,288 6,63,800 6,73,800 8,	242,707,109	\$2,426,752
1,821,830 8,695,673 9,434,739 1,886,236 178,836 1,075,100 1,075,100 3,780,837 8,341,933 6,341,933 187,103 187,	236,042,803	\$2,433,627
2,393,100 3,811,800 3,811,800 3,811,800 1,736,710 1,736,720 1,736,720 1,736,720 8,887,122 8,887,122 8,887,122 8,887,122 1,665,080	232,517,524	\$3,764,483
Shelby Stark Stark Trummil Truscarawas Union Van Wert Vanton Warren Washington Wayne Wayne Wayne Wayne Wayne Wayne Wayne Wayne	Totals	Total cost

Average number of pounds for 10 years, 199,984,663. Average cost for 10 years, \$2,178,321.

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					Pounds Shorn	Shorn.				
Counties.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Adams	31 297	98 481	A 581	99 572	25 5GD	28 105	84 170	28.947		43 679
Allen	99,592	96,624	81,817	11,427	2	62,862	8	86.73		104,950
Ashtabula	214,881 46,415	23.845 44.5845	214,109	187,791	145,78 28,28 28,28	26.23	8 8 8 8 8	212.363		245.005
:	208.825	249.044	233,169	227,555	240.263	194,092	223,510	266,529		271.610
Aug aize Belmont	46,277	39,549	55,310	15,150 15,150	240,074	25.5	26.582	280.797		436.588
	38.014	32.9	28.357	31,758	32,945	33,552	35,737	62.679		60.240
Carroll	3,15	343,036	41.908 975	305.014	30.436	28.58 28.58 28.58 28.58	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	336,840		36.797
pai	116,163	103,794	121,906	136,434	109,48	93.830	88,522	119.319		126,343
(Jark	107.852	133,009	115,793	116,091	107,296	355.472	99,579	114,949		99.718
Clinton	109.897	86.23	78.560	92,153	96.30	98.868	104.528	112.816		122,750
('olumbiana	143,668	142,715	141,325	130,614	13. 88.	112,175	122,708	167,791		181,463
Crawford	305,598	301.161	24,336	240,193	22.22	214,644	208,226	20,206		17.20
Cuyahrga	21,506	25,957	23 28 28 28 28	20,983	21.391	22.706	88,	28,457		30,982
Deffance	14:13	4 8 1 8 1 8	88	28,827	78,404	25.5	88	28.171		78,960
L'elaware	244,419	263,144	235,436	219.036	214.661	181,386	234,588	243,246		252,780
Fairfield	92.248	25.82 28.82 28.82 28.82 28.82	58,234	8, 23 8, 23 8, 23 8, 23	25.25 26.25 26.25	# 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	66,474	73.367		89,572 87,572
Fayette	29,037	30,133	40,238	33,346	30,328	36,189	35,958	49,850		33,199
Fulton	41,179	58.023	38 644	37,306	32,632	12,35	26.85 E. 18	49,988		52,330
Gallia	68,787	61,288	61,313	54.367	28.083	38.68	43,173	53.33		61,700
Geauga	24.874	24,000	23.755	19,088	19,83	27.535	39,415	49,863		63,852
Guernsey	466.030	113,637	106 036	22,827	100.203	82,988	98,246	88		107,164
Hamilton	7,770	7,943	2.50	5,450	5,343	6,210	3,030	6.606		3,379
Hardin	210,675	210,268	198.140	201,061	138,089	167,824	170,155	216,779		192,938
Harrison	687,166	728,078	684.147	624,636	625.140	676.202	674.998	130.545		540,864
Henry	37,585	34,448	36,814	32,847	30,745	33.062	86.548	40.734	47,672	18.
	186	201,00	20,00	32.	3,3	78.5	006'01	ero'err		110,120

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		1699.	75,379 331,047	13,017,062
1		1900.	99,065 313,215	12,992,942
Concluded		1901.	71,556	13,512,413
YEARS		1902.	61,112	11,681,242
OR TEN	shorn.	1903.	52.661 320,515	11,762,687
N OHIO F	Pounds Shorn.	1904.	45.447 323,912	11,426,576
WOOL II		1905.	43,481	11,826,237
TION OF		1906.	46.845 338.809	13.394.168 12.789,451
PRODUC		1907.	53,902	13.394.168
HOWING		1978.	64,566 365,974	13,752,009
COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION OF WOOL IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS—Concluded.		Counties.	Wood Wyandet	Totals. 13,752,009

Average for 10 years, 12,615,467 pounds.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HORSES IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS, INCLUDING CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

	1900.	4 % 7. 0 4 % 7. 0 5 4 5 11 17 0 9 9 % 8 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1901.	4 % 9. 1. 2. 4. 6. 8. 8. 8. 9. 9. 9. 8. 8. 8. 9. 9. 9. 8. 8. 8. 9. 9. 9. 8. 8. 8. 9. 9. 9. 8. 8. 8. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9.
	1902.	4.8.1.0.4.8.8.6.5.4.5.5.0.9.9.0.8.3.1.7.7.0.9.8.4.1.1.4.7.9.9.8.5.5.1.4.6.2.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.2.1.6.6.1.7.0.9.8.4.1.1.4.7.9.9.8.5.5.1.4.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8
	1903.	4.9.1.9.4.8.8.6.5.4.5.5.0.9.5.7.7.8.0.1.9.2.4.1.4.0.9.0.5.5.9.4.5.5.8.2.2.5.8.2.2.5.8.2.2.2.2
Horses.	1904.	4.%
Number of Horses	1906.	4.9.4.9.4.9.9.4.0.11.0.9.9.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.1.0.9.9.1.0
Z 	1906.	4.9.1.9.4.0.11.4.0.10.9.8.8.8.17.9.0.10.9.17.9.2.8.8.8.17.9.0.10.9.17.9.0.10.9.17.9.0.10.9.17.9.17
	1907.	4.9 c. 6.9 c. 6.
	1908.	Reginate e a scritting e a a change a change e a a chan
	1909.	8.85.50
	Counties.	Adams Allan Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashebula Ashebula Auther Auglaize Brown Carolin Champaign Crawford Crawford Craylord

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BER OF HORSES IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS, INCLUDING CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS—Conclude
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					Number of Horses	f Horses.				
Countles	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1906.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
			1		-			000		100
Holmes	6.98 8.007	7,173 8,500	8,437	8,546	\$ 3 3	106.7	7,185	7,877		10.066
F (3,438	385	8, 1333 1889 1889	4 4 6 5 1 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3.218 5.661	22.22	2.43 5.65 5.65	8,88 8,88 8,88	8, 70 8, 80 8, 80 8, 80	3.58 2.58
Knox	8,32	88	88	8,170	9.166	28.5	7.786	7.148	.83	7.883
Lake	4,498	4.540	4.7.14	8,740	2,478	2.47.	2,428	2,200	4.346	4.286 547
Licking	13,110	13.87	13,135	13.247	12,272	13,646	12.378	12.188	15.099	12,198
Logan	10,908	10,38	2.6.6	10.082	9,876	9,276	9.76	96.6	20.00	× ×
Lucas	8,543	8,514	883	9.063	88	9.50	88.6	9.751	E	9,549
Madison Mahoning	10,4 20,6	9.5 2.5 2.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3	50 150 150 150		6.053	. 92.80 10.8	8.515	8.207	8.144	8.515
Marion	7,958	7,806	7,945	7,933	7.761	7.656	7.683	7,339	100.12	7.169
Medina	8,771	8,411	8,626	960.6	9,036	8.449	8.179	8,088	200	8.108 7.108
Mercer	10,810	10,573	10,259	10.365	6.0	969.6	9.53	9.217	8,769	8
Mami	12,118	11,766	11,704	11.73	5.68 88.68	25.28	11.642	11,175	10.62	11.396
Montgomery	16.543	15,863	16,154	16.007	15.719	15.698	16.140	16,117	16.156	16.310
Morgan Morrow	963.5	7,619	7.969	7.713	7.503	7.350	2,560	7.270	2.75 28.75	4.65 4.73
Muskingum	8,703	8.938	600	9.035	60.6	9.005	8.903	9.204	88.83	28.967
Ottawa	5.56	5.345	5.437	2,00	5.210	5.664	2000	5.683	5.156	5.413
	7,497	6,697	6.600	6.144	6.436	6.478	5,923	5.389	5.038	5.176
Pickawav	11.121	10,671	10.431	9.66	9.60	9.837	9.302	9.33	95.00	9.6
:	3,936	3,999	3.996	4.044	4.032	3.818	3.947	3.903	3,857	4. 8.
Portage Preble	10.945	8. 5. 8. 8.	10.524	× 0	9.500	200	20.0	8,172 9,172	7.914	28.6
Putnam	9,566	9,136	9.417	9.688	8,874	8.987	8.963	8.572	8.209	8,161
Richland	10.677	9,460	10,248	9.064	9.225 55.55	9,203	86.99 1889	8.90 8.90 8.90 8.90	88.8	80.5 20.5
Sandusky	8,853	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	9.166	8,413	8.618	8.760	88	8.376	786.	8.43
Sciolo	10,557	1,429	5.365	5.46	5.449	6.468	5.314	6.376	5.251	6,698
Shelby	9,730	9,506	9,286	9,018	8,975	9,014	9,167	9.69	8,624	8.595

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74.8.00 24.12.9.23 25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	726,204
81.20 80.00 80 80.00 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	730,156
26.20 26.20	746,016
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44.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.9	755,361
14,631 9,465 10,120 8,077 9,177 9,425 1,613 1,614 1,114 1,114 8,747 8,747	765,082
Stark Summit Trumbull Tuscarawas Union Van Wert Vinton Warren Warren Wayne	Totals

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CATTLE IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS, INCLUDING CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

					Number of Cattle	f Cattle.	•			•
Counties.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Adams Allen	2,962 135	15.366	15,737	9,80	10.346	10,467	10,615	10,432	10,603	10.384 171
Ashland	12,198	13,750	13,564	13,067	14,476	15,788	15,349	14,650	14,5	14.726
Ashtabula Athens	0,170	26,110	27.369	98.98	30,385	22.186 56.186	22.23	28,882	30.024	28.448
Auglaize	15,912	16,155	16.369	17,237	16,426	16,972	17,168	16.232	15.90	15.23
Brown	18.247	18,021	17.587	17,647	17,981	17.22	18,308	19,550	20,749	21,850
Butler	14,699	15,733	16.972	16.305	15,109	16.894	17.887	12,979	13,407	13.112
Carroll	11,524	11,566	11,248	11.626	12,030	12,939	13.654	12,941	18,009	13.248
Champaign	16,746	16.234	15.486	18,711	17,843	18,297	20,258	20,020	18,696	17.928
Clermont	1,354	11.195	11.00	13,081	11.00	200	10.455	18,281	19.920	18.453
Clinton	12,356	13.623	13,869	15,615	15,604	15.967	17.250	16.390	17.067	15.540
Columbiana	19,352	19,096	19.111	20,284	19,835	21.727	E 5	20,501	25,507	22.072
Crawford	19,173	15.200	15,906	17,274	16.837	16.164	17.080	16,031	16.938	17.748
Cuyahoga	12,118	12,532	13,487	14.713	14,989	15.977	16,615	16,247	16,322	16.631
Defiance	10.45	2,5 2,8	10.696	1.85 1.04 1.04 1.04	8 1 1 1 1	25.269	26.928	25.889	24,319	85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 8
ware	18,065	17.640	17,265	17,522	19.047	20,074	21,196	19,133	17.362	16,669
Estile Tairfield	7,176	6,991	7,218	7.816	7,732	7,762	8,418	7.911	7.902	7.873
Fayette	15,164	23,637	17.500	2.5	4,5 8,6 8,6	18 720	£ 5	21,930	20,299	3,380
Franklin	18,345	18,943	19,777	20.845	20.242	20.78	22.032	20,767	19,672	18,669
Fulton	18,526	17,193	17,179	16,798	16,313	17.624	18,030	17,657	17.675	14,335
Geauga	20.01	19.781	28.00	9,49	20.00	98.	11.69	11,741	13,179	11.966
Greene	14.90	14.935	15,03	15.20	18.58	17.656	25.5	21,670	77,599	27.783
Guernsey	11,363	12,719	12,127	13,408	13,467	13.161	13.83	13.985	18 948	15.351
Hamilton	14,369	15,454	16 200	16,456	16,635	17,739	17.907	17,700	18,796	17.483
Hardin	17,765	18.03 18.03 18.03	17,181	10.086	23,370	56.18	24.472	23,173	22.154	22.23
Harrison	10,232	10,261	10.182	10.591	10.628	10.588	11,450	13,428	12.213	19,201
Henry	12,204	12,029	12,759	18.568	13,433	14,294	15.427	14,675	14,173	12,895

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Marion
Marion Vinton Warren Washington Wayne

' TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CATTLE IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS, INCLUDING CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS—Concluded.	TE IN O	IIO FOR	TEN YE.	ARB, INCI	UDDING C	TITES A	ND RURA	L DISTR	CTS-Con	cluded.
			-		Number of Cattle.	f Cattle.				
Countles.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1304.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Williams Wood Wyandot	15,063 17,681 12,558	14,450 16,941 11,943	15,286 16,880 12,926	14,732 18.335 14,699	14,390 19,349 13,542	14,923 20,869 14,406	14,454 20,948 14,826	14,136 20,874 14,348	13,530 20,044 13,091	12,244 17,909 14,200
Totals	1,307,528	1,306,994	1,319,414	1,407,115	404,688	1,464,324	1,509,754	1,481,586	1,468,391	1,427,661

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MULES IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MULES IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS-Concluded.

				7	Number of Mules	Mules.				
Countles.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1304.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Highland Hocking Hocking Holmen Holmen Jackson Jefferson Jefferson Lewrence Lawrence Lawrence Logan Logan Logan Logan Marion Mar	홇욯≃志表뫋퓛兆쬨웛첧 _右 束뜰돷혛늉븹둢뭖횺 <u>뚇</u> 右귏ë낟ಜ퍊꾶 쭓 쬟쫗턌꾿쫑왐둅	· \$85286512458848535288865544455685988448555555	<u>කියගකසිකපිදුවසින් සිදිලිප සියිලිය ජියලෙස් අතම ජියලිප විසිය</u> පිළිසු සියිලිය ජියලිස් සියිලිය ජියලිස් සියලියියි සියිලියියියියි සියිලියියියියියියියියියියියියියියියියියි	84268851244888488888888888888888888888888888	865888833345831658318888888888888888888888888888888	8274583458828888888888888888888888888888888	元忠裕在高文型出在远路的全部的图片出现的图片的 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$2 ₀ \$2588638655555586644255555555555	고요뵎 府쬱켮딣낰 끟딝뇹뫙멱럳눖똳딡쯃텏띕쭁봗뿂衣쳢솸恕됿딍텩륞쭁챯퍙댣荿츥	28268821n22288212555555555555555555555555555

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SHEEP IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS.

:					Number of	f Sheep.				
Counties.	1909.	1308.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Adome	8 1774	736 8	620 2	E 343	877	204	6 890	7 598	8 857	890 6
Allen	23,801	13,38	20,580	18,199	15,848	16,380	17,487	19.206	20,732	20,707
Ashland Ashtabula	40,890 43,990	80.607 8.548	37,271	36,714	32,538	8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8 8,8	10,314	19,243	37,308	36,876 16,575
Athens	47,803	46,274	40,480	41,611	39,278	41,739	42,075	46,063	47,649	46,086
Auglaize	9.444	869 869 869 869 869 869 869 869 869 869	8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5	7,22,4	6,738	7,183	8,63 4,63 4,64	10.0 81.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0	1,2	12,011 26,011
Brown	9.215	8,340	7,362	7,081	7,169	6,762	7,139	9,579	12,327	12,814
Butler	121.63	9,367	8,675	7,345	6,485	6,712	2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 5.	7.586	6,7 5,8	e, 5
Chambaign	24.607	22.416	22,651	27.73	19,793	15,993	17,991	1,929	29.364	23,475
	25.265	22,525	23,617	38,50	25,676	20,522	20,003	22,440	85°	8
Clermont	4,114	17.836	16.239	3,042	15.217	15,204	16.996	22.45	25,313	25,737
Columbiana	818	28,763	24,493	85.83 85.83 86.83	22,68	2, 2, 5 55 5	26.758	30,127	96.5	38. 38. 38.
Crawford	50.653	49.622	48.769	45,676	39.565	(5, 6) 133	40.976	42,153	6.952 	5,352
Cuyahoga	4.387	4.747	4,657	4,302	3,911	4,711	5,496	6.344	6,838	7,119
Deffance	16,379	16,501	14.835	14.266	12,530	13,84	14.724	15.98	15.973	14,0
Delaware	52,013	48,901	46,509	43,583	42,664	37,71	38.526	45,189	82,53	44,578
Fairfield	16, 16.	18.617	15,004	14.517	11,736	12,95	13,780	15.456	16,903	18,443
Fayette	14.423	11,600	10,689	9,969	7,659	5,7 8,5	9,73	11:33	13,36	13,566
Fulton	14,066	16,088	15,306	14,367	13.518	15,466	16.952	19.898	18. 28. 28.	128
Gallia	18,302	15,701	12,493	11,483	10,658	9.083	9,144	11.210	13.517	13,930
Greene	20.502	17,767	16,038	14,036	15.599	15,533	15 642	18.548	20,336	12,006
Guernsey	82,789	15.98	8,618	67,202	63,849	60,549	69,669	67,246	72,886	7,62
Hancock	38,842	39.020	37,22	36,567	34.189	36,130	36,432	38.265	38.76	36,400 400
Hardin	61.644	48.448	42,124	31,223	81,947	31,14	31.798	33.653	34,503	36,006
Henry	8,208	8,636	7,007	6,460	5.776	6,926	7,748	8,156	9,030	104,134 8,722

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TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SHEEP IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS-Concluded.

Number of Sheep.	1909. 1907. 1906. 1905. 1704. 1903. 1902. 1900.	23,244 28,027 28,743 25,324 22,582 28,772 25,877 23,046 28,066 14,565 15,515 515 515 65,880 65,913 60,060 62,773 60,060 65,773 60,696 65,940	2,678,208 2,464,734 2,:34,138 2.200,000 2,005,563 2,033,072 2,127,461 2,331,078 2,646,772 2,544,070
		23,244 14,565 72,694	2,608,203 2,464,794
	Counties.	Williams Wood Wyandot	Totals

TABI.E SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOGS IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS.

			i		Number of	f Hogs.				
Countles.	1309.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1306.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
			-	-				88.0	-	976 01
Adams	7.065	10,356	98.89	2.5 88.5 88.5 88.5 88.5 88.5 88.5 88.5 8	7.943	8.88 8.89 11.911	23,478	× 55	24,851	23,449
	150	15.07	17, 23	13,147	16,016	19,395	88,	17,925	26.717	15,535
Ashland	E	5 :00	4,314	3,621	.163 .163	5,247	5,466 9,466	4.91b	4,031 9,978	3,001
Athens	1.97	e i e		93,195	22,22	22,179	22,407	25,091	25,759	28,531
Auglaize	9 E	, x		7.840	7,208	9,105	9,758	9,736	9,441	10,806
	17.57	21.23	21,219	16,088	16,558	20,842	20,069	18,436	19,960	21.8 85.8
Entler	108,50	28,858	25.36	18,938	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	24.376	82.28	24,417	269	20,108 8,276
	c, 118	× 5	3.5	20,555	C11,15	35,987	34 498	33,409	31,58	26.92
Champaign	70	25.00	0.00	23.167	24,748	15,400	25,059	24,066	27 88 7	26.571
('lark	27.0	14.543	14.54)	11,112	11,460	13,798	14,549	15,912	15,667	16,014
Clermont	17.37	51,608	48.242	37,179	38.220	36,826	37,210	38.230	40.730	88,483 11 976
dunda)	8,531	11,048	10.213	9,50	0.518	55.55	15 736	14.65	11,338	13.025
Coshocton		1.092	063.41 3.3.60	28,02	25.780	24.216	30,361	32,416	29,198	8,83
Crawford	20.6.	1943	31.6	1.996	2,185	3,610	2,794	2,526	1.903	2,047
(Wahoga	26,157	44,474	41,585	34,943	33,334	40,934	38,670	32.50	98	X :
13-flance	9.538	16,624	16.541	13,648	16.6%	15,248	15,360	24.887	22.944	726
Delaware	13.51	130	0000	25.5	6.415	2.509	7,335	7.410	6,474	90.0
	. S. 393	35.587	35,563	28,556	39.035	32,465	31,158	31.248	35,75	87,733 33,733
Fairneld	45,344	48,277	42.954	36.30	8 2 2 2	32,73	36	3.8	27,180	30.152 27.163
Franklin	18,778	21,76	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	200	23,000	3.8	200	18	19,773	16.711
Fulten	15,535	5.13	4 750	3,755	4.081	5.344	5,454	5,512	6,903	6,540
Gallla	1000	5	588	3,300	3,333	4.183	4,368	4,433	3,522	8,337
Grauga	50.943	32.347	31,782	25.577	28.985	30,661	80,089	27,736	15,21	
Cherner	3,683	5,406	5,737	4.913	1.031	7,647	9	0.138	90,00	1,48
Hamilton	6.6.5	808.6	88	96.90	2,748	20,431	96.88	200	24.6	84.138
Hancock	25.5	179,621	20.52	20,00	24.82	32,062	31,869	31,932	28,904	8
	196.2	5.093	5.277	4,487	4,140	5,404	6,209	6.969	6,010	5.307
Henry	0.6,11	18,936	18,134	14,849	18,167	18,743	18,494	17,962	17,871	19,022

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOGS IN OHIO FOR TEN YEARS—Concluded.

						•				
Counties	ļ				Number of Hogs	f Hogs.				
	1909.	1903.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1304.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Highland	32,631	40,313	39,283	30,939	28.89	32.627	32, 731	34.104	34.670	33 435
Holmes	14.374	5.661	16,267	46.	4,078	5,309	20,00	280	96.	5,942
•	9,552	13,443	13,736	10,148	11. 88.	14,252	15,649	14.677	10.913	13,486
Jefferson	2,459	3,598 904	3.177	3,178	3,012	3,446	3,567	3,456	8,743	8.92 12.52
:	17,864	17,88	19,351	15,464	16,353	2,090	2,38	20,620	17,249	18,794
Lawrence	2,297	1,711	.1.658 .1.658	1,289	1,56	2,067	2,831	 85	1,453	1,295
Licking	20,800	27.322	88	22,234	28,28	28.555	988'08	29,162	27,622	31,544
Logan Lorain	5,419	32,558 7,330	8.8.0 8.080	24,659	27,000	29,309	30.840	83,63	27,753	28,993
Lucas	6,510	8.605	7.456	9.9	8,952	9,0	9.09	8,176	7,799	7,434
Mahoning	, g	8,319 8,069	#1.010 * 0003	30,803	34,646	8,28 1,28 1,28	8,88	36,342	37,220	8.73 55.73
	26,7%1	30,132	30.540	22,541	27,006	29.30	30,508	27.278	26. 26. 26. 26.	24,114
Meigs Meigs	 85.	9 543	9.959	8,308	9,173	11,075	1,072	10,943	9.156	7.994
Mercer Miomi	36,186	31,555	30.23	23.806	25,056	27,180	26.858	27,107	25,618	* 8.
Monroe	3,657	19.336	18,146	14.985	15,918	8,080 9,080 9,080	18,233		14,786	16,737
Mentgomery	20,970	13,45	33.	20,038	21.598	28	2,40	20,22	19,609	20.740
Morrow	11,060	13.386	4.6% 5.6%	3,789	3,75 173	14,936	5,03 2,03 2,03	7.867	4.550	4,652
Muskingum	7,169	10,469	10.578	8.7.9	9.369	11,142	12,277	11,42	11,041	11.578
Ottawa	5.36.7	6 455	5,643	5.079	7.362	6,072	7.459	6.71	5,810	6.733
Paulding	8,415	11.279	11,634	902.6	10,816	8.33	11,643	11.3%	11.149	11,324
Pickaway	21,523	10.043	9,758	7,891	80.8	9.117	9,589	9,037	8.748	9.301
Pike	5,634	8,163	7.166	5.741	5.778	6.573	7,003	20,627	25.5	30,706 80,706
Preble	6,034	7.313	6.8 8.8	8,8 8,8	6.850	8.085	7,553	7,301	6,016	6.123
Putnam	13.5	32.472	8.8.8. 8.8.3.	28,23	31,409	30.08	8,8 8,8	38,655	30.236 27.236	27,858 27,858
Ross	17.197	9.8 8.39	19,378	17,181	18.763	13,617	25.275	23.73	20.916	19,451
Sandusky	17,646	21,673	19,666	17.33	22,084	19,872	15,219	16.178	1.23	28.00 28.00 330 330
	5,717	7,121	6.897	6.038	6.251	7,377	7,512	6.041	5.806	7,420

ABSTRACTS FROMBREPORTS OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1909.

TABLE I-OPPICERS OF COUNTY PAIRS IN OHIO FOR 1909.

Postoffic e.	West Union, Lafsyette, Jefferson, Athens Nethers Nethers New Hamoshire, Georgecown, Carcolton, Carcolton, Cytone Suringfold, R. 4, Owensolton, Cathorian Cathorian Suringfold, R. 4, Owensolton, Eliston, Cashorton, Blatton, Cashorton, Gordon, Hicksville, Powell Burynes Gordon, Hicksville, Powell Sandusky, Lancaster Washington, Hartwell Burton Burton Burton Burton Raseon Burton Kanseon Burton Kanton Kanton Kanton Kanton Kanton Kanton Kanton Kanseon Kanton
Treasurer	H. M. Marchall W. B. Wallace H. P. Wilson C. Ratheld C. Ratheld C. Ratheld H. G. Hudson H. M. Allach G. W. Yessel G. W. Frame G. W. March H. C. Hudson R. M. Austin R. M. Austin R. M. Austin R. S. Frame G. E. Pfau G. E. Pfau G. E. Pfau G. B. Prame G. B. S. Stewart G. W. W. Durham G. B. Stewart G. W. B. B. Stewart G. W. B. Stewart G. W. B. Stewart G. W. B. Stewart G. W. B. B. Stewart G. W. W. W. W. W. W. B. Stewart G. W. W. W. W. W
Postoffice.	West Union Lima Geneva Aftens St. Johns St. Johns Barton Georgetown Georgetown Klawer Urhara Now Richmond Blanchester, R. F. D. Milloort Coshocton Rucyrus Cleveland Coshocton Rucyrus Cleveland Ruck Ruver Georgetown Mark Center Powell Ruck R. R. Randusky, R. R. Randusky, R. R. Rantenson Huntshur Watteeon Huntshur Kenton Ken
Presiden t.	O C Robuck John W Shannahan H D Sallen H D Berkney Reuben Brackney R. N Rogges V. K Thompson J A Shide C H Ganson J A Shide C H Ganson J R Ross L H Coreland C Wyakit C Porter C Porter C Poure C Pourbam J R Ross L R. Shifter C R Dunham J R Rogers W H Fishor C Pourbam J R Pishor C Pourbam J R Pourbam J R Rosers W H Fishor C R Steen M A Shaffer C R Steen M A Cooper M A Cooper M N Cooper M N Cooper C R Rhodes J M Shaffer J C Redlecy Great J Wight W O Reynard J G Redlecy Gha J Wight W O Reynard U T Cox
County.	Adams Allem Ashrabuls Ashrabuls Athers Athers Athers Belmont Belmont Belmont Clark Clary C

Newark. Biblefontaine. Biblefontaine. Bibria. Toledo. Canfield. Marion. Medina, R. P. D. Pomeroy. Troy. Woodsfield. Dayton, R. R. 11. McConnelwille Zanesville. Saraksville.	Swanders. Ganton. Bath. Warren. Canal Dover. Marysville. Lebanon. Stanleyville. Stanleyville. Bryan. Bryan. Bowling Green.
G. W. Horton. G. W. Detrick Auy Detrick G. R. Bowen. G. F. Rewler M. Waddell M. D. Russell G. Brookhart Ino. N. McDowell W. C. Mooney W. A. Allen G. Saurwine C. Saurwine W. A. Allen W. A. Allen G. Saurwing W. A. Allen M. A. Scott M. J. Scott W. A. Lang W. A. Lang W. A. Lang W. A. Lang W. A. McGeorge	Thomas Quinlin H. A. Wise M. S. Syrankle M. S. Hyde Ed Fell Ed Fell E. B. Gilliand Sam L. Irons C. W. Zummer W. A. Wilson W. A. Wilson J. G. Hickox. J. K. Wolf
Krikersville. Loranf. Loranf. R. R. D. Maumen. Marion. Marion. Wadsworth, R. P. D. Spiller Tippecanoe City Woodsfield Dayton McConnelsville Sarahsville Sarahsville Sarahsville New Lexington New Lexington McConnelsville Sarahsville Sar	Sidney Sidney Paris Cuyahoga Falls Narren Caral Dover Milford Center Convoy Marietta Marietta Marietta Bryan Upper Sandusky
H. H. Simmons W. H. Hinkle E. F. Cotton J. E. Wilcox J. E. Wilcox J. E. Wilcox J. Wilcox J. Wilcox J. Wilcox J. Willer Sol Shock Geo. S. Beck Blias Jivden Sol Shock Geo. A. Fry W. C. Mooney J. D. Bear H. B. Jenkins H. C. Smith John McWilliams John McWilliams John McBenan J. E. Lee J. H. Hess W. L. Miller J. H. Hess W. L. Miller J. Taylor J. Taylor	Martin Quinlisk Martin Quinlisk Martin Quinlisk B. H. Snyder B. H. Shorn Albert Broney M. T. Plaherty M. T. Plaherty J. L. Jordan J. L. Jordan Jacob Reber A. E. Royce Z. T. Smith
Licking Lorgan Lorain Lorain Lorain Maticas Mahoning Marion Marion Medina Merrer Miami Monroe Morrow Muskingum Perry Paulding Perry Pulke Pulke Pulke Pulke Rickinan Rickinan Rickinan Rickinan Rickinan	Shelby Shark Shark Stark Sumul Trumbil Trumbil Union Warran Warran Warran Warran Wayne Williams Wood Wyandot

COUNTY PAIRS IN OHIO POR 1909-WITH TIME AND PLACE.

County.	Secretary.	Postoffice.	Time of Pair.	Place of Pair.
Adams Allen Ashtabua Ashtabua Ashtabua Buthers Butler Clarkoll Champaign Clarkoll Clinton Clinton Clinton Coshocton Crawford E. Cuyahoga W. Cuyahoga W. Cuyahoga Defiance Defiance Brie Fairfiel Frairfiel Greene Greene Greene Greene Greene Greene Greene Greene Greene Frairfiel	G. C. Steele. C. A. Lampsam. R. D. Lampsam. R. D. Lampsam. A. E. Schaffer. Lewis Richey C. A. Kumler. J. W. Crowl I. W. Crowl I. W. Crowl I. W. Crowl I. W. Crowl B. E. Chanes B. E. Moore W. B. Miller F. P. Armstrong B. S. Smith R. C. Getes L. M. Coe. F. R. Marstrong B. S. New B. S. New B. N. W. Corleaghan D. W. T. McClenaghan D. W. T. McClenaghan D. W. W. Williams W. S. Ford W. S. Ford W. S. Rond W. S. S. Wulse F. U. Inner S. S. Wulse J. O. Hayne J. M. Packen J. O. Hayne J. C. M. W. W. Reckend W. W. W. W. Reckend W. W	West Union West Union Jefferson Jefferson Jefferson Jefferson Wapakoneta St. Clairsville Georgetown Hamilton Urbana Orbana Springfield Amela Blanchester Springfield Amela Blanchester Coshocton Bucyna Coshocton Cosho	Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10. Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17 Aug. 18, 19 and 20. Aug. 24, 25 and 26. Aug. 24, 25 and 26. Cott. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Cott. 5, 7 and 8 Sept. 13, 18 and 17 Aug. 17, 18, 19 and 27 Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17 Aug. 22, 23 and 24 Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24 Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24 Sept. 28, 29, 30 Oct. 1 Aug. 34, 25 and 24 Sept. 27, 29, 3 and 14 Aug. 34, 25 and 30 Sept. 27, 29, 3 and 14 Aug. 11, 12, 13 and 14 Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 Aug. 11, 12, 13 and 14 Aug. 18, 19, 20 and 21 Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10 Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	West Union. Jefferson. Athens. St. Clairsville. Georgetown. Hamilton. Carroliton. Bucytus. Greenville. Blanchester. Cishgein Falls. Berta. Greenville. Powell. Sondusky. Sandusky. Sandusky. Kerton. Carlinge. Findlay. Kerton. Kashington. Carlinge. Kerton. Carlinge. Kerton. Kathase. Kerton.

Canfield, Marion, Medina, Medina, Rock Springa, Celina, Tiroy, Woodsfield, Dayton McConnelaville, Mt. Gilead Zarneaville, Ravenna, Fileston, Fileston, Fileston, Chillicothe Facton, Ottawa, Mannfield, Chillicothe Fremont Fremont Chillicothe Fremont Mount Joy, Tiffin, Canton, Mount Joy, Tiffin, Canton, Marysville, Varren, Cantal Dover, Marysville, Varren, Lebaron, Lebaron, Maryeletta, Woodsfer, Marketta, Woodsfer, Marketta, Marketta, Woodsfer, Marketta, Marketta, Woodsfer, Marketta, Woodsfer, Marketta, Marketta, Woodsfer, Montyfelder,	Upper Sandusky.
Sept. 21, 22 and 23 Sept. 23, 29, Oct. 1 Sept. 8, 9 and 10 Sept. 8, 9 and 10 Sept. 7 Sept. 7 Sept. 7 Sept. 1, 7 18, 19 and 20 Sept. 1, 2 and 3 Sept. 1, 2 and 3 Sept. 1, 2 and 3 Aug. 21, Sept. 1, 2 and 3 Aug. 10, 11, 12 and 17 Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17 Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17 Sept. 12, 23 and 24 Sept. 22, 23 and 24 Sept. 23, 25 and 24 Sept. 27, 28 and 40 Sept. 28, 9, 10 and 11 Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10 Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 11 Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 11 Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10 Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10 Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 11 Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 11 Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 11	Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Salem Marion Marion Marion Marion Marion Marion Marion Colina Incy Dayton McConnelavile Chardleavile Paulding Picton Ravenna Ravenna Ravenna Chande Chilacotte Picton Ravenna Chande Chilacotte Ravenna Ravenna Chande Chilacotte Ravenna Gtava	Upper Sandusky
B. L. Manchester. James A. Ranpp. O. Van Deusen. San. San. Yer. Pight. W. I. Pentey. W. I. Pentey. Geo. P. Door Geo. R. Cetone. Geo. P. Door Geo. P. White R. V. White R. W. Bateman H. W. Campbell H. W. M. McGeorge Morgan E. Ink. P. G. Ewart Homer C. Mackey I. S. Kans Will O. Gustin W. H. Bridger W. W. Alborn Will O. Gustin Ed. Rans G. J. Ebright R. V. Walborn Will O. Gustin Ed. J. Ebright R. S. Sweet. R. S. Sweet.	W. P. Rowland
Makwana Media Media Media Media Media Media Morro Morro Muskinery Muskinery Muskinery Muskinery Perry Pile Perry Perry Pile Perry Pile Perry Pile Perry Pile Perry Pile Perry Pile Perry Pire Perry Pire Perry Pire Perry Pire Perry Pire Pire Perry Pire Pire Pire Pire Pire Pire Pire Pire	Wyandot

TABLE II—ENTRIES AND AWARDS

HORSES.	tal vunt iiums rded.	25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2
	Total amount premium awarded.	\$001-0000000000000000000000000000000000
	Total amount premiums offered.	\$4,5000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Total number entries.	11111111111111111111111111111111111111
	Other than Shet- land Ponies.	N
	Shetland Ponies.	N 1148
	Other Breeds.	N
	Hamess Classes.	N. 24 4 4 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
	Saddle Horses.	G 84 800 4 9 88 4 5
	Наскпеув.	o
	Grade Draft.	N 110 110 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	American Bred Draft.	N 28 28 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38
	Clydesdales and Shires.	N
	Percherons.	N
	Belgian.	N 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
	Совстива Совсы.	N 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 0 0
	French Coach.	Š
	American Car- riage Horses.	N 402 11 12 12 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
	Roadsters, Non-Standard.	0. 11221477713888888888888888888888888888888888
	Roadsters Standard.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
COUNTIES.		Adams Allen Ashtabula Ashtabula Ashtabula Ashtens Auglaize Brown Brown Carroll Champaign Columbiana Coshocton Columbiana Coshocton Coshocton E. Cuyahoga B. Cuyahoga B. Cuyahoga Fairfield

\$25000000000000000000000000000000000000
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TABLE II-ENTRIES AND AWARDS-Continued.

	Total amount premiums awarded.	\$121 55 \$221 55 \$221 55 \$221 55 \$222 55 \$222 55 \$222 55 \$222 55 \$223 55 \$223 55 \$235 55 \$23
	Total amount premiums offered.	26.50 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
	Total number entries.	\$554 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888
•	Other Breeds.	N 00 1 44 344884 6
	Fat Cattle.	S & & A
	Brown Swiss.	X 2
.	Devons.	, S
E E	Аутаћітеа.	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
CATTLE	Guernseys.	6 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
"	Red Polls.	N
	Holateins.	N -022 :00:112220421
	Jerseys.	N 22271923000 000000000000000000000000000000000
	Galloways.	N 17 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
	Polled Durhams	8 4 80 8 1 818 8 1 10
	Hereford.	N 92 12 2 12 2 12 2 12 2 12 2 12 2 12 2
	Aberdeen Angus.	N 4 6 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8
	Shorthorns.	N 6 8 8 8 8 7 1 1 8 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
	COUNTI ES.	Adams Allen Ashabula Ashabula Athena Atheria Atheria Atheria Atheria Atheria Atheria Atheria Atheria Atheria Brown Clark Clemont Crayhoga Darke E. Cuyahoga Darke Crayhoga Crayhoga Crayhoga Darke Crayhoga Cr

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8 8 8 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
- 5 4 2 3 3 4 4 8 8 8 4 5 1 5 8 8 8 8 9 1 1 2 8 8 8 9 1 1 2 8 8 9 1 1 2 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
Logan Lucaa. Lucaa. Lucaa. Madisan Madisan Medina Medina Medina Medina Montgomery Pike Prebie Montgomery Warren Woulliams

TABLE II—ENTRIES AND AWARDS—Continued.

						SWINE.					
COUNTIES	Berk- shires.	Poland Chinas.	Chester Whites.	Duroc Jerseys.	York-	Hamp- shires.	Tam- wortha	Other Breeds.	Total number entries.	Total amount premiums offered.	Total amount premiums awarded.
Adams Allen Ashrabula Ashrabula Ashrabula Ashrabula Augain Brown Brown Champaign Clark Clark Clinton Columbiana Coulumbiana Coshocton Darke British Br	S. % "544475511415587.477. 54 50021 54 50559	No. 2 12 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	N 815 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	N	o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	S	g	o 400 8 600 100 8 7 8 00	82586888887 58 519 818262222222222222222222222222222222222	######################################	######################################

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2 2 17 3 38 2 2 17 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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525884 86 10087 11087.65 22 23 24 20 24 88 81 7 87 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
#1220 20 20 20 1 20 20 20 1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
8/7-18 8
Madison Madison Mathoning Marion Medina Medina Merer Monrea Monrea Morgan Morga
Madia Matho Matho Matho Matho Mergin Mergin Monto Morgin M

TABLE II-ENTRIES AND AWARDS-Continued.

	Total amount premiums awarded.	28252525252525252525252525555555555555
	Total amount premiums offered.	222 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288
	Total number entries.	- 225
	Other Breeds.	No. 72 28 88 82 82 82 82 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83
	Fat Sheep.	o
	Cheviota	o N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
SHEBP.	Dorsets.	N 11 11 12 22 12 13 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
CHS	Lincolns.	o, 4 5 524 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	South Downs.	S 5 8 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Hampshire Downs.	S 2
	Shropshire Downs,	N 000 2 4255440 0000444540000044540000000000
	Oxford Downs.	S 23 14 77 000 040 0 22 22 22 23 2
	Cotswolds.	N 0. 1 812 0 12 2 2 2 2 2 4 0 0
	French Merinos.	O C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
	Merinos.	N 9222222 42 44 44 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	COUNTIES.	Adams. Allen Ashtabula Ashtabula Ashtabula Auglaire Belmont Brown Brown Champaign Clark Clinton Coshocton Coshocton Coshocton Coshocton Crawford Brie B. Cuyahoga Darke Defance Delaware Brie Reiffeld Fulton Fulton Fulton Harrison Harrison Harrison Harrison Harrison Harrison Licking

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23.2 23.1 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25																			
22 82 110 88 88 88	282	382	822	215	212	177	% % ~	25.	28	88,	ಹಿ ಸ್ಥ ಹ	24	82	1	25 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	3 5	132	133	e o
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2 22	485	3	15	<u>:</u> :	©	35		<u> </u>	77:	121	::	<u>:</u>	2:	1	14	25.0	228	37	:
6	285		22		14	::		0.5	: :	75°		.6	61	? :	15		26	72	:
13	<u> </u>				∞ *	12		œ	285	38	15	:	:		52	:	123	¥ :	:
222	455	22	37		25	081		128	4:	* 75	စက္က		24	;œ	317	88	889	222	3
Lorain Lucas Madison	ahoning	eigs	iami onroe	ontgomery organ	orrow	oble	Ž, a	ortage	itnam	Sandusky	Scioto	elby	mmit	scarawas.	Union	arren	ayne	ood	yandor

TABLE II-ENTRIES AND AWARDS-Continued.

	но	RSES—SPE	ED.		POULTRY.	
Counties.	Total number entries.	Total amount premiums offered.	Total amount premiums awarded.	Total number entries.	Total amount premiums offered.	Total amount premiums awarded.
dams	4	\$50 00	\$50 00	210	\$150 00	\$90 50
Allen	94 71	2,400 00 2,000 00	2,215 00 2,000 00	1,122 1,183	269 25 470 50	217 00 470 00
thens	75 79	2,360 00	2,360 00	229	50 00	38 28
uglaize	36	3,400 00 1,450 00	2,120 00 1,050 00	370 3 59	155 00 352 00	82 00 172 50
BrownButler	216	30 00 4.300 00	15 00 3,425 00	448 730	121 50 301 50	121 50 246 37
arrollhampaign]	1,470 00	1,209 50	250	85 80	80 00
lark	168	3,450 00 5,350 00	3,355 00 4,190 00	137 71 4	156 00 588 40	78 50 315 60
lermont	40 73	1,030 00 1,685 00	1,000 00 1,402 00	203 154	77 50 76 80	72 50 73 50
olumbiana	60 125	1,900 00	1,850 00	190	115 00	60 7
oshocton	68	3,450 00 2,550 00	1,783 00 1,997 50	872 423	555 00 302 35	430 0 229 1
Zast Cuyahoga	92 57	1,750 00 1,900 00	1,295 00 1,577 50	534 235	410 10	335 7 103 3
Parke Defiance	61	3,650 00	2,590 00 1,778 70	1,504 164	342 75	271 0
elaware	15	110 00	110 00	4	255 75 10 00	36 2 4 0
rieairfield	60 159	2,220 00 2,900 00	2,220 00 2,900 00	75 784	195 00 347 50	102 0 314 5
ultoneauga	55		1,130 00	678	400 00	181 2
reene		2,000 00 3,300 00	2,000 00 3,200 00	478 8 62	857 00 320 00	150 24 320 0
uernsey	177	4,201 50	2,736 50	434 956	389 00	338 0
Iancock	59	2,450 00	1,975 00	349	930 00	355 0
Iardin. Iarrison.	86 20	850-00	2,600 00 850 00	54 10	138 25 35 75	21 2 3 7
lighland	60 36	1,200 00 2,000 00	866 50 1,400 00	25 14	36 50 14 50	13 50 4 78
efferson	28	1,600 00	1,560 00	840	368 00	253 00
Inoxawrence	92 21	2,100 00 900 00	1,564·75 654 00	110 3	426 50 33 00	- 62 78
icking	86 104	4,100 00 2,925 00	2,867 00 2,937 50	646 491	262 80 158 75	196 44 143 00
oganorain	70	3.250 00	2,492 50	1,258	650 00	520 5
ucas	147 173	7,300 00 3,700 00	6,201 00 3,590 00	1,176 92	841 00 148 50	595 00 77 00
ahoning.	33 117	2,000 00 2,980 00	1,970 00 2,980 00	741 493	350 00 362 75	213 Y 0 162 2
ledina	53	1,650 00	1,360 33	774	i	303, 1
leigs	72	1,100 00 3,950 00	950 00 3,022 50	838	83 00 398 75	₩ 4 5 303 0
liami	146 63	3,200 00 2,000 00	3,185 00 1,940 00	770 1 25	216 00 150 00	203 .0 85 0
lontgomery	118	6,000 00	6,000 00	488	205 00	205 0
lorrow	52	2,200 00	550 00 2,200 00 2,380 00	200 310	250 00 231 75	94 1 124 0
luskingumloble	77	3,100 00 400 00	2,380 00 400 00	553 2	358 00 111 00	220 0 1 5
aulding.	109 26	2,700 00 1,800 00	1,437 50	359	429 00	142 0
ike	41	2,150 00	1,600 00 1,112 50	· 76 676	70 25	45 5 259 7
ortagereble	106	3,000 00	1,118 95 2,960 00	234 1,038	162 00 320 50	96 5 203 5
utnamichland	80 80	3,000 00 1,974 00	2,086 73 1,974 00	400 162	300 00 318 50	148 7 49 7
andusky	81	2.450 00	1,877 50	1,032	695 50	188 5
ciotoeneca	26 40	1,145 00 2,000 00	758 00 2,000 00	136 207	60 00 428 00	41 10 258 0
helbytark	80	2,850 00	2,000 00 2,795 00 1,367 00	412	221 05 284 75	138 5
ummit	43	1,500 00 3,600 00 2,000 00		379 2,127	1,346 00	164 20 940 9
rumbull	74 48	1.600 00	1,628 34 1,327 00 1,797 25	361 127	124 50	910
nionan Wert	73	1 2.300 001	1,797 25	261	120 00 291 75	63 6 240 0
Varren	75 118	3,450 00 2,000 00	1,970 00	1,858 408	468 00 114 55	429 5
Vashington Vayne	54 60	1 4 (100)	2,900 00 2,100 00	295 2,05 6	175 00 755 00	429 50 48 00 170 00 427 9- 143 2- 953 2-
Villiams. Vood.	43	2,400 00 2,325 00 7,700 00	3,450 00 1,970 00 2,900 00 2,100 00 1,408 00 7,200 00	363	218 65	143 2
Wyandot	112	7,700 00	7,200 00	1,387 1 6 8	218 65 1,263 25 483 00	953 2 54 8

TABLE II—ENTRIES AND AWARDS—Continued.

	MA	CHINBRY IM	AND AGR	ICULTUR S.	RAL	MAN	UPACTUR	RBS.
Counties.	Total number entries.	Total amount premiums offered.	Total amount premiums awarded.	Shop machin- ery, No.	Vehicles No.	Total number entries.	Total amount premiums offered.	Total amount premiums awarded,
AdamsAllen	54 9 3	\$44 00 30 00 80 00	\$28 00 30 00 30 00	26 6	54 75	80 81	\$42 00 28 25	\$28 00 4 25
Athens	79			10	16 132	16 142	28 25 36 00	4 25 36 00
Belmont	17	86 50	16 75	42	10 14	10 56	7 00 41 50	6 00 26 50
Butler	2 1 3	75 00 10 00	67 50 10 00	::::::::	1 8	1 8	40 00 26 50	22 50 24 00
Clermont Clinton	53	10 00	10 00	6 7	39	24 6 46	76 00 5 00	46 00 5 00
Columbiana	20 3	33 00 25 00	33 00 25 00			55	89 00	74 75
Crawford E. Cuyahoga W. Cuyahoga	64 82	91 25 66 25	36 25 24 50			5 0	63 00 53 55	30 00 47 50 82 00
Darke Delaware	6		24 00	20	4	6	27 00	0.00
Fulton Geauga	19 1 43	133 00	46 00			27		
Guernsey Hamilton Hancock	2	45 00	45 00			12	18 00	18 00
Hardin Harrison	9 19	45 50	25 75	8	4	6 12	21 75	13 00
Highland Hocking Jefferson	7 22	9 75 82 00	7 50 33 00	<u>4</u>	8 i0	12 18	42 00	25 00
Knox Logan	90	75 50	43 00	3 50	2	5 50		
Lucas. Mahoning Marion		135 00	80 00	37	25	37	118 00	56 00
Medina Mercer	7	12 00	8 00 5 00	8	5 158	13 158	62 00	37 50 5 00
Miami Morgan Noble	3 16 35	50 00 38 50 93 00	50 00 5 50 33 00	50	70	120	12 00	4 00
Perry Portage	2	20 00	2 00			<u>î</u>	75 00	14 00
Preble Putnam Kichland	200 ·	10 00	40 00 10 00			100	:::::::::	
Sandusky Shelby	198 5	290 25 25 00	188 50 25 00					
Summit Trumbull Tuscarawas	150 2 12	30 00 15 00	25 00 15 00	10	8	8	16 00	16 00
Van Wert Washington	62 25	74 00	68 00	50	48 50	48 48	158 00	119 00
Williams Wood	1 63	32 00	24 00			185		
Wyandot	8	47 00	45 00					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

TABLE II—ENTRIES AND AWARDS—Continued.

				FARM	PROD	UCTS.			
Counties.	Grains and Seeds	Vegetables.	Honey and Maple.	Preserves and Canned Goods,	Butter and Cheese.	Culinary.	Total Number Entries.	Total amount premi- ums offered.	Total amount premi- ums awarded.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	}	}	
Adams. Allen Ashtabula. Ashtabula. Athens. Auglaize Belmont Brown Brown Butler Carroll. Champaign Clark Clermont Clinton. Columbiana. Coshocton. Crawford E. Cuyahoga. W. Cuyahoga. Darke. Defiance Delaware Erie Pairfield Fulton. Geauga Greene. Guernsey. Hamilton. Hancock Hardin Harrison Highland Hocking. Iefferson Knox. Lawrence Licking Logan Lorain Lucas. Madison Mahoning Marion. Medina. Meigs. Mercer Miami Monroe Montgomery Morgan Monrow Muskingum Noble. Paulding Perry Pike. Portage Preble Preble Portage Sandusky Scioto Seneca. Shelby Stark Summit Trumbull Tuscarawas. Union.	19 123 55 20 79 43 103 100 90 45 109 158 109 118 93 118 118 93 118 123 118 123 118 158 65 311 157 158 69 147 152 50 88 158 683 160 150 88	97 385 1320 1200 242 1835 1254 203 190 1845 360 1357 3623 154 3166 1357 3627 3627 3627 3627 3627 3627 3627 362	3 8 4 2 5 4 4 2 5 1 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	307 196 64 330 141 382 326 15 124 235 215 518 420 6141 1399 200 178 3969 132 272 339 944 866 994 868 2233 1,819 444 70 211 198 296 142 192 192 192 183 64 600 208 2112 192 288	16 8 12 11 11 10 21 5 14 14 0 2 3 3 14 0 2 3 3 16 6 7 16 6 16 2 2 4 16 16 16 17 16 8 6 16 2 16 16 17 16 8 16 16 17 16 16 17 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	388 88 88 96	423 761 511 292 641 256 743 691 403 887 639 437 624 4502 173 326 407 512 7 573 326 408 838 1,044 689 99 128 221 148 231 241 1489 115 237 115 237 115 238 244 445 67 103 326 67 1325 1,458 1,415 538 498 1,415 538	\$97 00 438 75 170 00 1912 75 110 00 1912 75 1247 50 120 00 202 244 45 146 20 124 45 146 20 124 25 146 20 124 35 112 45 23 50 181 50 211 15 346 75 257 60 211 155 378 50 111 155 378 50 111 155 378 50 111 155 378 50 111 155 378 50 111 155 378 50 111 155 392 50 111 155 11	\$88 25 345 57 138 55 1127 50 1128 75 1128 75 1191 77 119 255 1191 255 187 00 187 00 183 00 183 00 184 95 184 75 185 36 186 38 189 30 188 55 149 30 188 55 149 30 188 55 189 30 189 50 191 30 18

REPORT OF COUNTY SOCIETIES.

TABLE II—ENTRIES AND AWARDS—Continued.

				FARM 1	PRODU	CTS.			
Counties.	Grains and Seeds.	Vegetables.	Honey and Maple	Preserves and Canned Goods.	Butter and Cheese.	Culinary.	Total Number Entries.	Total amount premi- ums offered.	Total amount premi- ums awarded.
Van Wert Warren Washington Wayne. Williams Wood. Wyandot	No. 342 54 29 52 123 331 69	No. 710 198 73 129 72 233 132	No. 10	No. 624 468 142 97 309 297 134	No. 20 194 4 2 5	No. 203 10 43 57 176	1,909 914 262 325 568 1,060 335	\$516 25 190 25 450 55 244 30 243 80 523 75 186 50	

TABLE II—ENTRIES AND AWARDS—Continued.

		FLOWERS	S.	WC	MAN'S W	ORK.		PINE ART	
COUNTIES.	Total number entries.	Total amount premiums offered.	Total amount premiums awarded.	Total number entries.	Total amount premiums offered.	Total amount premiums awarded.	Total number entries.	Total amount premiums offered.	Total amount premiums awarded.
Adams. Allen	85 236 265 410 531 84 368 196 416 427 448 589	amount premiums	amount premiums		amount premiums	amount premiums	number	amount premiums	### ##################################
Scioto Seneca Seneca Shelby Stark Summit Trumbull Truscarawas Union Van Wert Warren Washington Wayne. Williams Wood Wyandot	101 195 331 864 206 69 295 785 158 174 126 532 364	88 70 160 00 88 00 304 50 445 75 107 50 145 00 197 50 103 90 37 45 125 00 178 00 55 00	26 75 133 00 68 00 147 55 215 25 56 J0 24 00 82 00 132 25 54 10 64 05 97 50 110 50	101 664 676 260 803 426 167 378 761 662 148 919 1,118	80 45 400 00 280 00 150 50 273 60 71 25 68 00 104 00 274 75 102 50 328 00 250 95	29 80 274 00 217 15 123 45 184 50 67 25 52 30 91 25 210 50 88 50 65 65 257 05 213 05 215 05	12 167 139 347 154 23 162 218 382 408 243 341 296 155	25 20 156 00 172 90 74 25 63 00 110 00 244 00 60 00 156 00 163 11 190 75 264 25	8 56. 126 00 205 00 134 25 62 00 40 00 78 00 131 25 45 85 117 00 147 60 154 75 86 75

REPORT OF COUNTY SOCIETIES.

TABLE II-ENTRIES AND AWARDS-Concluded.

Pentries Premiums offered Premiums awarded Premiums offered Premiums awarded Premiums offered Premiums awarded		S	CHOOL WO	RK.	м	ERCHAND	SE.
Athens Champaign 596 245 75 152 00 14 42 00 21 Clark 75 00 75 00 14 42 00 21 Clark 75 00 75 00 14 42 00 21 Clark 75 00 75 00 14 42 00 21 Clark 75 00 7	COUNTIES.	number	amount premiums	amount premiums	number	amount premiums	Total amount premiums awarded.
Washington 9 35 00 5 80	Athens Champaign Clark Clinton Coshocton Crawford E. Cuyahoga Darke Defiance Defiance Delaware Fairfield Pulton Geauga Guernsey Hanoock Hanoock Hanoock Horain Locas Meigs Meigs Mercer Montgomery Morrow Paulding Preble Putnarn Richland andusky bhelby Stark Sum Warren Warren Washington	27 19 34 16 239 34 3 75 47 2 2,400 255 19 18 493 429 9	150 00 245 75 75 00 45 00 330 00 15 00 292 00 30 05 9 00 15 00 15 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 13 00 15 00 13 00 15 00 13 00 15 00 13 00 15	150 00 152 00 75 00 45 00 330 00 11 50 209 25 16 50 63 00 2 00 150 60 4 00 2 00 150 60 30 00 4 00 139 00 4 00 139 00 4 00 5 82 00 5 82 00 5 83 82 00	14 29 3 65 14 6 29 4 78 19 4 7 15 7 15 13 6 30 31 2	42 00 70 00 109 00 38 .00 62 03 265 00 63 00 75 00	45 00 45 00 96 60 18 00 54 00 16 1: 15 00

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'ERTY, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMEN
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-property, receipts, disbursemen
-property, receipts, disbursemen
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LE III—PROPERTY, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMEN
LE III—PROPERTY, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMEN
E III—PROPERTY, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMEN

				Are		7.4.6.4.4	g.	,		Member
Counties.	When Organized.	Number Members.	of Acres in Fair Grounds.	Owned by Society, or Leased.	If Owned Cash Value	ness, First Year.	Grounds Grounds Buildings Insured.	Annual Election.	Votes Cast	Pair Man- agers' As- sociation
Adams. Allen.	1888 1860	117	16 1 30	Owned	\$1,800	\$2,100 00 1,208 60	No Se		92	Yes
Ishtabula	1858 1851	180 142	889	D D O	25,500 25,000 30,000	1,847 24	8 8 8 XX		28	8 8 3 X X
Belmont. Brown	1848 1849	110	174	Owned	20,000	113 32	8 8 8 V V	Aug. 25 Jan. 23	3222	888
	1850	9	22	Owned	57,000		X X		268	Yes
Champaign Clark	1840	. 4 01	884	Owned	15,000		. ¥. ₹.		287	2 X
linton	1848 1904	832 784	4 8	Owned	10,000		S S		163 208	X X
nbiana	1849	451 293	388	Owned	25,000 26,000 26,000	9,750 9,750 9,00 9,00 9,00 9,00 9,00 9,00 9,00 9,	8 8 K K		112	X X S
East Cuyahoga	1802	428 28 28	30 61 .78	Owned	20,000		×× 2 3		7.2	2 2 X
Cuyahoga	1894	85	ន្តន	Owned	32,000	3,000 00	8 8 ××		1.585	8 8 X
nce	965	353	25°	Leased			×>		18	X.
Erie	1858	855	3.5	lessed.	14.		8 8 1		37	8 8
	1856	127	64	Owned	10,000	20,000	8 8		26	8 8 X X
	1831	820 130	88	Leased			3 3		752	8 8
Juernsey.	1877	228	8	Owned	28,000		Š,			8 X
Hancock	1842	3 01	204	De la composición della compos	2,500	282	88		261	8 8 ××
ardin	1900	330	453	Owned	9,000	_	Yes		8	2 X S
lenry	6061	16	343	Leased			Yes			3 %;
Ing	908	12	82	Leased					88	X GS
efferson	1883	- <u>ద్ద</u> ి	13	Leased			Yes		S & 8	8 X
ence	ADAT	8	8	Owned	9.000		Yes		32	B
Jelding	1852	212	88	Owned	75,000	6,366 24 2,120 34	X X		216	8 8 >>
Orain	1845	200	31.	Омпеф	90,000		8 N		4	X es
The state of the s			73	2	00000				8	

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TABLE III—PROPERTY, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, ETC., OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Amount received all other sources. Amount received booth rents and privi-lege per-mits. 11.124 2.2533 2. 338 50 66 00 340 00 :585% :8 :828 :8 :8 Amount received stall and pen rent. 883888 Amount received entry fees —Speed. 1,229 1,689 1,689 1,689 1,689 1,689 1,389 113 40 25388888899 388888 :488 Amount received entry fees :48 #25227# #272865# 88 :82 :82 :83 88 :888 :8 :8 8232: :8 Amount received County Commis-sioners. 1,000 39,000 522 280 IN 1909—Continued 8828288288 :888888 **2000**24040840808048080 Amount received State per capita al-lowance. 55: :8388868 :83 **2884888888** Amount received grand stand ad-missions. .88 Amount received gate ad-missions. Cash in Treasury at begin-ning of fis-cal year. 105 36 202 85 179 34 534 91 :54288 25 57 07 88 229 :44 Butler. Butler. Champaign. Clark. Clernont. Delaware
Delaware
Braified
Fairfield
Geauga
Greene
Greene
Hamilton
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Herrion Coshocton. Crawford. Bast Cuyahoga. West Cuyahoga. Allen....Ashtabula..... Auglaize..... Belmont.... Brown... Darke. Defiance. Columbiana Counties

Mahomna Marion Medina	263 32 50 169 61		796 00 844 81 351 60	800 00 573 56 439 16		192 10 301 80 76 00				2,085 55 197 00 122 76
			1.285	• •	1,166 04	- . ·		30 00		
			1,780 1,780			311 75		125 26		
		••••			772 80 300 00 1,706 67					
Noble Paulding Perry			380					48 50		
			1,165		951 94			25 00 218 25		
Richland Sandusky. Scioto	272 73 79 23 79 21		232 149 149			25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	1.028 1.028 1.028 1.028 1.028 1.028 1.038			2,471 10 238 39 85 81
			897. 162. 897. 889.		1,000 00			118 66		•
			1,015		1 467 41	47.85 85.89		147 10		
Warren. Washington. Wayne. Williams. Wood.	122 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	2,317 2,317 3,707 3,968 3,968 3,061 50 6,361 50 6,361 6,361 60 6,361 60 6,361 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	24.74 25.88 25.88 25.25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	8011 68 8011 68 801 00 800 00 800 00 800 00	• • • -			107	875 875 875 875 875 875 875 875 875 875	1,538 50 1,382 56 1,382 56 1,639 41 75 00

TABLE III-PROPERTY, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, ETC., OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1909-Continued.

Amount paid Police force.	\$\$ \$255555 \$25555 \$25555 \$25555 \$25555 \$25555 \$25555 \$25555 \$25555 \$25555 \$25555 \$255 \$2555 \$2555 \$2555 \$2555 \$2555 \$2555 \$2555 \$2555 \$2555 \$2555 \$255
Amount paid Judges.	\$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$
Amount paid Music.	\$100 \$24,00 \$24,00 \$24,00 \$25,00
• Amount paid Special attractions.	25
Amount paid Postage.	\$38888444
Amount paid Supplies.	25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2
Amount paid Printing.	888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888
Amount paid Other Advertising	288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288
Amount paid newspapers Advertising	2000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Amount paid premiums, Speed.	20000000000000000000000000000000000000
Amount paid premiums, Class.	28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28.
Counties.	Adams Allen. Allen. Ashtabula. Ashtabula. Ashtabula. Athenson Bernont Butler. Carroll. Clermont Clermont Clinton. Columbiana. Coshocton. Coshocton. Coshocton. Bast Cuyahoga. Defance. Defance. Defance. Defance. Defance. Bre. Bre. Bre. Harrison. Harrison. Harrison. Harrison. Highland. Hocking. Licking. Loran. Mathoning.

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TABLE III-PROPERTY, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENȚS, ETC., OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1909-Continued.

Amount of unpaid bills and accounts.	\$237 00 \$00 00 \$26 62 \$26 62 \$26 62 \$26 62 \$3 00 \$4,881 87 \$4,881 87 \$4,881 87 \$4,881 87 \$4,881 87 \$4,881 87 \$4,881 87 \$4,000 00 \$6,000 00
Balance in treasury.	\$4 07 1 276 696 1 1559
Amount paid, Old indebt- edness.	\$408 60 574 8 40 2,800 00 2,800 00 1,700 00 2,800 00 2,800 00 2,800 00 2,800 00 2,800 00 2,800 00 2,800 00 1,700 00 1,700 00 1,700 00 1,700 00 1,700 00 1,700 00 1,100 00
Amount paid, real estate buildings and im-	\$311 77 1514 725 1,517 10 1,517 10 1,517 10 1,517 10 1,517 10 1,130 10 1,13
Amount paid, current expenses, other than above.	\$588 \$588 \$488 \$175 \$175 \$173 \$173 \$173 \$173 \$173 \$173 \$173 \$173
Amount , paid helpers other than above.	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200
Amount Paid Trassurer, salary.	\$\$ 252555555555555555555555555555555555
Amount paid Secretary, salary.	24 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Amount President or Secretary for expense attending annual state meeting.	21:144.01
Amount paid, expenses of members.	\$20 00 528 40 528 40 528 40 528 40 528 40 528 40 528 40 528 40 528 40 528 40 528 40 528 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
Counties.	Adams. Allen. Ashtabula. Ashtabula. Ashtabula. Ashtabula. Ashtabula. Ashtalize. Belmont. Carroll. Carr

	4 74							207 75 210 05						1,000 160 16				:			780 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2				
130 95	194	282	440	4,452	5.701	878	300	652		808	3 :	178	228 32	17		291	1,810	1,615	32	26	:		530 97		
2,129 34	2,200 00	87	8 00 8 00 8		2,500	107	2,982	1 490		2,7	561	39		184		2.400	528	069 -	4.308	3,763		3	275		
859 50 928 66 14,301 62	:	341	472	626	1,639	714	758	224	1,455	787	404	2,629	49		1,302	373	3,092	1298	2,1	322	245	1,723	250	1,1/2	
638 46 1,580 60 3,665 72								-			_		-												
234 85 175 00 836 65							155 30	_	_		_	_	37 00		• -	_	-		_		375 30	_	-		
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Lorain. Lucas.	Mahoning	Medina	Mercer	Miami	Montgomery	Morgan	Muskingum.	Paulding	Perry	Fortage	Preble	Putnam	Kichland	Scioto	SenecaShelbv	Stark	Summit	Tuscarawas	Union	Van Wert	Warren.	Wayne	Williams	Wyandot	

TABLE III—PROPERTY, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, ETC., OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1909—Continued.

Counties.	Total Num ber of Ex- hibitors.	Date of Payment of Pre- miums.	Are En- tries Open or Confined to County?	How are Premium Awards Published?	Do You Publish Annual Financial Statement?	Do You Sell Family Tickets?	Cost of Member- ship Ticket	Cost of Number of Member- ship Ticket lists Issued	What Charge is Made for Merchants Exhibit Space.	What Charge is Made for Machinery Exhibit
Adoms	084		3	V	200	1	9	9		
Allen	284			Newspapers	8 8	8 C	36	000.4	None None	None
Ashtabula	169		Open	Newspapers	Yes	°Z.	88	12,000	None	None
Athens	150	Sept. 1	Open Co	Statement		Ŷ.	000	2,000	None	None
Augistze		Sept. 3		Newspapers	Yes	22	88	2,000	25.00	None
Brown	:	After Pair		Newspapers	. S	0 % X	35	909	Z Z	
Butler		After Fair		Newspapers	Yes	Yes	88	2,000	None	None
Carroll		oct.		Newspapers	Yes	ŝ;	86	2,500	None	None
Champaign		Seet 20	-	Newspapers	8	\$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	88	2.300	None	None
Clermont	110	Aug. 27		No		5 S	38	000	200	+ Sobe
Clinton		Aug. 20		Newspapers	Yes	Yes	1 25	3,500	1 25	1 26
Columbiana	:	Sept. 30		Newspapers	×;	ŝ	8	4,000	None	None
Coshocton	162	25; 25;		No.	8 8	o S	88	3,000	None	None
East Cuyahoga	:	After Fair	E CO	Newspapers	S S	, or	38	2.500	Ivone	None
West Cuyahoga	165	Sept. 22	u do	°ZZ	Yes	Yes	88	1,400	None	None
Definice		Aug. 2/		Noweners	Yes	8 8	38	900.	e co	None
Delaware		Sept. 22		Newspapers	X S	8 ×	88	000	25.00	None None
Erie		Oct.		Newspapers	X X	Yes	8	800	M. T.	Z.
Fairheid	:	2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		Newspapers	8 8	0 C	88	0000	None	None
Geaugh.	8	Nov. 30		Newspapers	3 8	, oz	38	2,500	None None	None None None None None None None None
Greene	:	Aug. 7		Newspapers	°;	Yes	8	3,000	None	None
Guernsey.		Dec. 1		Newspapers	8 8 4×	0 &	88	960	None	None
Hancock	149	Sept. 28	u o o	and side unit	X.	32	38	2,500	81 00 pr. 10	
Hardin	20.	Dec. 20	u do	Newspapers	Yes	8,		2,000	None	None
Harrison	102		E 1	Newspapers		o z	8	2,000	None	None
Highland	119	Nov. 5		Newspapers	2 S	S S	- 00	26	None	None None
Hocking		Dec. 15	uad O		Yes	Yes	88	000	None	No.
Jefferson	240	Oct.	o de	Newspapers	°Z;	Ŷ;	8	2,000	None	None
Knox	866	Sept. 25	Closed	Newspapers	8 5	5 K	88	200	None	None
Licking	146	Oct. 15	Both	Newspapers	8 X	, o	38	000	None	None
Logan	326	Sept. 10	Open	Newspapers	Yes	No	8	2,000	None	None

None	e do N	None	None	None None	None	900 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	e do N	M. T.	None	ego Z	None	None	None	None None	None	None	No.	None	None	None		8	None	None	None	None	None	o o o o	None
None	e coo	None	None		None	O CO	None	M. T.	None	e do N	None	None	None	S.5 to \$15	None	None	None I	\$2 to \$10	None	None	Sc. 80. It.	\$2.00	None	None	None	None	3	S CON	χ. Τ.
1,500	300	9	200	2005	000	86	000	1,300	2,500	98	300	2,000	800	900	3,500	1,200	200	3,000	2,200	000	900	1.800	2000	4,000	000	008.	200	9008	2,000
1 000	38	28	88	38	8		3	1 80	8	88	88	22	:	38	88	88	38	88		8:	38	11	8	22	88	38	38	38	8
ž	0 C	Š	o Z	0 0 Z	X &	8 .2	Š	Š	S:	0 Q	X	Š	2 2	8 8 ××	Š	Š,	8 Z	Yes	Yes	ŝ;	0 C	Ž	Yes	Y	ŝ;	ŝ;	e;	0 0 Z	Yes
8 X	X GB	X	8	8 8	X	2 1 >>	12	ž	X S	7 ×	8 8 X	Yes	S,	8 8 >	Y	8 X	2 5 ××	Yes	25 X	Yes	8 8	X s	Yes	Yes	Yes	8 X	8	8 8	
Newspapers	Newspaners	Newspapers	No	Newspapers	Newspapers	Newspapers	Newspapers	Newspapers	Newspapers	Newspapers	Yes	Catalogue	Newspapers	Newspapers	Newspapers	Newspapers	Newspapers	No	Newspapers	Newspapers	Newspapers	Newspapers	Catalogue	°N.	°	Newspapers		Newspapers	
Open	E 5	oben	Both		Open	# F	100	Both	Closed	Soth	1 1	9	8	8 8	ű	4:	94	크	ਜੂ-	g.	9 8	ļ	_	д	8:	ă,	8		 ਜੂ
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oct.	Nov.	Nov. 3	lan.	Sept. 11		Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 2	Sept. 18		_		_	_	_	_				_	_								
_		_		Sept. 20					_	## ## ##	Sept. 3	Jan. 20	Aug. 13	Sept. 17	Dec.	\$ 00 \$ 00 \$ 00 \$ 00 \$ 00 \$ 00 \$ 00 \$ 00	Aug. 28	Sept. 15	Sept. 25	_		Oct. 25	November	Sept. 10) 5 10 10	, ec.	Nov.		Dec. 1

TABLE III-PROPERTY, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, ETC., OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

IN 1909—Concluded.

Member of Which Trotting Association	None	American	National	American	National	American	American	American	American	American	National	American	National	American	American	American	American	National	American	National	American	American	American	American	National	American	N.	TATIONS AT
Does So- ciety Hold Summer Picnic?	No.	Š,	S C	S.	Š,	o o	Š	°z	o c	Š	ů,	0 0	ž	°Z	°z	0 8 2 2	X	°Z	Š.	°.	0 (2	22	Z	S.	°,	0.0	S.S.	25
Was Prescribed Oath Administered to Officers and Directors.?	Yes	× ×	X X	Yes	8	8 8 ××	Yes	8 X	2 E	Yes	X 88	0 8	X	Yes	2 ×	8 8 >	8	X	X es	8 ;	8 1	8.8	3 8	× ×	8	8 8 ××	8 X	3
Has Society Complete with Laws of Ohio and Rules of State Board of Agriculture?	Ves	8 .X	8 8 ××	Yes	×.	X X	Yes	Yes	8 8 >	Yes	X S	8 8 ××	X X	Yes	X.	8 8	3 8	Yes	Yes	2 ×	8 8	8 8	3 8	X.	8	8 8	N N	8
Do County Commissioners Furnish Office Room?	Yes	Yes.	0 0 Z Z	Yes	ů.	××	Yes	ŝ,	S Z	ŝ	8	0 8	Š	Yes	o.	0 0	Yes	å	°Z		0.0	Z	Z	S N	o Z	Ž	28 C	-
Do You Have Ladies and Children's Day?	Childnen's	°Z:	0 Z	Yes	ž;	0 0 Z Z	Yes	Yes	Children's	Yes	oN.	Children's	ž	ŝ	S,	Children's	Yes	°Z	s,	2	ن از از	8.2	2 2	Children's	°,	8.5	X X	-
What is Nature of Premiums in Educational Department?		Cash	School books			School books		Cash	BOOKS	Cash.		Cash	11880		gen.		Books	:		Cash				Books	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		Cash and Books	
Do Y 1 Have an E uc . tional Hall?	S.	Yes.		S	°,	0.0		, Yes	82	Yes		8 8 2 2	3	°N	S X	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	8 8	Yes	e.	S;	8.2	Z		°	<u>.</u>	22	XX	-
Do You Have Grange Exhibits?	No.	Yes	S S	Yes	°z;	0 0 Z	°Z	Yes	0.0	°Z		0.0	X X	Yes .	8	8,2	2 Z	Yes	× S	8,	0.0	ZZ	ž	Y		0 C	.e.z	- 25
Counties.	Adams	Allen	Ashtabula	Auglaize	Belmont	Brown	Carroll	Champaign	Clark	Clinton	Columbiana	Coshocton	East Cuyahoga	West Cuyahoga	Darke	Defiance	Brie	Pairfield	Fulton	Geauga	Greene.	Homilton	Hancock	Hardin	Harrison	Highland	Hocking	Jeneracii

Knox	Yes No		Š.	8	Yes	Yes	22	American
Licking			22	S Z	8 8	B 8	22	American
Logan		Books	, o	Z	3 8	3 8	S. C.	American
Lorain.			°Z	å	Z.X	Z.	No.	National
Lucas		Cash	Yes	å	Yes	Yes	ů	American
Madison	_		ŝ	Ϋ́	Yes	X	ŝ	American
Mahoning	_		o Z	å	Yes	X X	°Z	American
Marion			å	ů	Yes	Z Z	ŝ	American
Medina	_		ŝ	ŝ	Yes	Yes	å	American
Meigs	_		å	å	Yes	Yes	å	American
Mercer	_	Books	ŝ	Š	Yes	Yes	°.	American
Miami			Children's	°N	Yes	Yes	å	American
Monroe			S.	°Z	Yes	Yes	°	American
Montgomery			Children's	°Z	Yes	Yes	°	American
Morgan.		[·····	Children's	o _N	Yes	Yes	S.	
Morrow		Cash	ŝ	S.	Yes	Yes	°Z	American
Muskingum		Books	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	o _N	American
Noble			å	°Z	Yes	Yes	e N	
Paulding	_		Children's	»	X	Yes	å	American
Perry	_		Children's	°Z	Yes	Yes	å	American
Pike	-		°Z	%	Yes	Yes	å	American
Portage	_		Children's	°N	Yes	Yes	%	National
Preble	_		å	°Z	Xes	Yes	Ŷ	American
Putnam	_	Books	Children's	Yes	Yes	Yes	%	National
Richland	_		o _N	S.	Yes	Yes	Š	American
Sandusky		Books	Children's	å	Yes	Yes	°Z	American
Scioto	_		°N	°Z	Yes	Yes	°Z	
Seneca	_		°Z	%	Yes	Yes	å	American
Shilby	_	Cash	Children's	å	Yes	Yes	%	American
Stark	_	Cash	Children's	Yes	Yes	Yes	å	American
Summit			Children's	å	Yes	Yes	o _Z	
Trumbull			°N	ŝ	Yes	Yes	o Z	National
Tuscarawas	_		Children's	o N	Yes	Yes	o _N	American
Union.	_		°Z	°,	Yes	Yes	S.	American
Van Wert	_	Books	Children's	°Z	Yes	X.	°Z	American
Warren		Books	Children's	å	Yes	X.	o _Z	American
Washington		Cash	X X	å	Yes	Yes	°:	American
Wayne	_	Cash	Children's		Yes		Š.	
Williams		Books	Children's	Š.	Yes	X X	۶: -	American
Wood.		Cash	o _N	°,	Yes	Yes	og.	American
Wyandot		[]	Children's	o N	Yes	X X		:::::::
	-]		



BULLETIN OF AWARDS

Ohio State Fair---1909

Herein are Ohio State Fair Premium awards 1909.

The Exposition was a success.

Thanks to those who helped to make it so.

The many kind things said about it by the agricultural press, both in and out of the state, are appreciated.

Attendance greater than ever before.

Friday's rain made it practically a four-day fair.

Annually it assumes larger proportions and wider scope.

Departments were filled to overflowing.

Rentals for tents for overflows amounted to almost one thousand dollars.

Citizens of the Capital City promoted "Columbus Day" with success.

Ohio newspaper generosity was the corner-stone of increased interest and attendance.

The hearty support of county fair officials was a strong factor in making the fair in all respects greater than ever before.

Educational value is the prime object of the Ohio State Fair.

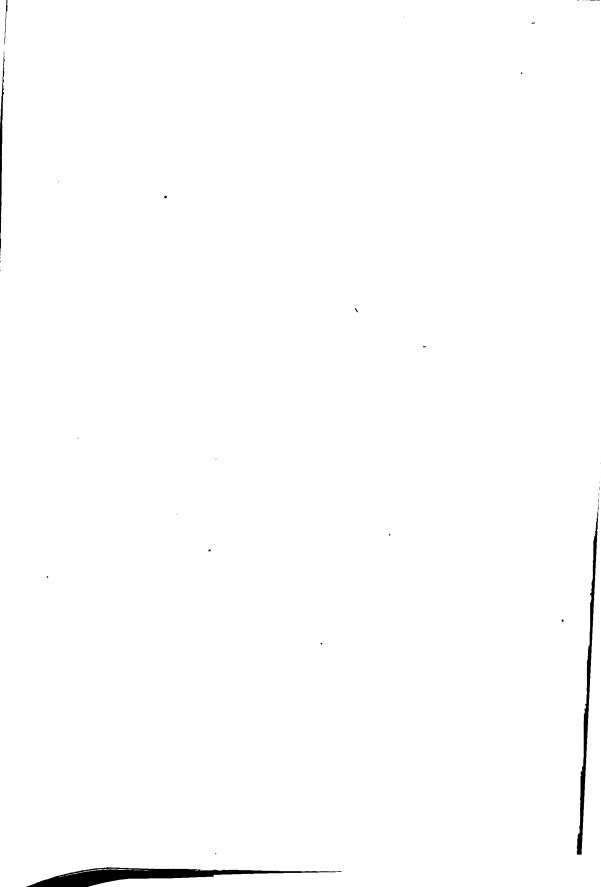
Better wages can be made by attending it than can be made staying at home.

Many new features were commented upon, especially the splendid exhibits by the various state institutions.

Ohio is not at the foot of the class.

In peace or in war, her quota is always full.

Respectfully,
OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.



List of Premium Awards

Ohio State Fair---1909

FIRST DEPARTMENT—HORSES

C. H. GANSON, Member in Charge.

B. I. JONES......ALBERT JONES.......J. A. KNAPP......

......SuperintendentAssistant Superintendent

JUDGES.				
J. DICKINSON, C. M. MILLER,	C. A. TOPE, W. P. N. WRIGHT.	H. BALDRIDGE, J. B. LINDSEY, D. L. SA C. BORDWELL, G. K. BRADE	MPSON, ORD,	
Received from stall r Premiums offered, 19 Premiums paid, 1909 Premiums offered on Premiums paid on r	ent, 1909 09 ponies, 1909 ponies, 1909		\$842 00 4,204 00 2,960 00 645 00 687 00	
Premiums offered, 19 Premiums paid, 1908. Premiums offered on	ponies, 1908 ponies, 1908 judges, etc., 1908		3,583 00 2,580 00 533 00	
	ROADSTE	RS—STANDARD BRED.		
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.	
Olentangy Stock Farm Nelson Ramsey C. G. Smith Seymour Smith C. G. Smith Seymour Smith	Sunbury, O Reynoldsburg, O Pataskala, O	Best Stallion 4 Years or Over	10 00 5 00 18 00	
Highland Forest Farm Highland Forest	i .	Best Mare 4 Years or Over	ľ	
Farm C. G. Smith Highland Forest	Reynoldspurg, O	2d Best	5 00	
Farm Seymour Smith Highland Forest	Pataskala, O	Best Mare 3 Years and Under 4	6 00	
Farm E. P. Roloson & Son. Nelson Ramsey Seymour Smith C. G. Smith Highland Forest	Delaware, O Sunbury, O Pataskala, O Reynoldsburg, O	Best Mare 2 Years and Under 3	6 00 12 00 5 00 10 00	
Farm Highland Forest Farm	· ·	2d Best	1	
Highland Forest Farm		Best Get of Sire	İ	

Farm
C. G. Smith
C. G. Smith
J. R. Heskitt

10 00 20 00 8 00

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ROADSTERS—NON-STANDARD.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
John L. Grove	Newark, O	Best Stallion 4 Years or Over	\$25 00
Highland Forest	Tirelton O	O. Dont	
Farm	Partion, U	2d Best	10 00
	Reynoldsburg, U	3d Best Best Stallion 2 Years and Under 3	5 00
C. G. Smith	Reynoldsburg, U	Best Staillon 2 Years and Under 3	18 00
A. H. Andrews A. W. Dennis	Columbus, O	2d Best	6 00
Nelson Ramsev	Columbus, O	3d Best	8 00
	Sunbury, O	Best Stallion 1 Year and Under 2	18 00
Robert Patterson	Hilliard, U	2d Best	6 00
B. F. Parsell Dovel Park Stock	Reynoldsburg, U	Best Stallion Colt Under 1 Year	12 00
Farm	Pickerington, O	2d Best	5 00
Dovel Park Stock	,		0 00
Farm	Pickerington, O	3d Best	8 00
I. S. Grimes	Portsmouth, O	Best Mare 4 Years or Over	25 00
B. F. Parsell	Reynoldsburg, O	2d Best	10 00
. A. Young	Lancaster.	3d Best	5.00
eonard Geyer	London O	Best Mare 3 Years and Under 4	18 00
W. S. Robinson	Mt Sterling, O	2d Best	6 00
C. G. Smith	Revnoldsburg, O	Best Mare 2 Years and Under 3	18 00
C. G. Smith	Reynoldsburg, O	2d Best	6 00
B. F. Parsell	Reynoldsburg, O	2d BestBest Filly 1 Year and Under 2	12 00
C. G. Smith	Reynoldsburg, O	2d Best	5 00
A. Joseph			
	Oak street	3d Best	3 00
Highland Forest	July 200 Court	02 2000	
Farm	Fulton, O	Best Filly Colt Under 1 Year	10 00
. M. Fillar	Columbus, O., Sta. A	2d Best	4 00
B. F. Parsell	Reynoldsburg, O	3d Best.	
3. F. Parsell	Reynoldsburg, O	Best Get of Sire	25 00
3. F. Parsell	Reynoldsburg, O	Best Produce of Mare	20 00
W. S. Robinson	Mt. Sterling, O	2d Best	8 00
C. G. Smith	Reynoldsburg, O	3d Best	4 00
Dientangy Stock	1,		
Farm	Columbus, O., Sta. B	Sweepstakes	25 00

AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSES.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Jacob B. Perkins C. G. Smith Leonard & Geyer Seymour Smith Leonard & Geyer C. G. Smith H. L. Domigan Leonard & Geyer	Cleveland, O	Best Stallion 4 years or Over	\$20 00 10 00 5 00 15 00 15 00 8 00 4 00
B. F. Parsell H. S. Grimes Highland Forest	Reynoldsburg. O Portsmouth, O	Sex Best Mare 4 Years old or Over	25 00 20 00 10 00
Farm	Fulton, O Fulton, O Sunbury, O	3d Best Best Mare 3 Years and Under 4	5 00 20 00 10 00
Highland Forest Farm Leonard & Geyer Highland Forest	Fulton, O London, O	3d BestBest Mare 2 Years and Under 3	5 00 15 00
Farm C. G. Smith B. F. Parsell B. F. Parsell B. F. Parsell B. F. Parsell Highland Forest	Fulton, O	2d Best. 3d Best Best Filly 1 Year and Under 2. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Mare With Foal of Either Sex. Best Foal Under 1 Year, Either Sex.	8 00 4 00 15 00 8 00 4 00 25 00 10 00
Farm	Fulton, O	2d Best	4 00 2 00
Farm Nelson Ramsey Seymour Smith	Fulton, O Sunbury, O Pataskala, O		20 00 10 00 5 0 0

AWARDS.

FRENCH COACH.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.	
McLaughlin Bros Leonard & Geyer McLaughlin Bros McLaughlin Bros McLaughlin Bros McLaughlin Bros Leonard & Geyer	Columbus, O	Best Stallion 4 Years or Over	\$25 00 10 00 4 00 25 00 10 00 4 00 18 00 25 00 25 00 20 00 Ribbon.	
GERMAN COACH.				
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.	
G. W. Crawford G. W. Crawford G. W. Crawford G. W. Sowers & Sons H. L. Domigan Leonard & Geyer Leonard & Geyer H. L. Domigan Leonard & Geyer E. P. Roloson & Son. E. P. Roloson & Son. G. W. Crawford	Newark, O	Best Stallion 4 Years or Over. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Stallion 3 Years and Under 4. Best Stallion 1 Year and Under 2. 2d Best. Best Stallion Colt Under 1 Year. Best Mare 3 Years and Under 4. Best Mare 2 Years and Under 3. 2d Best. Best Filly 1 Year and Under 2. Champion Stallion Any Age.	\$25 00 10 00 4 00 25 00 18 00 12 00 18 00 18 00 10 00 10 00 11 00 12 00 12 00 13 00	
BELGIAN.				
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.	
G. W. Crawford G. W. Crawford G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Crawford G. W. Crawford G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Crawford G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Crawford	Newark O	Best Stallion 4 Years or Over	\$20 00 15 00 10 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 16 00 16 00 17 00 18 00 19 00 10 00	
G. W. Crawford G. W. Crawford G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Crawford G. W. Crawford G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Crawford G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Crawford	Newark, O	Best Stallion 4 Years or Over	\$20 00 15 00 10 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 16 00 17 00 18 00 19 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00	
G. W. Crawford G. W. Crawford G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Crawford G. W. Crawford G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Crawford G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Crawford	Newark, O	Best Stallion 4 Years or Over	\$20 00 15 00 10 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 16 00 17 00 18 00 19 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00	

PERCHERONS-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
McLaughlin Bros G. W. Sowers & Sonleonard & Geyer Lonzo McLain McLaughlin Bros McLaughlin Bros McLaughlin Bros McLaughlin Bros G. W. Crawford G. W. Crawford G. W. Crawford G. W. Sowers & Sons G. W. Sowers & Sons C. M. Jones McLaughlin Bros G. M. Jones McLaughlin Bros G. W. Crawford G. W. Crawford Marion Bidwell McLaughlin Bros G. W. Sowers & Sons McLaughlin Bros	Columbus, O Huntington, Ind. London, O. Lima, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Newark, O Lima, O Delaware, O Huntington, Ind. Huntington, Ind. Plain City, O Columbus, O Plain City, O Newark, O West Jefferson, O Columbus, O	2d Best 3d Best 4th Best Best Stallion 2 Years and Under 3. 2d Best 3d Best 4th Best Best Stallion 1 Year and Under 2. 2d Best Best Stallion Colt Under 1 Year Best Stallion Colt Under 1 Year Best Mare 4 Years or Over 2d Best 3d Best 4th Best Best Mare 3 Years and Under 4. 2d Best 3d Best 4th Best Best Mare 2 Years and Under 3. 2d Best 3d Best 4th Best Best Hilly 1 Year and Under 3. 2d Best 3d Best 4th Best Best Filly 1 Year and Under 2. 2d Best 3d Best Best Froduce of Mare 2d Best Best Produce of Mare 2d Best Champlon Stallion Champlon Mare	\$15 0 0 50 10 10 10 10 11 10 10 11 10 10 11 10 10
	CLYDS	DALE AND SHIRES	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
Marion Bidwell Marion Bidwell Leonard & Geyer Leonard & Geyer	West Jefferson, O West Jefferson, O London, O London, O	Best Stallion 4 Years or Over	\$25 00 25 00 25 00 10 0
	AMERI	CAN BRED DRAFT.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
Lonzo McLain Lonzo McLain C. M. Jones Lonzo McLain Lonzo McLain Leonard & Geyer C. A. Ferguson Lonzo McLain Lonzo McLain Lonzo McLain Lonzo McLain Lonzo McLain Conzo McLain Lonzo McLain Lonzo McLain C. M. Jones C. M. Jones C. M. Jones C. M. Jones Lonzo McLain Conzo McLain	West Jefferson, O	Best Stallion 4 Years or Over. Best Stallion 3 Years and Under 4 Best Stallion 2 Years and Under 3 2d Best Best Stallion 1 Year and Under 2 2d Best Best Stallion Colt Under 1 Year 2d Best Best Mare 4 Years or Over. 2d Best Best Mare 4 Years and Under 4 2d Best Best Mare 2 Years and Under 4 2d Best Best Mare 2 Years and Under 3 Best Filly 1 Year and Under 2 2d Best Best Filly Colt Under 1 Year 2d Best Best Filly Colt Under 1 Year 2d Best Best Get of Sire 2d Best Best Get of Sire	\$25 00 255 00 255 00 3 00 3 00 6 00 3 00 6 5 00 25 0 00 12 0 0

AWARDS.

GRADE DRAFT.

	·		
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
H. L. Domigan H. L. Domigan	Sunbur O	Best Gelding or Mare 4 Years or Over	\$12 04 6 00 12 00 2 00 12 00 6 00 12 00 6 00 12 00 6 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00
		HACKNEYS.	
Nome of Owner	Dordo (Fig.	· 3	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
C. E. Bunn	Peoria, Ill	Best Stallion 4 Years or Over	\$25 00 25 00 25 00 10 00 5 00 18 00
	SA	DDLE HORSES.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Jacob B. Perkins W. S. Robinson H. E. Donovan, Agt. W. S. Robinson J. W. Jones W. S. Robinson J. B. Vance J. B. Vance J. B. Vance	Mt. Sterling, O Columbus, O., State School for Deaf Mt. Sterling, O Lockbourne, O	Best Stallion 4 Years or Over. 2d Best. Best Mare 4 Years or Over. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Mare Under 4 Years. Best Gelding 4 Years or Over. 2d Best. Best Gelding Under 4 Years.	\$20 00 10 00 20 00 10 00 5 00 15 00 20 00 10 00 15 00
	COMBINED HAR	NESS AND SADDLE HORSES.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Jacob Perkins	Mt. Sterling, O Columbus, O	2d Best. Best Mare Any Age	\$20 00 10 00 20 00 10 00 5 00 20 00 10 00 5 00
	нісн	SCHOOL HORSES.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
H. E. Donovan	Columbus, O	Best Horse, Mare or Gelding Any Age	\$25 00

EQUESTRIANISM.

EQUISIRIANISM.				
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.	
J. B. Vance W. S. Robinson	Lockbourne, O Mt. Sterling, O	Best Lady Rider With Escort	\$15 00 10 00	
	H	ARNESS CLASS.		
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.	
Olentangy Stock Farm W. S. Robinson Chas. E. Bunn	Columbus, O., Sta. B Mt. Sterling, O Peoria, Ill	or Buggy 2d Best	\$20 00 10 00 5 00	
Olentangy Stock Farm Highland Forest	Columbus, O., Sta. B	Best Single Driver to Road Wagon or Buggy	10 00	
Farm	Fulton O Lancaster, O	2d Best	5 00 3 00	
Farm	Fulton, O	Best Coach Team to Coach or Heavy Carriage. Best Single Coach Mare or Gelding to Appropriate Vehicle	20 00 10 00	
Highland Forest Farm Highland Forest	Forest Lulton, O 2d Best		5 00	
Farm	rm		3 00 10 00	
COACHING PARADE.				
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.		
Olentangy Stock Farm W. S. Robinson Highland Forest Farm	Mt. Sterling, O	2d Most Attractive Turnout Silver	Plate. Cup. Medal.	
	Ū	TILITY CLASS.		
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.		
P. W. Stephens	Ashley, O	Best Double Team and Delivery or Transfer Wagon Silver	Cup.	
	SH	ETLAND PONIES.		
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.	
Geo. A. Heyl	Peoria, Ill. Peoria, Ill. Peoria, Ill. Jacksonville, Ill. Washington, Ill. Jacksonville, Ill. Jacksonville, Ill. Jacksonville, Ill. Peoria, Ill. Washington, Ill. Washington, Ill. Jacksonville Ill.	Best Stallion 2 Years and Under 3	\$15 00 10 00 5 00 10 00 10 00 6 00 12 00 4 00 12 00 3 00 10 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00	

AWARDS.

SHETLAND PONIES-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
name of Owner.	l Fostomee.	Awalus.	Amount
Geo. A. Heyl. Logan W. Black. Chas. E. Bunn. Geo. A. Heyl. Logan W. Black Geo. A. Heyl. Chas. E. Bunn.	Jacksonville, Ill Peoria, Ill Washington, Ill Jacksonville, Ill Washington, Ill Peoria, Ill	3d Best. Best Filly 1 Year and Under 2. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Filly Colt Under 1 Year. 2d Best.	\$12 00 6 00 4 00 12 00 6 00 4 00 10 00 5 00 3 00
Geo. A. Heyl Logan W. Black Chas. E. Bunn	Washington, Ill Peorla, Ill Washington, Ill Jacksonville, Ill Jacksonville, Ill	3d Best. Best Herd of Ten Head. 2d Best. Best Sire and Get. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Mare and Produce. 2d Best. 3d Best.	15 00 10 00 15 00 3 00 15 00 3 00 5 00
	IN HARNESS T	O APPROPRIATE VEHICLES.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Logan W. Black. Geo. A. Heyl. Chas. E. Bunn. Logan W. Black. Geo. A. Heyl. Chas. E. Bunn. Logan W. Black. Geo. A. Heyl. Chas. E. Bunn. Logan W. Black. Geo. A. Heyl. Geo. A. Heyl. Geo. A. Heyl.	Jacksonville, Ill	2d Best 3d Best Best Four in Hand 2d Best 3d Best	\$15 00 8 00 4 06 15 00 8 00 4 00 15 00 8 00 4 00 10 00 5 00 2 00
	PONIES—OTHER T	THAN SHETLAND—AT HALTER.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
C C. Hunter. Kohler & Justice Benj. Jamison. Chas. E. Bunn. Go. A. Heyl. Chas. E. Bunn. Benj. Jamison.	Peoria, Ill	Best Stallion 3 Years or Over	\$20 00 10 00 12 00 6 00 20 00 10 00 12 00 6 00
	IN HARNESS T	O APPROPRIATE VEHICLES.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
mith Bros	Peoria, Ill	Best Single Turnout. 2d Best. Best Double Team Turnout. 2d Best. Best Four in Hand. Best Pony Under Saddle. 2d Best.	\$15 00 8 00 15 00 8 00 15 00 10 00 5 00
	оню	SHETLAND PONIES.	
Name of Owner.	. Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
Smith BrosCobb Gavitr & Co Tobb Gavitr & Co Tobb Gavitr & Co Tobb Gavitr & Co Tobbe Gavitr & Co Tobbe Gavitr & Justice Tobbe Justice	Mt. Vernon, O	2d Best	\$15 00 8 00 3 00 15 00 8 00 3 00

WINNERS IN SPEED EVENTS

MONDAY, AUGUST 30.

2:17 CLASS TROTTING-PURSE \$600.

. Entered By	Residence.	Name of Horse.	Heats.	Amount. Won.
John Jackman Kyger Bros S. W. Hardway Thomas Burns	Toledo, OOxford, ONewark, OWatertown, N. Y	Kito	2 1 1 1 5 6 2 2 3 2 4 3 10 8 8 4	\$300 00 150 00 90 00 60 00

Time-2.14¼, 2:16¼, 2:15¼, 2:16.

FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS PACING-\$1,000.

Entered By	Residence.	Name of Horse.	Heats.	Amount. Won.
E. Q. Osborn	Washington C. H., O, Liverty, Ind	Gypsy Woodland Sir Milton	1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4	\$500 00 250 00 150 00 100 00

Time, 2:10¼, 2:10¼, 2:12¼.

2:35 CLASS TROTTING—PURSE \$500.

Entered By	Residence.	Name of Horse.	Heats.	Amount. Won.
W. H. Caskey T. H. Rafferty	Lexington, Ky Columbus, O Hamilton, O Dayton, O	Miss Caskey Panzy Silver	1 1 1 4 3 2 5 2 6 3 4 3	\$250 00 125 00 75 00 50 00

Time-2:21¼, 2:19¼, 2:22¼.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31.

2:13 CLASS PACING—PURSE \$800.

Entered By	Residence.	Name of Horse.	Heats.	Amount. Won.
W. S. Taylor	Dayton, Marysville, O St. Joseph, Ill Fremont, O	Harry McZulu Hal Prince RGlenwood B	1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 3 6 3 3 3 2 3 4 4 4 5	\$400 00 200 00 120 00 80 00

Time-2:11¼, 2:10¼, 2.10¼, 2:10¼, 2:12.

2:23 CLASS TROTTING-PURSE \$500.

Entered By	Residence.	Name of Horse.	Heats.	Amount. Won.
Do U U Smith	Toledo, O	Lord Constantine	41723	\$250 00 125 00 75 00 50 00

Time-2:20¼, 2:19¼, 2:23, 2:20, 2:19¼.

2:30 CLASS PACING—PURSE \$500.

Entered By	Residence.	Name of Horse.	Heats.	Amount. Won.	
Leo. H. Wammes J. A. Thornton	New Holland, O Piqua, O New Vienna, O Georgetown, Ky	Col. Wammes Sir Austin T	1 1 1 2 2 3 4 3 2 3 5 8	\$250 00 125 00 75 00 50 00	

Time-2:14¼, 2.14¼, 2:15.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

2:10 CLASS TROTTING-PURSE \$1,000.

Entered By	Residence.	Name of Horse.	Heats.	Amount. Won.
Rody Patterson	Pr. Pleasant, W. Va. Columbus, O Painesville, O	Idlewise	222	\$500 00 250 00 150 00

Time-2:15¼, 2:15¼, 2:14¼.

2:19 CLASS PACING PURSE \$600.

Entered By	Residence.	Name of Horse.	Heats.	Amount. Won.
S. S. Ruble	Washington C. H., O. Logan, O	Peter Chimes	1 3 2 3	\$300 00 150 00 90 00 60 00

Time-2:15½, 2:17¼, 2:14¼, 2:14.

2:28 CLASS TROTTING-PURSE \$500.

Entered By	Residence.	Name of Horse.	Heats.	Amount. Won.
Horine & Drake S. S. Ruble	Toledo, O Lexington, Ky Logan, O Springfield, O	Jordon	223	\$250 00 125 00 75 00 50 00

Time-2:22¼, 2:22¼, 2:22¼.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

2:10 CLASS PACING—PURSE \$1,000.

Entered By	Residence.	Name of Horse.	Heats.	Amount. Won.
H. H. Stokes, Agt Henry J. Meyer	Springfield, O Urbana, O Pittsburg, Pa Wilmington, O	Roan Tom Emma Welte	1552	\$500 00 250 00 150 00 100 00

Time—2:11¼, 2:10½, 2:13, 2:11.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

2:20 CLASS TROTTING—PURSE \$600.

Entered By	Residence.	Name of Horse.	Heats.	Amount. Won.
Dr. H. H. Smith J. W. Curry	Newark, O Oxford, O South Solon, O Toledo, O	Lord Constantine	55411	\$300 00 150 07 90 00 60 00

Time-2:19¼, 2.19¼, 2:20, 2:17¼, 2:20.

2:16 CLASS PACING PURSE \$600.

Entered By	Residence.	Name of Horse.	Heats.	Amount. Won.	
Horine & Drake.	Marysville, O Liberty, Ind Dayton, O Lexington, Ky			\$300 00 * 150 00 90 00 60 00	

Time-2:13½, 2:13¼, 2:15, 2:15¼.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—CATTLE

J. A. BEIDLER, Member in Charge.

E. C. FOOTE
JUDGES.
ABRAM RENICK, J. H. MILLER, JOHN GARDEN, E. L. VAN DUSEN, W. J. GILLETT, J. A. McINTOSH, W. F. WILSON, J. DICKSON.
Received from stall rent 1909
Received from stall rent 1908
CHORTHODIC

SHORTHORNS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
arpenter & Ross	Mansfield, O	Best Bull 3 Years or Over	\$20 00
. G. Robbins & Son	Horace, Ind	2d Best	15 0
homas Johnson	Columbus, O	3d Best	10 0
homas Johnson	Columbus, O	4th Best	5 0
E. Johnson	Flushing, O	Best Bull 2 Years and Under 3	200
. A. Gerlaugh	Harshman, O	2d Best	15 0
arpenter & Ross	Mansfield, O	3d Best	10 0
arpenter & Ross	Mansfield, O	4th Best	50
W. Wagner	Fremont, O	Best Senior Yearling Bull Dropped Between September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908	20 0
arpenter & Ross	Mansfield. O	2d Best	15 0
homas Johnson	Columbus, O	Best Junior Yearling Bull Dropped Between	150
nomas Johnson	Columbus, O	January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	20 0
). R. Hanna	Ravenna O	2d Best	15 0
H. Miller	Peru. Ind	3d Best	ÎŎŎ
arpenter & Ross	Mansfield, O	4th Best	5 0
homas Johnson	Columbus, O	Best Senior Bull Calf Dropped Between Sep-	i
	,	tember 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909	20 0
homas Johnson	Columbus, O	2d Best	15 0
arpenter & Ross		3d Best	10 0
homas Johnson		4th Best	5 0
A. Gerlaugh		5th Best	50
arpenter & Ross	Mansfield, O	Best Junior Bull Calf Dropped Since January	
	G-1	1, 1909 2d Best	20 0
homas Johnson	Columbus, O	3d Best	15 0 10 0
W. Wagner	Mansfield, O	4th Best	5 0
ho: H. Nelson	Hillshoro, O	5th Best	5 0
R. Hanna		Best Cow, 3 Years or Over	i 20 ŏ
homas Johnson		2d Best	15 ŏ
arpenter & Rosq		3d Best	10 0
G. Robbins & Sons	Horace, Inu	4th Best	5 0
homas Johnson	Columbus, O Ravenna, O	Best Cow or Heifer 2 Years and Under 3	20 0
R. Hanna		2d Best	15 0
homas Johnson		3d Best	100
G. Robbins & Sons		4th Best.	50
homas Johnson	Columbus, O	Best Senior Yearling Heifer Dropped Between September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908	20 0
arpenter & Ross	Mansfield, O	2d Best	15 0
arpenter & Ross	Mansfield, O	3d Best	liŏŏ
	Horace, Ind	4th Best.	1 5 ŏ
R. Hanna	Ravenna. O	Best Junior Yearling Heifer Dropped Between	i
		January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	20 0
rpenter & Rocs	Mansfield, O	2d Best	15 0
errenier & Ross	Mansfield, O	3d Best	10 0
G Robbins & Son		4th Best	5 0
homas Johnson	Columbus, O	Best Senior Helfer Calf Dropped Between Sep-	90.0
1. Camba a sala	Manch man O	tember 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909	20 0 15 0
A. Gerlaugh	Harshman, O		10 0
homas Johnson	Columbus, O	4th Best	5 0
" " " I GO AUTIDAUTI		5th Best	

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SHORTHORNS—Concluded.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
B. B. Johnson & Sons D. Bradfute & Son Ferguson & Hutchin-	Atlanta, Ind Cedarville, O	2d Best	\$16 00 12 00
Bon	Xenia, O Cedarville, O Newtown, Ind	3d Best. Best Bull 2 Years and Under 3. Best Senior Yearling Bull Dropped Between September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908	5 00 16 00
B. B. Johnson & Sons	Atlanta, Ind	September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908 Best Junior Yearling Bull Dropped Between January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	12 00 12 00
Ferguson & Hutch- inson	Xenia, O Newtown, Ind Cedarville, O	2d Best	6 00 4 00
B. B. Johnson & Sons D. Bradfute & Son.	Atlanta, Ind Ceuarville, O	tember 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909 2d Best. Best Junior Bull Calf Dropped Since January 1, 1909	10 00 6 00 10 00
Ferguson & Hutch- inson	Xenia, O Atlanta, Ind Cedarville, O Cedarville, O Newtown, Ind	2d BestBest Low 3 Years or Over	6 00 16 00 12 00 5 00 3 00
Ferguson & Hutch- inson	Xenia	Best Cow or Helfer 2 Years and Under 3	16 00
inson	Xenia	2d Best	12 00 5 00 3 00
inson	Xenia, O	Best Senior Yearling Heifer Dropped Between September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908 2d Best	10 00 6 00
Ferguson & Hutch- inson	Xenia, O	3d Best	4 00 2 00
D. Bradfute & Sons.	Cedarville, O Atlanta, Ind Newtown, Ind	January 1, 1908 and September 1, 1908 2d Best 3d Best 4th Best Best Senior Heifer Calf Dropped Between Sep-	10 00 6 00 4 00 2 00
D. Bradfute & Son	· ·	tember 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909 2d Best	10 00

ABERDEEN-ANGUS-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Ferguson & Hutch-			
inson		3d Best	\$4 00
Lew Kerr		4th Best	2 00
	Cedarville, O	5th Best	1 00
B. B. Johnson & Sons	Atlanta, Ind	Best Junior Heifer Calf Dropped Since January 1, 1909	10 00
Lew Kerr	Newtown, Ind	2d Best	6 00
Lew Kerr	Newtown, Ind	3d Best	4 00
Ferguson & Hutch-		•	
inson		4th Best	2 00
B. B. Johnson & Sons		Best Exhibitor's Herd	80 00
D. Bradfute & Son	Cedarville, O	2d Best	20 00
Ferguson & Hutch-	Xenia, O	3d Best	10 00
inson D. Bradfute & Sons.	Cedarville, O	Best Breeder's Young Herd	30 00
Lew Kerr	Newtown. Ind	2d Best	20 00
Ferguson & Hutch-			
inson	Xenia, O		10 00
Lew Kerr	Newtown, Ind		25 00
D. Bradfute & Son	Cedarville, O	Best Get of Sire	20 00
Ferguson & Hutch- inson	Xenia, O	2d Best	15 00
B. B. Johnson & Sons			10 00
D. Bradfute & Son	Cedarville. O		20 00
B. B. Johnson & Sons		2d Best	15 00
Ferguson & Hutch-			
inson			10 00
B. B. Johnson & Sons			10 00 10 00
Lew KerrB. B. Johnson & Sons	Newtown, Ind		10 00
D. Bradfute & Son.		Junior Champion Female	10 00
B. B. Johnson & Sons		Grand Champion Bull	10 00
B. B. Johnson & Sons		Grand Champion Female	10 00

HEREFORDS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Warren T. McCray.	Kentland Ind	Best Bull 3 Years or Over	\$16 00
uce & Moxley	Shelbyville, Ky	2d Best	12 00
ohn Hooker	New London, O	3d Best	5 00
Varren T. McCray	Kentland, Ind	Best Bull 2 Years and Under 3	16 00
ferritt Chandler	Onway Mich	2d Best	12 00
ohn Hooker		3d Best	5 00
lem Graves	Bunker Hill Ind		
		September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908	12 00
Varren T. McCray		2d Best	6 00
ohn Hooker		3d Best	4 00
uce & Moxley	Shelbyville, Ky	Best Junior Yearling Bull Dropped Between	
	Charles III 77	January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	12 0
uce & Moxlev ferritt Chandler		2d Best	6 0
Varren T. McCray	Onway, Mich Kentland, Ind	3d Best	4 0
varien 1. mechay	Kenuana, ma	Pest Senior Bull Calf Dropped Between September 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909	10 0
lem Graves	Bunker Hill, Ind	2d Best	6 0
Varren T. McCray	Kentland, Ind	3d Best	4 0
Varren T. McCray.	Kentland, Ind	4th Best	2 0
uce & Moxley	Shelbyville, Ky	5th Best	ĩŏ
lem Graves	Bunker Hill, Ind	Best Junior Bull Calf Dropped Since Janu-	- •
	24.2.0. 22.0., 20.4.	ary 1, 1909	10 0
Varren T. McCray.	Kentland, Ind	2d Best	-6 ŏ
uce & Moxley	Shelbyville, Ky	3d Best	4.0
lem Graves	Bunker Hill, Ind	4th Best	2 0
lerritt Chandler	Onway, Mich	5th Best	1 0
Varren T. McCray	Kentland, Ind	Pest Cow 3 Years or Over	16 0
ferriti Chandler			12 0
uce & Moxley		3d Best	50
ferritt Chandler	Onway, Mich		3 0
Varren T McCray	Kentland, Ind	Best Cow or Helfer 2 Years and Under 3	16 0
lerritt Chandler	Onway, Mich	2d Best	12 0
uce & Moxley			5 0
derritt Chandler		Ath Best Washing Halfon Dranged Between	3 0
lem Graves	Bunker Hill, Ind	Best Senior Yearling Heifer Dropped Between	10 0
Warren T. McCray	Montland Ind	September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908 2d Best	10.0

HEREFORDS-Concluded.

Name	of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.~	Amount
	Moxiey T. McCray	Shelbyville, Ky Kentland, Ind	4th Best Best Junior Yearling Helfer Dropped Between	\$2 00
Clem Gi Warren	Moxley aves T McCray T McCray	Shelbyville, Ky Bunker Hill, Ind Kentland, Ind Kenuand, Ind	January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908 2d Best. 3d Best. 4th Best Best Senior Helfer Calf Dropped Between Sep-	10 06 6 06 4 06 2 06
Luce & l Warren Merritt	aves Moxiey i'. McCray Chandler Moxley	Bunker Hill, Ind Shelbyville, Ky Kentland, Ind Onway, Mich Shelbyville, Ky	tember 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909	10 00 6 0 4 0 2 0 1 0
Merritt (Warren John Ho Warren Luce & Merritt Warren Luce & Clem Gr. Warren Warren Luce & Clem Gr. Warren	T. McCray Moxlev Chandler T. McCray Moxley	Bunker Hill, Ind Onway, Mich Kentland, Ind New London, O. Kentland, Ind Shelbyville, Ky Onway, Mich Kentland, Ind Shelbyville, Ky Bunker Hill, Ind Kentland, Ind Shelbyville, Kv Bunker Hill, Ind Bunker Hill, Ind Shelbyville, Ky	2d Best 3d Best. 4th Best. 5th Best. 5th Best Exhibitor's Herd. 2d Best 3d Best. Best Breeder's Young Herd. 2d Best. 3d Best. 3d Best. 3d Best. 3d Best. 3d Best. Best Calf Herd. Best Get of Sire. 2d Best. 3d Best. 3d Best. 3d Best.	30 0 0 20 0 0 15 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 0
Clem G Warren Luce & Warren Warren Luce &		Bunker Hill, Ind Kentland, Ind. Shelbyville, Ky Kentland, Ind Kentland, Ind Shelbyville, Ky Kentland, Ind	3d Best Senior Champion Bull Junior Champion Bull Senior Champion Cow Junior Champion Female Grand Champion Bull Grand Champion Female	10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0

POLLED DURHAMS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
V. H. Miller & Sons	Mulberry, Ind	Best Bull 3 Years or Over	\$15 00
A. I. & B. Edwards.	Versailles, Ky	2d Best	6 00
Vollmer Bros	Osgood, Ind	3d Best	3 00
J. H. Miller	Peru, Ind	Pest Bull 2 Years and Under 3	15 00
J. H. Miller	Peru Ind	Rest Senior Yearling Bull Dropped Between	l
		September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908	10 0)
Vollmer Bros	Osgcod, Ind	Best Junior Yearling Bull Dropped Between	
	!	January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	10 00
J. H. Miller	Peru, Ind		8 00
W W M	35 74	tember 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909	
	Mulberry, Ind		
	Peru, Ind Osgcod, Ind		200
	Mulberry, Ind	Best Junior Bull Calf Dropped Since Janu-	i 200
W. II. Miller & Bolls	l munderly, ma	ary 1, 1909	8 00
I. H. Miller	Peru. Ind		1 4 00
	Versailles, Ky	2d Best	3 00
	Versailles, Ky	4th Best	2 00
J. H. Miller	Peru, Ind	Best Cow 3 Years or Over	15 00
	Mulberry, Ind		6 00
Vollman Bros	Osgood, Ind	3d Rest	3 00
Rosenberger & Ed-	!	l	١
wards	Tiffin, O	4th Best	2 00
	Peru, Ind	Best Cow or Helfer 2 Years and Under 3	15 09
w. n. Miller & Sons	Mulberry, Ind Peru, Ind	2d Best	3 00
W H Millor & Sone	Mulberry, Ind	4th Best	
W H Miller & Sons	Mulberry, Ind	Best Senior Yearling Heifer Dropped Between	1 200
W. II. Miller & Bolls	l muiberry, ma	September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908	8 00
I. H. Miller	Peru. Ind		4 00
	Peru, Ind		3 00
A. T., & B. Edwards	Versailles, Kv	4th Best	2 00
J. H. Miller	Peru, Ind	Best Junior Yearling Heifer Dropped Between	1
		January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	
w. H. Miller & Sons	Mulberry, Ind	2d Best	1 4 00

POLLED DURHAMS—Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
. H. Miller	Peru. Ind	3d Best	\$3 00
V. H. Miller & Sons	Mulberry, Ind	4th Best	2 0
V. H. Miller & Sons	Mulberry, Ind	Best Senior Helfer Calf Dropped Between September 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909	8 0
. H. Miller	Peru, Ind	2d Best	40
A. L. & B. Edwards			8 0
. L. & B. Edwards	versailles, kv		20
Miller	Peru, Ind	Sth BestBest Junior Heifer Calf Dropped Since Janu-	
miner	reid, ma	ary 1, 1909	8 0
. H. Miller		2d Best	4 0
ollmer Bros		3d Best	3 0 25 0
H. Miller	Peru, Ind	Best Exhibitor's Herd	20 0
ollmer Bros	Osgood. Ind	3d Best	10 0
H Miller	Peru, Ind	Best Breeder's Young Herd	25 0
Y. H. Miller & Sons		2d Best	20 0 10 0
ollmer Bros	Osgood, Ind Peru, Ind	3d Best	20 0
H. Miller	Osgood, Ind	2d Best	15 0
H. Miller		Best Get of Sire	15 0
	Mulberry, Ind	2d Best	8 0 5 0
H. Miller		3d BestBest Produce of Cow	15 0
H. Miller & Sons	Peru, Ind Mulberry, Ind	2d Best	18 0
L& B. Edwards.		3d Best	50
H. Miller	Peru, Ind	Senior Champion Bull	15 0
H. Miller	Peru, Ind	Junior Champion Bull	15 0 15 0
H. Miller & Sons	Peru, Ind		15 0
H. Miller		Grand Champion Bull	15 0
H Miller		Grand Champion Female	150

GALLOWAYS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Inna Product & Good	Disease O	Best Bull 3 Years or Over	\$12 00
James Frantz & Sons	Flat Rock, Mich	2d Best	6 00
		Best Bull 2 Years and Under 3	12 00
	Bluffton. O	Best Senior Yearling Bull Dropped Between	12 00
James Frantz & Sons	Bluffton, O	September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908	10 00
Ismas Frants & Sons	Bluffton, O	Best Junior Yearling Bull Dropped Between	1
James Frantz & Sons	Bluffton, O	January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	10 00
Taniai France & Sonal	Bluffton, O	Best Senior Bull Calf Dropped Between Sep-	1
tunes Flantz & Bons	Brancon, O	tember 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909	8 00
John Chamberlin	Flat Rock, Mich	2d Best	4 00
	Flat Rock, Mich	3d Best	3 00
	Bluffton, O	Best Junior Bull Calf Dropped Since Janu-	
Tanto I tanta & Donis	Blancon, Citimin	ary 1. 1909	8 00
James Frantz & Sons	Bluffton, O	2d Best	4 00
	Flat Rock, Mich	3d Best	3 00
	Bluffton, O	Rest Cow 3 Years or Over	12 00
James Frantz & Sonsi	Bluffton, O	2d Best	6 00
Joun Chamberlin	Flat Rock, Mich	3d Best	3 00
James Frantz & Sons	ыluffton, О	Best Cow or Heifer 2 Years and Under 3	12 00
	Bluffton, O	2d Pest	6 00
	Flat Rock, Mich	3d Best	3 00
James Frantz & Sonsi	Bluffton, O	Best Senior Yearling Heifer Dropped Between	
		September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908	8 00
	Flat Rock, Mich	2d Best	4 00
James Frantz & Sons	Bluffton, O	Best Junior Yearling Helfer Dropped Between	
7at an		January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	8 00
John Chamberlin	Flat Rock, Mich	Best Senior Heifer Calf Dropped Between Sep-	8 00
John Manager	Man Deals Mah	tember 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909	4 00
	Flat Rock, Mich		3 00
lamer Bamberlin	Flat Rock, Mich		2 00
lames Frantz & Sonsi	Bluffton, O	4th Best	2 00
-ames Frantz & Sons	Bluffton, O	Best Junior Heifer Calf Dropped Since Janu-	8 00
John Chambanian	Elet Dook Mich	2d Best	4 00
James France & Conn	Pluffon O	Rest Exhibitor's Herd	20 00
James Prents & Sonei	Bluffton, O	2d Best	15 00
John Chamberlin	Flat Pook Mich	3d Best	5 00
amos Frantz & Song	Bluffton O	Best Breeder's Young Herd	20 00
John Chemboelle	Flat Book Mich	Best Calf Herd	

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

GALLOWAYS-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
James Frantz & Sons James Frantz & Sons John Chamberlin James rrantz & Sons	Blufton, O. Flat Rock, Mich. Blufton, O. Flat Rock, Mich. Blufton, O.	Best Get of Sire. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Produce of Cow. 2d Best. 3d Best. Senior Champion Bull. Junior Champion Bull. Senior Champion Cow. Junior Champion Female. Grand Champion Female.	6 00 4 00 12 00 6 00 4 00 10 00 10 00 10 00

JERSEYS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	A wards.	Amount.
Jonn F. Boyd Good Hold Farm J. V. Chambers & Son The Hartman Stock	Rushville, Ind Mentor, O West Alexandria, Pa.	Best Bull 3 Years or Over	\$16 00 12 00 5 00
Farm	Columbus, O	Best Senior Yearling Bull Dropped Between September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908	12 00
Good Hold _arm	Mentor O	Best Junior Yearling Bull Dropped Between January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	12 00
John F. Boyd J. V. Chambers &	Rushville, Ind	2d Best	6 00
Sons	West Alexandria, Pa. Rushville, Ind	3d Best. Best Senior Bull Calf Dropped Between September 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909.	4 00 10 00
The Hartman Stock	a	, ,	6 00
Farm Stock	Columbus, O	2d Best	
Farm	Columbus, O Blanchester, O	3d Best	4 00 2 00
Sons	West Alexandria, Pa. Mentor, O	5th Best Best Junior Bull Calf Dropped Since Janu- ary 1, 1909.	1 00 10 00
C. B. Ross	Blanchester, O Blanchester, O	2d Best	6 00 4 00
Sons	Mentor O	4th Best	2 00 1 00 16 00
Sons	West Alexandria, Pa.	2d Best	12 00
The Hartman Stock Farm	Columbus, O Rushville, Ind		5 00 3 00
Farm	Rushville, Ind	Best Cow or Helfer 2 Years and Under 3 2d Best	16 00 12 00 5 00
Farm	Columbus, O Blanchester, O		3 00 10 00
The Hartman Stock	Columbus O	2d Best	6 00
The Hartman Stock	·	3d Best	4 00
The Hartman Stock	,	4th Best	2 00
John F. Boyd	Rushville, Ind	Best Junior Yearling Helfer Dropped Between January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	10 00
Good Hold Farm Good Hold Farm J. V. Chambers &	Mentor O Mentor, O	2d Best	6 00 4 00
Sons	West Alexandria, Pa. Rushville, Ind	4th Best	2 00 10 00
John F. Boyd J. V. Chambers &	Rushville, Ind	tember 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909 2d Best	6 00
Sons		3d Best	4 00
Farm	Columbus, O	4th Best	2 00

JERSEYS-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
J. V. Chambers &			
Sons	West Alexandria, Pa.	5th Best	\$1 00
The Hartman Stock Farm	Golumbus O	Post Tunion Helden Geld December Glass Town	l
rarm	Columbus, O	Best Junior Heifer Calf Dropped Since January 1, 1909.	10 00
John F. Boyd	Rushville, Ind	2d Best	6 00
Good Hold Farm	Mentor, O	3d Best	4 00
C. B. Ross	Blanchester, O	4th Best	
Good Hold Farm	Mentor, O	5th Best	1 00
John F. Boyd The Hartman Stock	Rushville, Ind	Best Exhibitor's Herd	30 00
Farm	Columbus. O	2d Best	20 00
J. V. Chambers &	Columbus, O	La Dest	20 00
Sons	West Alexandria, Pa.	3d Best	10 00
John F. Boyd	Rushville, Ind		
Good Hold Farm	Mentor,	2d Best	20 00
The Hartman Stock			
Farm	Columbus, O	3d Best	
John F. Boyd	Rushville, Ind	Best Calf Herd	
Good Hold Farm	Mentor, O		20 00 10 00
John F. Boyd	Blanchester		20 00
Good Hold Farm	Mentor. O	2d Best	15 00
The Hartman Stock	memor, 0	24 100000000000000000000000000000000000	10 00
Farm	Columbus, O	3d Best	10 00
John F. Boyd	Rushville, Ind		20 00
C. B. Ross	Blanchester, O	2d Best] 15 00
J. V. Chambers &			٠
John F. Boyd	West Alexandria, Pa.		10 00
Good Hold Farm	Rushville, Ind Mentor. O	Senior Champion Bull	10 00
John F. Boyd		Senior Champion Cow	
John F. Boyd	Rushville, Ind	Junior Champion Female	10 00
Good Hold Farm	Mentor. O	Grand Champion Bull	10 00
John F. Boyd	Rushville, Ind	Grand Champion Female	10 00

HOLSTEINS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Ameunt.
F. E. Eager & Son	Howell. Mich	Best Bull 3 Years or Over	\$16 00
Paxton & Wylle	Houston, Pa	2d Best	12 00
Paxton & Wylie	Houston, Pa	3d Best	5 00
Paxton & Wylie	Houston, Pa Hadley, Mich	Best Bull 2 Years and Under 3	16 00
Pierson Stock Farm	Hadley, Mich	2d Best	12 00
J. R. Ross & Sons.	Blanchester. O	3d Best	5 00
J. R. Ross & Sons.	Blanchester, O	Best Senior Yearling Bull Dropped Between	i
	,	September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1909	
Paxton & Wylie	Houston, Pa	2d Best	6 00
F. E. Eager & Son	Howell, Mich	3d Best	4 00
F. E. Eager & Son	Howell, Mich	Best Junior Yearling Bull Dropped Between	
_		January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	12 00
Pierson Stock Farm		2d Best	6 00
Paxton & Wylie	Houston, Pa	3d Best	4 00
rierson Stock Farm.	Hadley, Mich	Best Schlor Bull Calf Dropped Between Sep-	
		tember 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909	10 00
Derrer Bros	Camp Chase, O	2d Best	6 00
Pierson_Stock Farm		3d Best	4 00
Derrer_Bros	Camp Chase, O	4th Rest	2 00
J. R. Ross & Sons	Blanchester, O	5th Best	1 00
Derrer Bros	Camp Chase, O	Best Junior Bull Calf Dropped Since Janu-	!
		ary 1, 1909	10 00
F. E. Eager & Son.		2d Best	6 00
J. R. Ross & Sons	Blanchester. O	3d Best	4 00
F. E. Eager & Son.	Howell Mich		2 00
Paxton & Wylie	Louston, La		1 00
F. E. Eager & Son.	Howen, Mich	Best Cow 3 Years or Over	
Paxton & Wylle	Houston, Pr		
Pierson Stock Farm.	Hadley. Mich		5 00
	Houston, Pa		
perrer Bros	Camp Chase, U	Best Cow or Heifer 2 Years and Under 3	16 00
r. L. Zenring	Howell Mich	2d Best	12 00
r. E. Eager & Sons.	Houston Do	3d Best	5 0
		Best Senior Yearling Heifer Dropped Between	3 00
rakion & wylle	nousion, Pa		10 00
7 T Tobelne	Commantown O	September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908	
G. L. Zedting	Germaniown, U	4a Dest	60

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HOLSTEINS-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
J. R. Ross & Sons	Blanchester, O	3d Best	\$4 00
Pierson Stock Farm. J. R. Ross & Sons	Hadley, Mich Blanchester, O	4th Best	10 00
F. E. Eager & Son.	Howell, Mich	January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	6 00
Carl M. Watts	Columbus, O., Sta C.	3d Best	4 00
Carl M. Watts	Columbus, O., Sta C.	Ath Best	200
J. R. Ross & Sons	Blanchester, O	tember 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909	10 00
Derrer Bros	Camp Chase, O	2d Best	6 00
Derrer Bros	Camp Chase, O	3d Best	4 00 2 00
E. L. Zehring Pierson Stock Farm	Germantown, O Hadley, Mich	4th Best	1 00
E. L. Zehring	Germantown, O	Best Junior Heifer Calf Dropped Since Janu-	1 00
	dermantown, order	ary 1. 1909	10 00
F. E. Eager & Son	Howell, Mich	2d Best	6 00
J. R. Ross & Sons. F. E. Eager & Son	Blanchester, O Howell Mich	3d Best	2 00
Derrer Bros	Camp Chase. O	5th Best	1 00
F. E. Eager & Son	Howell, Mich	Best Exhibitor's Herd	30 00
Paxton & Wylie	Houston, Pa	2d Best	20 00 10 00
Pierson Stock Farm.	Hadley, Mich Blanchester, O	3d Best Best Breeder's Young Herd	30 00
Pierson Stock Farm.	Hadley Mich	2d Best	20 00
F. E. Eager & Son	Howell, Mich	3d Best	10 00 25 00
Pierson Stock Farm J. R. Ross & Sons	Hadley, Mich Blanchester, O	Best Calf Herd	20 00
F. E. Eager & Son.	Howell, Mich	3d Best	10 00
Paxton & Wylie	Houston, Pa	Best Get of Sire	20 00
F. E. Eager & Son	Howell, Mich	2d Best	15 00 10 00
Derrer Bros	Camp Chase, O Houston, Pa	3d Best	20 00
E. L. Zehring	Germantown, O	2d Best	15 00
J. R. Ross & Sons	Blanchester, O	3d Best	10 00
F. E. Eager & Son.	Howell, Mich	Senior Champion Bull	10 00 10 00
Pierson Stock Farm. F. E. Eager & Son	Hadley, Mich Howell, Mich	Junior Champion BullSenior Champion Cow	10 00
Paxton & Wylle	Houston, Pa	Junior Champion Female	10 00
F. E. Eager & Son	Howell Mich	Grand Champion Rull	10 00
F. E. Eager & Son	Howell, Mich	Grand Champion Female	10 00

RED POLLS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Frank Hartline	Strasburg, O	Best Bull 3 Years or Over	 \$12 00
	Gaysport, O	2d Best	6 00
	Geneva. Ind	3d Best	
	Eaton's, W. Va	Best Junior Yearling Bull Dropped Between	
M. P. PICWCLL	1301011.01, 11. 10.	January 1, 1908, and September 1, 1908	10 00
Geo Ineichen & Sons	Geneva, Ind	Best Senior Bull Calf Dropped Betewen Sep-	1
GCO. Inciencia de Bone	deneva, marrin	tember 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909	8 00
C A Shurtz	Gaysport, O	2d Best	4 00
	Straspurg, O	3d Best	3 00
	Strasburg, O	Best Junior Bull Calf Dropped Since Janu-	(
Tank Hartine	bitasburg, C	ary 1, 1909	i 800
Frank Hartline	Strasburg, O		4 00
	Geneva. Ind		3 00
	Eaton's. W. Va		2 00
C. A. Shurtz			12 00
	Strasburg, O	2d Best	6 00
	Gaysport, O		3 00
	Strasburg, O		2 00
		Pest Cow or Heifer 2 Years and Under 3	12 00
		2d Best	6 00
		3d Best	3 00
		4th Best	
		Best Senior Yearling Heifer Dropped Between	1
	•	September 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908	8 00
C. A. Shurtz	Gaysport O	2d Best	4 00
Geo. Ineichen & Son-	Geneva, Ind	3d Post	1 309
M. F. Prewett	Faton's, W. Va	4th Best	2 00
Frank Hartline	Strasburg.O	Best Junior Yearling Heifer Dropped Between	j
		January 1, 1909, and September 1, 1908	8 09
Frank Hartline	Strasburg.O	2d Best	1 4 00
		3d Best	300
		4th Best	

RED POLLS—Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
Frank Hartline	Strasburg, O	Best Schlor Heifer Calf Dropped Between September 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909	\$8.00
Frank Hartline	Strasburg, O	2d Best	
C. A. Shurtz	Gaysport, O		3 0
Geo. Ineichen & Sons	Geneva, Ind	4th Best	žŏ
M. F. Prewett	Eaton's W. Va	5th Best	ĩŏ
Frank Hartline	Strasburg. O	Best Junior Heifer Calf Dropped Since Janu-	1 - 0
rank Harmo	Bilasburg, O	ary 1, 1909	80
C. A. Shurtz	Gaysport, O	2d Best	4 0
Geo. Ineichen & Sons		3d Best	1 30
Frank Hartline	Strasburg, O	4th Best	
M. F. Prewett	Eaton's, Pa	5th Best	
C. A. Shurtz	Gaysport. O	Best Exhibitor's Herd	
Frank Hartline	Strasburg. O	2d Best	15 0
Geo. Ineichen & Sons		3d Best	5 0
C. A. Shurtz	Gaysport. O	Best Breeder's Young Herd	20 0
Frank Hartline	Strasburg, O	2d Best	15 0
Geo. Ineichen & Sons		3d Best	5 0
Frank Hartline	Strasburg. O	Best Calf Herd.	15 0
Frank Hartline	Strasburg, O	Best Get of Sire	12 0
Geo. Ineichen & Sons		2d Best	16 0
C. A. Shurtz		3d Best	4 0
C. A. Shurtz	Gaysport, O	Best Produce of Cow	12 0
Geo. Ineichen & Sons		2d Best	16 6
Frank Hartline			4 0
Frank Hartline	Strasburg, O	3d Best	
	Strasburg, O	Senior Champion Bull	10 0
Frank Hartline	Strasburg, O	Junior Champion Bull	10 0
C. A. Shurtz		Senior Champion Cow	10 0
Frank Hartline		Junior Champion Female	
Frank Hartline	Strasburg, O	Grand Champion Bull	
C. A. Shurtz	Gaysport, O	Grand Champion Female	10 0

GUERNSEYS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm. W. H. Bell & Son W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm. J. M. Elliott W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm. Chestnut Hill Farm. Chestnut Hill Farm. Chestnut Hill Farm. W. H. Bell & Son W. H. Bell & Son W. D. Phelps W. H. Bell & Son W. D. Phelps W. D. Phelps W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm. W. H. Bell & Son W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm. W. H. Bell & Son W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm. W. H. Bell & Son W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm. W. H. Bell & Son W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm. W. H. Bell & Son W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm. W. H. Bell & Son W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm. W. H. Bell & Son W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm. W. H. Bell & Son W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm. W. H. Bell & Son W. D. Phelps Chestnut Hill Farm.	Farmville, Va. Coalburg, O. Scott's Station, Ky. Farmville, Va. Scott's Station, Ky. Scott's Station, Ky. Farmville, Va. Coalburg, O. Columbus, O., Sta. A Farmville, Va. Scott's Station, Ky. Coalburg, O. Coalburg, O. Coalburg, O. Scott's Station, Ky. Scott's Station, Ky. Scott's Station, Ky. Farmville, Va. Farmville, Va. Farmville, Va. Farmville, Va. Farmville, Va. Coalburg, O. Scott's Station, Ky. Farmville, Va. Coalburg, O. Scott's Station, Ky. Farmville, Va. Scott's Station, Ky. Farmville, Va.	Best Bull 3 Years or Over 2d Bost 3d Best Best Bull 2 Years and Under 3 2d Best 3d Best Best Bull 1 Year and Under 2 2d Best 3d Best Best Bull Under 1 Year 2d Best 3d Best Best Cow or Heifer 2 Years and Under 3 2d Best 3d Best 3d Best Best Cow or Heifer 2 Years and Under 3 2d Best 3d Best 3d Best 3d Best Best Heifer 1 Year and Under 2 2d Best 3d Best 3d Best 3d Best Best Heifer Under 1 Year 2d Best 3d Best Best Exhibitor's Herd 2d Best 3d Best Best Breeder's Young Herd 2d Best 3d Best Best Breeder's Young Herd 2d Best 3d Best Best Breeder's Young Herd 2d Best 3d Best Best Produce of Cow 2d Best Best Best Best Produce of Cow 2d Best 3d Best Best Produce of Cow 2d Best 3d Best Best Produce of Cow 2d Best 3d Best	\$15 00 10 00 15 00 10 00 5 00 10 00 7 00 8 00 15 00 15 00 10

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

AYRSHIRES.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
W. W. Blake Arkcoll W. L. McCormick W. L. McCormick W. W. Blake Arkcoll W. W. Blake Arkcoll W. W. Blake Arkcoll W. W. Blake Arkcoll W. W. I W. L. B W. W. I W. L. B W. W. I W. L. M W. W. I W. W. W. I W. W. I W. W. I W. W. W. I W. W.	Pataskala, O. Pataskala, O. Pataskala, O. Patoli, Pa. Pataskala, O. Paoli, Pa. Paoli, Pa. Paoli, Pa. Paoli, Pa. Pataskala, O. Paoli, Pa. Paoli, Pa. Paoli, Pa. Paoli, Pa. Pataskala, O. Paoli, Pa.	Best Bull 3 Years or Over	16 00 10 00 15 00 10 00

DEVONS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
The Wheeler Home- stead	Kanona, N. Y Newark, O Newark, J	Best Buil 2 Years or Over	\$15 0 10 0 6 0
The Wheeler Home-	Kanona, N. Y	Best Bull 2 Years and Under 3	15 0
The Wheeler Home- stead James C. Shaw James C. Shaw	Kanona, N. Y Newark, O Newark, O	Best Bull 1 Year and Under 2	10 0 7 0 8 0
The Wheeler Home- stead The Wheeler Home-	Kanona, N Y	2d Best	5 (
stead	Kanona, N. Y Newark, O	Rest Cow 3 Years or Over	15 0 10 0
stead Home-	Калопа, N. Y		15 6
stead	Kanona, N. Y	Best Cow or Helfer 2 Years and Under \$	100
stead lames C. Shaw	Kanona, N. Y Newark, O	2d Best	16 6
The Wheeler Home- stead	Kanona, N. Y	Best Helfer 1 Year and Under 2	10 (
stead	Kanona, N. Y Newark, O Newark, O	2d Best	7 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
stead	Kanona, N. Y Newark, O	2d Best	5 3
stead fames C. Shaw fames C. Shaw fames C. Shaw fames C. Shaw	Kanona, N. Y Newark. O Newark. O Newark, O Newark, O	Best Exhibitor's Herd	25 (15 (10 (25 (15 (
The Wheeler Home- stead ames C Shaw	Kanona. N. Y Newark, O	2d Best3d Best	10 5
the Wheeler Home- stead ames C. Shaw ames C. Shaw	Kanona, N. T Newark, O Newark, O	Best Produce of Cow	15 °C

BROWN SWISS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
I. W. Ayers	Honey Creek, Wis	Best Bull 3 Years or Over	\$15 0
Iull Bros	Painesville, O	2d Best	10 0
Iull Bros		Best Bull 2 Years and Under 3	1 1 ŏ
. F. Wampler	Dayton, O	2d Best	100
l. W. Ayers	Honey Creek, Wis	3d Best	- 5 0
l. W. Ayers	Honey Creek, Wis	Best Bull 1 Year and Under 2	10 0
Iuli Bros	Painesville, O	2d Best.	ŤŽŎ
. F. Wampler	Dayton, O	3d Best	4 0
Iuli Bros	Painesville, O	Best Bull Under 1 Year	8 0
I. W. Ayers	Honey Creek, Wis	2d Best.	50
Iull Bros	Painesville, O	3d Best	3 0
I. W. Avers	Honey Creek, Wis	Best Cow 3 Years or Over	15 0
ull Bros	Painesville. O	2d Best	10 0
Iull Bros	Painesville, O	3d Best	5 6
Iuli Bros	Painesville, O	Best Cow or Helfer 2 Years and Under 3.	15 0
l. W. Avers	Honey Creek, Wis	2d Best	10 0
F. Wampler	Dayton, O	3d Best	5 0
Iuli Bros	Painesville, O	Best Heifer 1 Year and Under 2	10 0
I. W. Ayers	Honey Creek, Wis	2d Best	7 0
W. Ayers		3d Best	4 6
Iuli Bros	Painesville. O	Best Heifer Under 1 Year	8 6
Iuli Bros	Painesville, O	2d Best	5 6
Iuli Bros			3 0
Iuli Bros	Painesville, O		
	Painesville, O	Best Exhibitor's Herd	25 (
W. Ayers		2d Best	15 (
F. Wampler	Dayton O	3d Best	10 (
ull Bros	Palnesville, O	Best Breeder's Young Herd	25 (
W. A ers	Honey Creek, Wis	2d Best	15 (
ull Bros	Painesville, O	Best Get of Sire	15 0
l. W. Ayers	Honey Creek, Wis	2d Best	10 (
F. Wampler	Dayton, O	3d Best	5 0
. W. Ayers	Honey Creek, Wis	Best Produce of Cow	15 (
ull Bros	Painesville, O	2d Best	10 (
Iuli Bros	Painesville, O	3d Best	5 (

FAT CATTLE.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
D. Bradfute & Son. Carpenter & Ross Mart L. McCoy Carpenter & Ross Thomas Johnson Lew Kerr. Carpenter & Ross Mart L. McCoy	Washington C. H., O. Washington C. H., O. Cedarville, O. Mansfield, O. Washington C. H., O. Mansfield, O. Columbus, O. Newtown, Ind. Mansfield, O. Washington C. H., O. Columbus, O. Columb	2d Best. 3d Best. Best Steer or Spayed Helfer 1 Year and Under 2 2d Best. Best Steer or Spayed Helfer Under 1 Year. Best Steer or Spayed Helfer Under 1 Year. 2d Best. Best Exhibitor's Herd. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Exhibitor's Herd.	20 00 10 00 30 00 10 00 30 00 20 00 10 00 20 00 10 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT—SWINE

J. F. CROSS, Member in Charge.

J. MAT KLEVER		tendent . Clerk
W. T. HARRIS,	JUDGES. J. C. HENDRICK	•
Received from pen rent, 1909		\$455 00 2,413 00 2,361 00 154 95
Received from pen rent, 1908		\$483 00 2,310 00 2,226 00 215 90
	BERKSHIRES	

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
E. J. Barker. Hupp Farms. M. W. Simpson E. J. Barker. E. J. Barker. Hupp Farms. E. J. Barker. Hupp Farms. E. J. Barker. Hupp Farms. E. J. Barker. Hupp Farms. E. J. Barker.	Taornton, Ind	Best Boar 2 Years or Over	\$15 0 10 0 10 0 5 0 10 0 5 0 10 0 7 0 4 0 10 0 7 0 4 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 10 0 10 0 10
E. J. Barker. Hupp Farms. E. J. Barker. F. E. Kite. John F. Myers. E. J. Barker. W. J. 1 norp.	Birmingham, Md	3d Best. Best Sow 6 Months and Under 12	4.0
E. J. Barker. Hupp Farms. E. J. Barker. E. J. Barker. E. J. Barker. Hupp Farms. E. J. Barker. Hupp Farms. E. J. Barker.	Thornton, Ind. Thornton, Ind. Birmingham, Mich. Thornton, Ind. Thornton Ind. Orient O. Thornton Ind. Birmingham, Mich. Thornton Ind. Thornton Ind. Orient, O. Thornton, Ind. Thornton, Ind. Thornton, Ind. Thornton, Ind. Thornton, Ind.	Best Four Swine Any Age Get of One Boar 2d Best	20 0 10 0 5 0 20 0 10 0 5 0 20 0 12 0 7 0 12 0 12 0 7 0
E. J. Barker E. J. Barker E. J. Barker John T. Myers	Thornton, Ind Thornton, Ind Thornton, Ind Millersburg, O	Senior Boar 1 Year and Over	10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0
C. J. Barker E. J. Barker	Thornton, Ind	(Grand Champions.) Boar Any Age Sow Any Age	10 0 10 0

POLAND CHINAS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Gilbert Cox E. W. Keller Niles & Goslie	Tiffin O	Best Boar 2 Years or Over2d Best	\$15 00 10 00
F. C. Osburn L. R. Hatcher & E.	Herrod, O., & Kenton, O Newark, O	3d BestBest Boar 18 Months and Under 24	5 00 15 00
W. Foster C. M. & F. A. Beatty Chas. E. Keller & J.	Rushsylvania, O Orient, O	2d Best	10 00 5 06
W. Garney	Newark, O	Best Boar 12 Months and Under 18	10 00 7 00 4 00 10 00
Doyel Ed. Klever & John	Bloomingburg, O	2d Best	7 00
J. W. Townsley M. C. Brown & Son Ed. Klever & John	Bloomingburg, O Washington C. H., O. Martinsville, O	2d Best	4 00 10 00 7 00
Doyel G. A. Black J. A. Stalter Henry Wisely L. R. Hatcher & E.	Bloomingburg, O Quincy, O Pataskala, O Grover Hill, O	Best Sow 2 Years or Over	4 00 15 00 10 00 5 00
W. Foster	Rushsylvania, O Grover Hill, O Newark, O Harveysburg, O	2d Best	15 00 10 00 5 00 10 00
Dovel	Bloomingburg, O Pleasant Plain, O	2d Best	7 00 4 00
Doyel Ed. Klever & John	Bloomingburg, O		10 00
Doyel F. C. Osburn Ed. Klever & John	Bloomingburg O Newark, O	_	7 00 4 00
Doyel Ed. Klever & John	Bloomingburg, O	Best Sow Under 6 Months	10 00
Doyel M. C. Brown & Son	Bloomingburg, O Martinsville, O	2d Best	7 00 4 00
		(Breeders' Rings.)	
Ed. Klever & John Doyel Ed. Klever & John	Bloomingburg, O		20 00
J. W. Townsley Ed. Klever & John	Bloomingburg, O Washington C. H., O.	2d Best	10 00 5 00
Doyel M. C. Brown & Son. Ed. Klever & John	Bloomingburg, O Martinsvule, O	Best Four Pigs Under 6 Months, One Litter.' 2d Best	20 00 10 00
Dovel Spurling Bros. C. M. & F. A. Beatty G. A. Black. Ed Klever and John	Bloomingburg, O Pleasant Plain, O Orient, O Quincy, O	3d Best. Best Exhibitor's Herd. 2d Best. 3d Best.	5 00 20 00 12 00 7 00
M. C. Brown & Son. Ed. Klever & John		Rest Breeder's Young Herd	12 00
Doyel	Bloomingburg, O	3d Best'	7 00
Choe Is Brana a w		(Champions.)	
Chas. E. Keller & J. W. Garvey W. Townsley W. C. Welch Ed. Klever & John	Newark, O Washington C. H., O. Harveysburg, O	Senior Boar 1 Year and Over	10 00 10 00 10 00
Doyel	Bloomingburg, O	Junior Sow Under 1 Year	10 00
~ _	Name de O	(Grand Champions.)	
The Trailer of Tr			
Chas. E. Keller & J. W. Garvey Ed. Klever & John	Bloomingburg, O	Boar Any Age	10 00

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

CHESTER WHITES.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
W. L. Motherspaw & Son	Lima, O	Best Boar 2 Years or Over	\$15 00 10 00 5 00 15 00 10 00 5 00 10 00 7 00 4 00 10 00 7 00 4 00 10 00 7 00 4 00
& Son W. T. Dever W. T. Dever W. T. Dever W. T. Dever W. G. Fawcett & Son W. T. Dever	Newark, O	Best Sow 2 Years or Over	15 00 10 00 5 09 15 00 10 00 5 00 10 00
J. W. L. Motherspaw & Son Chas Winger F. P. & J. J. Hardin. F. P. & J. J. Hardin. F. P. & J. J. Hardin. J. W. L. Motherspaw & Son	Newark O	2d Best	7 00 4 00 10 00 7 00 4 00
J. W. L. Motherspaw & Son	Newark, O	2d Best	7 00 4 00
W. T. Dever F. P. & J. J. Hardin F. P. & J. J. Hardin F. P. & J. J. Hardin J. W. L. Motherspaw	Lucasville, O Lima, O Lima, O Lima, O	Best Four Swine Any Age, Get of 1 Boar 2d Best	20 00 10 00 5 00 20 00
& Son F. P. & J. J. Hardin. W. T. Dever J. W. L. Motherspaw	Newark. O	2d Best. 3d Best. Best Exhibitor's Herd. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Breeder's Young Herd.	10 00 5 00 20 00 12 00 7 00 20 00 12 00
W. T. Dever	Fremont. O Lucasville, O	3d Best(Champions.)	7 00
W. T. Dever F. P. & J. J. Hardin J. W. L. Motherspaw & Son F. P. & J. J. Hardin	Lucasville, O Lima, O Newark, O Lima, O	Senior Boar 1 Year and Over	10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00
	Lucasville, O	(Grand Champions.) Boar Any Age	10 00
W. T. Dever J. W. L. Motherspaw & Son	Newark, O		10 00

DUROC JERSEYS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
W. B. Cline & Fields Watt & Foust Mahan Bros	Camden, O	Rest Boar 2 Years or Over	\$15 00 10 00 5 00

DUROC JERSEYS-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amou
V. B. Cline & Fields	Camden. O	Best Boar 18 Months and Under 24	\$15
C. Stemen & Son.	Middleport, O	2d Best	10
lahan Bros	Osborn, O	3d Best	5
Vatt & Foust	Cedarville, O	Best Boar 12 Months and Under 18	10
. W. Brown & Son	Union City, Ind	2d Best	7
. P. Baker	Wilmington, O	3d Best	4
att & Foust	Cedarville, O	Best Boar 6 Months and Under 1 Year	10
ahan Bros	Osborn, O	2d Best	7
ırdwell & Barnard	McHenry, Ky	3d Best	4
P. Baker	Wilmington, O	Best Boar Under 6 Months	10
than Bros	Osborn, O	2d Best	7
att & Foust	Cedarville, O	3d Best	4
than Bros	Osborn, O	Best Sow 2 Years or Over	15
han Bros	Osborn, O	2d Best	10
C. Stemen & Son.		3d Best	5
han Bros	Osborn, O	Best Sow 18 Months and Under 24	15
it & Foust	Cedarville, O	2d Best	10
C. Stemen	Middleport, O	3d BestBest Sow 12 Months and Under 18	15
tt & Foust	Cedarville, O	Best Sow 12 Months and Under 18	10
	Osborn, O	2d Best	7
han Bros	Osborn, O	3d Best	10
ruwen & Barnaru	McHenry, Ky Osborn, O	Best Sow 6 Months and Under 12	7
man Bros	Codorvillo O	2d Best	4
ndwell & Downsond	Cedarville, O McHenr- Ky	3d Best	10
	Cedarville, O	Best Sow Under 6 Months	7
P. Baker	Wilmington, O	2d Best	4
Z. Zukor.	,	(Breeders' Rings.)	•
att & Foust	Cedarville, O	Best Four Swine Any Age, Get of 1 Boar	20
han Bros	Osborn. O	2d Best	1ŏ
tt & Foust	Cedarville. O	3d Best	5
P. Baker	Wilmington, O	Best Four Pigs Under 6 Months, One Litter	20
rdwell & Bernard		2d Best	10
tt & Foust	Cedarville, O	3d Best	5
han Bros	Osborn. O	Best Exhibitor's Herd	20
tt & Foust	Cedarville, O	2d Best	12
rdwell & Barnard	McHenry, Ky	3d Best	7
itt & Foust	Cedarville, O	Best Breeder's Young Herd	20
	Osborn, O		10
P. Baker	Wilmington, O	3d Best	7
		(Champions.)	
B. Cline & Fields	Camden, O	Senior Boar 1 Year and Over	10
tt & Foust	Cedarville, O	Junior Boar Under 1 Year	iŏ
han Bros	Osborn, O	Junior Boar Under 1 Year Senior Sow 1 Year and Over	10
rdwell & Barnard	McHenry, Ky	Junior Sow Under 1 Year	10
ť		(Grand Champions.	!
R Cline & Fields	Camden O	Boar Any Age	10
han Bros	Oshorn O	Sow Any Age	10
DIVB	CONVERT CONTRACTOR	~~ **	

YORKSHIRES.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
The Wheeler Home- stead	Kanova, N. Y	Best Boar 2 Years or Over	\$10 00
stead	Kanova, N. Y	2d Best	5 00
W. H. Miner F. E. Kite W. H. Miner W. H. Miner F. E. Kite	Kanova N. Y. Chazy, N. Y. St. Paris. O. Chazy, N. Y. Chazy, N. Y. St. Paris. O. Chazy, N. Y.	Rest Boar 18 Months and Under 24	5 00 7 00 4 00 7 00 4 00
W. H. Miner	Kanova, N. Y Chazy, N. Y	2d Best Best Sow 2 Years or Over	3 00 10 00
The Wheeler Home-	Kanova, N. Y	2d Best	5 00

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

YORKSHIRES-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
W. H. Miner W. H. Miner The Wheeler Home-	Chazy, N. Y Chazy, N. Y	Best Sow 18 Months and Under 24	\$7 00 4 00
stead	Kanova, N. Y Chazy, N. Y	Best Sow 12 Months and Under 18 2d Best	7 00 4 00
stead	Kanova, N. Y	Best Sow Under 12 Months and Over 6	7 00
stead	Kanova, N. Y St. Paris, O St. Paris, O	2d BestBest Sow Under 6 Months2d Best	4 00 5 00 3 00
		(Breeders' Rings.)	İ
	Chazy, N. Y	Best Four Swine Any Age, the Get of 1 Boar	12 00
The Wheeler Home- stead W. H. Miner F. E. Kite	Chazy N. Y	2d Best Best Four Pigs Under 12 Months, One Litter 2d Best	6 00 12 00 6 00
	,	(Exhibitors' Herd.)	
	Chazy, N. Y	Best Boar and Three Sows All Over 1 Year Owned by Exhibitor	12 00
The Wheeler Home-	Kanova, N. Y	2d Best	6 00
The Wheeler Home- stead	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Best Boar and Three Sows All Under 1 Year Owned by Exhibitor	12 00 6 00

HAMPSHIRES.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
Willie Essig. Willie Essig. C. S. Rice. Willie Essig. C. S. Rice.	Tipton, Ind. Tipton, Ind. Spencer, O. Tipton, Ind. Tipton, Ind. Tipton, Ind. Spencer, O. Tipton, Ind. Spencer, O. Tipton, Ind.	Best Boar 2 Years or Over. Best Boar 18 Months and Under 24. Best Boar 12 Months and Under 18. Best Boar Under 12 Months and Over 6. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Boar Under 6 Months. 2d Best. Best Sow 2 Years or Over. 2d Best. Best Sow 18 Months and Under 24. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Sow Under 12 Months and Over 6. 2d Best. Best Sow Under 12 and Over 6. 2d Best. Best Sow Under 6 Months. 2d Best. Best Sow Best. Best Sow Under 6 Months. 2d Best. Best Sow Under 6 Months. 2d Best. Best Sow Under 6 Months. 2d Best. Best Sow Under 6 Months. 2d Best. Best Sow Under 6 Months.	\$10 00 10 00 7 00 7 00 2 00 5 00 8 00 10 00 5 00 4 00 2 00 4 00 2 00 5 00 1 0 0
Willie Essig C. S. Rice	Tipton, Ind	Best Four Swine Any Age, Get of 1 Boar 2d Best	12 0 6 0 3 0 12 0
	Tipton, Ind	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	12 0 12 0

TAMWORTHS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Chas. Ford. Mo Chas. Ford. Mo Chas. Ford. Mo Grank Thornber. Ca Frank Thornber. Ca Frank Thornber. Ca Frank Thornber. Ca Chas. Ford. Mo Frank Thornber. Ca Chas. Ford. Mo Frank Thornber. Ca Chas. Ford. Mo Frank Thornber. Ca Chas. Ford. Mo Frank Thornber. Ca Chas. Ford. Mo Frank Thornber. Ca Chas. Ford. Mo Frank Thornber. Ca Chas. Ford. Mo Chas. Ford. Mo Chas. Ford. Mo Chas. Ford. Mo Chas. Ford. Mo Chas. Ford. Mo Chas. Ford. Mo	Mortonsville, Ky Carthage, Ill Carthage, Ill Mortonsville, Ky Mortonsville, Ky Mortonsville, Ky	Best Boar 2 Years or Over	5 00 10 00 7 00 4 00 7 00 5 00 5 00 7 00 4 00 7 00 4 00 7 00 4 00 7 00 5 00
Chas. Ford	Carthage, Ill	(Breeders' Rings.) Best Four Swine Any Age, Get of 1 Boar 2d Best. Best Four Pigs Under 12 Months, One Litter 2d Best. (Exhibitors' Herd.)	12 00 6 00 12 00 6 00
Frank Thornber Chas. Ford	Carthage, Ill	Owned by Exhibitor	12 00 6 00 12 00 6 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—SHEEP

G. E. JOBE, Member in Charge.

C. M. AUSTINSuperin	
JUDGES.	
W. M. STALEY. R. J. STONE,	
Received from pen rent 1909	3,437 00 3,173 00
Received from pen rent 1908	3.050 00

MERINOS-CLASS A.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
D. K. Bell. E. N. Bissell. S. Blamer & Sons. S. Blamer & Son. E. N. Bissell. D. K. Bell. Queen & Fawcett. R. D. Williamson. D. K. Bell. S. Blamer & Son. D. K. Bell. S. Blamer & Son. R. D. Williamson D. K. Bell. S. Blamer & Son. Clarence W. Barker. E. M. Moore. Clarence W. Barker. D. K. Bell. Clarence W. Barker. D. K. Bell. Clarence W. Barker. R. D. Williamson. D. K. Bell. E. M. Moore.	Rochester, N. Y., R. 6 East Shoreham, Vt Quincy, O Johnstown, O East Shoreham, Vt Rochester, N. Y., R. 6 Chesterhill, O Rochester, N. Y., R. 6 Rochester, N. Y., R. 6 Rochester, N. Y., R. 6 Rochester, N. Y., R. 6 Johnstown, O Rochester, N. Y., R. 6 Rochester, N. Y., R. 6 Johnstown, O Rochester, N. Y., R. 6	Best Ram 2 Years or Over	\$10 00 8 00 4 00 10 00 1
Williamson & Robbins D. K. Bell Clarence W. Barker J. Lovett & Son. D. K. Bell S. Blamer & Son. D. K. Bell J. Deeds & Son. J. J. Deeds & Son. J. J. Deeds & Son. D. K. Bell D. K. Bell S. Blamer & Son D. K. Bell D. K. Bell D. K. Bell D. K. Bell D. K. Bell D. K. Bell	Ashley. O Rochester, N. Y., R. 6	5th Best. Best Breeders' Young Flock 2d Best. 3d Best. Hest Get of Sire. 2d Best. 3d Best. 4th Best. 5th Best. 5th Best. 5th Best.	2 0 10 00 8 00 4 00 10 000 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10

MERINOS-CLASS B.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amou
. D. Williamson	Xenia, O	Best Ram 2 Years or Over	\$10
Blamer & Son	Johnstown, O	2d Best	*10
T. Gamber	Wakeman, O	3d Best	ŝ
ueen & Fawcett	Chesterhill, O		
H. Dean & Son	West Mansfield, O	4th Best	4
T. Gamber	Wokeman O	Dogt Dom 1 Year and Wader 0	12
K. Bell	Wakeman, O Rochester, N. 1., R. 6	Best Ram 1 Year and Under 2	10
Blamer & Son	lobantoma O	2d Best	8
	Johnstown, O	3d Best	6
D. Williamson	Xenia, O	4th Best	4
Lovett & Sons	Quincy, O	5th Best	2
Blamer & Sons	Johnstown, O	Best Ram Under 1 Year	8
H. Dean & Son	West Mansfield, O	2d Best	6
T. Gamber	Wakeman, O	3d Best	4
D. Williamson	Xenia, O	4th Best	3
. N. Cook & Son	New London, O	5th Best	2
W. Robertson	Cadiz, O., R. D. 2	Best Ewe 2 Years or Over	10
T. Gamber	Wakeman, O	2d Best	8
E. Wilson	Marengo, O	3d Best	6
Blamer & Son	Johnstown, O	4th Best	4
T. Gamber	Wakeman, O	5th Best	2
T. Gamber	Wakeman, O	Best Ewe 1 Year and Under 2	10
. H. Dean & Son	West Mansfield, O	2d Best	- 8
Blamer & Son	Johnstown, O	3d Best	6
. N. Cook & Son	New London, O	4th Best	4
. T. Gamber	vakeman, O	5th Best	2
Blamer & Son	Johnstown, O	Best Ewe Under 1 Year	8
T. Gamber	Wakeman, O	2d Best	ĕ
T. Gamber	Wakeman, O	3d Best	4
H. Dean & Son	West Mansfield, O	4th Best	3
D. Williamson	Xenia, O	5th Best	2
T. Gamber	Wakeman, O	Best Exhibitors' Flock	10
Blamer & Son	Johnstown, O	2d Best	18
D. Williamson	Xenia, O	3d Best	. 6
H. Dean & Son	West Mansfield, O	4th Best	` 4
W. Robertson	Cadiz, O., R. D. 2	5th Best	4 2
T. Gamber	Wakeman, O	Best Breeders' Young Flock	10
D. Williamson	Xenia. O	2d Best	10
H. Bell	Ashley, O	3d Best	6
K. Bell	Rochester, N. Y., R. 6	4th Dont	
icen & Fawcett	Chesterhill, O	4th Best	4
T. Gamber	Wakeman, O	5th Best	2
H. Dean & Son	West Mansfield, O	Best Get of Sire	10
D. Williamson	Yould O	2d Best	8
N. Cook & Son.	Xenia, O	3d Best	6
illiamson & Rob-	New London, O	4th Best	4
	Vania O		
tins T. Gamber	Xenia, O	5th Best	2
	Wakeman, O	Champion Ram, Any Age	10
W. Robertson	Cadiz, O	Champion Ewe, Any Age	10

MERINOS—CLASS C.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
S. Blamer & Son W. N. Cook & Son J. M. Wilson		Best Ram 2 Years or Over 2d Best	\$10 0 8 0
A. T. Gamber J. W. Robertson W. N. Cook & Son	Wakeman, O Cadiz, O., R. D. 2	4th Best 5th Best	6 0 4 0 2 0
A. T. Gamber R. D. Williamson	New London, O Wakeman, O Xenia. O	Best Ram 1 Year and Under 2. 2d Best	10 0 8 0 6 0
A. T. Gamber S. Blamer & Son S. Blamer & Son	Wakeman, O Jonstown, O Johnstown, O	5th BestBest Ram Under 1 Year	4 0 2 0 8 0
A. T. Gamber J. M. Wilson W. N. Cook & Son	Wakeman, O Federicktown, O New London, O		6 0 4 0 3 0
Lovett & Son V. E. Wilson T. Gamber	Quincy, O	5th Best Best Ewe 2 Years or Over	2 (10 (
Blamer & Son D. Williamson M. Wilson	Johnstown, O Xenia, O Fredericktown, O	3d Best	6 (
. Blamer & Son W. Robertson	Johnstown, O Cadiz, O., R. D. 2	Best Ewe 1 Year and Under 2 2d Best	2 (10 (8 (
N. T. Gamber V. N. Cook & Son R. D. Williamson	Wakeman, O New London, O Xenia, O		6 (4 (

MERINOS—CLASS C—Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
3. Blamer & Son 3. Blamer & Son W. N. Cook & Son A. T. Gamber A. D. Willson A. T. Gamber A. T. Gamber A. T. Gamber C. H. Bell A. T. Gamber C. H. Bell W. N. Cook & Son W. N. Cook & Son S. Blamer & Son	Wakeman, O. Xenia, O. Vakeman, O. Johnstown, O. New London, O. Kenia, O. New London, O. Wakeman, O. Xenia, O. Wakeman, O. Wakeman, O. Wakeman, O. Wakeman, O. Kenia, O. Vania, O. Vania, O. Vakeman, O. Kenia, O. Vakeman, O. Johnstown, O. Wakeman, O. Johnstown, O. Johnstown, O. Johnstown, O.	3d Best. 4th Best. 5th Best. Best Exhibitors' Flock. 2d Best. 3d Best. 4th Best. 5th Best. Best Breeders' Young Flock. 2d Best. 3d Best. 4th Best. Best Gest Gire. 2d Best. 4th Best. 5th Best. 4th Best. 4th Best. 4th Best.	6 0 4 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

FRENCH MERINOS-RAMBOULLET.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amour
. W. Shaw	Pottersburg, O	Best Ram 2 Years or Over	\$10
F. Highslip	Kenton, O	2d Best	8
L. M. Moore	Wixon, Mich	3d Best	6
. W. Shaw	Pottersburg, O	4th Best	1 4
H. McMullan	Woodstock, O	5th Best	2
M. Moore	Wixon, Mich	Best Ram 1 Year and Under 2	10
		2d Best	8
. W. Shaw	Pottersburg, O	3d Best	6
. M. Shaw& Son	Edison, O		4
H. McMullan	Woodstock, O Wixon Mich	4th Best	2
M. Moore		5th Best	. 8
incoln Bros	Milford, Center, O		l å
incoln_Bros	Milford, Center, O	2d Best	
7. L. White	Johnstown, O	3d Best	4 3
rth and Mathews	McGuffey, O	4th Best	
. W. Shaw	Pottersburg, O	5th Best	2
. M. Moore	Wixon, Mich	Best Ewe 2 Years or Over	10
. W. Shaw	Pottersburg, O	2d Best	8
H. McMullan	Woodstock, O	3d Best	[6
incoln Bros	Milford Center, O	4th Best	4
rth and Mathews	McGuffey, O	5th Best	2
. M. Moore	Wixon, Mich	Best_Ewe 1 Year and Under 2	10
. W. Shaw	Pottersburg, O	2d Best	8
incoln Bros	Milford Center, O	3d Best	6
. M. Moore	Wixon Mich	4th Best	4
. W. Shaw	Pottersburg, O	5th Best] 2
incoln Bros	Milford Center, O	Best Ewe Under 1 Year	8
. W. Shaw	Pottersburg, O	2d Best	6
. M. Moore	Wixon, Mich	3d Best	4
H. McMullan	Woodstock, O	4th Best	1 8
K. Scott	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	5th Best	2
. M. Moore	Wixon, Mich	Best Exhibitors' Flock	10
. W. Shaw	Pottersburg, O	2d Best	1 8
incoln Bros	Milford Center, O	3d Best	6
H. McMullan	Woodstock, O	4th Best	1 4
hn K. Scott	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	5th Best	2
M. Moore	Wixon, Mich	Best Breeders' Young Flock	10
W. Shaw	Pottersburg, O	2d Best	8
incoln Bros	Milford Center, O	3d Best	6
H. McMullan	Woodstock O	4th Best	l ă
rth & Mathews	McGuffey, O	5th Best	į ž
H. McMullan	Woodstock, O	Best Get of Sire	10
7. L. White	Johnstown, O	2d Best	1 78
M. Shaw & Son		3d Best	6
	Edison, O Pottersburg, O	Champion Ram, Any Age	10
. W. Shaw		Champion Ewe, Any Age	10
. M. Moore	Wixon, Mich	Chambioli Ewe, Will Weg	, 10

COTSWOLDS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Daniel Bryan Nash Bros. Daniel Bryan	Portland, Ind	2d Best 3d Best Best Ram 1 Year and Under 2 2d Best Best Ram Under 1 Year 2d Best Best Ewe 2 Years or Over 2d Best Best Ewe 1 Year and Under 2. 2d Best Best Ewe Under 1 Year Best Ewe Under 1 Year 2d Best Best Ewe Under 1 Year 2d Best Best Exhibitors' Flock. 2d Best Best Exhibitors' Flock.	8 00 6 00 8 00 8 00 10 00 8 00 10 00 8 00 8 00

OXFORD DOWNS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Cooper & Nephews J. C. Willamson &	Chicago, In	Best Ram 2 Years or Over	\$10 00
Sons	Xenia, O	2d Best	8 00
Geo. W. Heskett, Jr.	Fulton, O	3d Best	6 00
Geo. W. Heskett, Jr.	Fulton O	4th Best	4 00
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Best Ram 1 Year and Under 2	10 00
J. C. Williamson &			
_ Sons	Xenia, O	2d Best	800
J. C. Williamson &	Yamia O	3d Best	6 00
Sons	Xenia, O Fulton, O	4th Best	4 00
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Best Ram Under 1 Year	8 00
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	6 00
Gen W Heskett Ir	Fulton, O	3d Best	4 00
Geo. W. Heskett, Jr. J. C. Williamson &	raicon, Oillinnin	04 2000	- **
Sons	Xenia, O	4th Best	3 00
J. C. Williamson &	•		}
Sons	Xenia, O	Best Ewe 2 Years or Over	
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	8 00
Cooper & Nephews Geo. W. Heskett, Jr. J. C. Willamson &	Fulton, O	3d Best	6 00
J. C. Willamson &	W1- 0	443 - 75 - 4	4 00
Sons	Xenia, O Chicago, Ill	4th Best	10 00
J. C. Williamson &	Chicago, In	Dest Ewe I lear and Under 2	10 00
Sons	Xenia, O	2d Best	8 00
J. C. Williamson &	mema, O	au Dest.	000
Song	Xenia, O	3d Best	6 00
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	4th Best	4 00
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Best Ewe Under 1 Year	8 00
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	6 00
Geo. W. Hekett, Jr J. C. Williamson &	Fulton, O	3d Best	4 00
J. C. Williamson &	37	443 - 704	3 00
Sons Cooper & Nephews.	Xenia O Chicago, Ill	4th Best	
J. C. Williamson &	Cincago, In	Dest Exhibitors Flock	10 00
Sons	Xenia, O	2d Best	8 00
J. C. Williamson &	2	ag Destining	"
Sons	Xenia. O	3d Best	600
Geo. W. Heskett, Jr.	Fulton, O	4th Best	4 00
J. C. Williamson &			
Sons	Xenia. O		10 00
W. A. Rose	Norwalk, O	2d Best	8 00
J. C. Williamson &	W1- 0	0.4 704	6 00
Sons	Chicago III	3d Best Best Get of Sire	10 00
J. C. Williamson &	CHICASU, III	Dear Get Or Bile	1000
Sons	Xenia. O	2d Best	8 00
W. A. Rose	Norwalk. O	3d Best	6 00
J. C. Williamson &		== = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
Sons		4th Best	4 00
Cooper & Nephews.	Chicago, Ill	Champion Ram, Any Age	10 00
Cooper & Nephews.	Chicago, Ill	Champion Ewe, Any Age	10 00

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amoun
lenry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	Best Ram 2 Years or Over	\$10
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, ill	2d Best	8
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	3d Best	6
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	4th Best	4
D. Keiter	Xenia O	5th Best	Ž
lenry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	Best Ram 1 Year and Under 2	10
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	
rdenheim Farm	Pontiac, Mich, R. 3.	3d Best	6
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	4th Best	i ă
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	5th Best	
enry L. Wardwell	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	Best Ram Under 1 Year	1 8
ooper and Nephews	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	Ĭ Ğ
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	3d Best	i ă
rdenheim Farm	Pontiac, Mich., R. 3	4th Best	
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill.	5th Best	
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	Best Ewe 2 Years or Over	10
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	2d Best	ı îš
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	3d Best	Ĭ ě
rdenheim Farm	Pontiac. Mich		i ă
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill		
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Best Ewe 1 Year and Under 2	10
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	2d Best	ı š
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	3d Best	Ĭ Ğ
7. F. Palmer & Son	Pataskala, O	4th Best	i ă
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	4th Best 5th Best Best Ewe Under 1 Year	Ž
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	Best Ewe Under 1 Year	8
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	6
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	3d Best	1 4
rdenheim Farm	Pontiac, Mich	4th Best	Ź
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	5th Best	2
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	Best Exhibitors' Flock	10
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	- Ř
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	3d Best	
rdenheim Farm	Pontiac, Mich	4th Best	i ă
7. F. Palmer & Son	Pataskala, O	5th Best	2
poper & Nephews.	Chicago, Ill	Best Breeders' Young Flock	10
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	2d Best	Ì −š
eo. E. Stallsmith	Urbana, O	3d Best	
. E. Taylor	Sidney O	4th Best	i ă
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	Best Get of Sire	
ooper & Nephews.	Chicago Ill	2d Best	
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	3d Best	Ğ
rdenheim Farm	Pontiac, Mich., R. 3	4th Best	
D. Keiter	Xenia, O	5th Best	
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	Champion Ram, Any Age	
enry L. Wardwell.	Springfield Ctr., N. Y.	Champion Ewe, Any Age	

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
C. O. Judd			
Cooper & Nephews			8 00
W. J. Cherry	Xenia. O	4th Best	
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill		10 00
C. O. Judd		2d Best	
Cooper & Nephews			6 00
C. L. Mitchell		4th Best	4 00
C. O. Judd		Best Ram Under 1 Year	8 00
Cooper & Nephews	Cuicago, Ill		[6 00
C. O. Judd			
W. J. Cherry			3 0
C. O. Judd			
C. O. Juuu		2d Best	
Cooper & Nephews		3d Best	
Cooper & Nephews			10 0
C. O. Judd			
Cooper & Nephews			
C. L. Mitchell	Lucas O	4th Best	
C. O. Judd		Best Ewe Under 1 Year	8-00
Cooper & Nephews.	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	6 9
Cooper & Nephews.			4 00
C is Judd	Kent, O	4th Best	3 0

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
Cooper & Nephews. W. J. Cherry. W. J. Cherry. W. J. Cherry. C. O. Judd. Cooper & Nephews. W. J. Cherry. W. J. Cherry. Cooper & Nephews.	Xenia O	2d Best 3d 'Best Best Breeders' Young Flock 2d Best Best Get of Sire	8 00 6 00 10 00 8 00 10 00 8 00 6 00 4 00

SOUTH DOWNS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Best Ram 2 Years or Over	\$10 00
W. H. Compton &	Monroe, O	2d Best	8 00
Son	Cardington, O	3d Best	6 00
R. C. Watt and Son	Cedarville, O	4th Best	4 0
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Best Ram 1 Year and Under 2	10 00
Chas. Leet & Son	Mantua. O.	2d Best	1 10 00
Chas. Leet & Son		3d Best	8 6
C. L. Mitchell	Mantua, O Lucas, O	4th Best	4 00
Chas. Leet & Son	Mantua O	Best Ram Under 1 Year	8 00
Chas. Leet & Son		2d Best	600
Cooper & Nephews	Mantua O	3d Best	4 0
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	4th Doct	8 00
R. C. Watt & Son	Code mills	4th Best Best Ewe 2 Years or Over	10 00
Chas. Leet & Son	Cedarville, O		
Chas. Leet & Son	Mantua, O	2d Best'	800
W. H. Compton &	3/	3d Best	
Son	Monroe, O	ad Best	6 00
W. H. Compton &	37	ALL Don't	۱ ،
Son	Monroe, O	4th Best	4 00
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Best Ewe 1 Year and Under 2	10 00
Chas. Leet & Son	Mantua, O	2d Best	8 00
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	3d Best	6 00
C. L. Mitchell	Lucas, O	4th Best	4 00
Chas. Leet & Son	Mantua, O	Best Ewe Under 1 Year	8 00
Cooper & Nephews.	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	6 0
Chas. Leet & Son	Mantua, O	3d Best	4 00
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	4th Best	3 00
Chas. Leet & Son	Mantua, O	Best Exhibitors' Flock	10 00
Cooper & Nephews.	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	
G. M. Nichols	Cardington, O	3d Best	6 00
W. H. Compton &			١
Son	Monroe, O	4th Best	4 00
W. H. Compton &		l	1
Son	Monroe, O	Best Breeders' Young Flock	10 00
G. M. Nichols	Cardington, O	2d Best	8 00
R. C. Watt & Son	Cedarville, O	3d Best	6 0
Freed Bros	Lancaster, O	4th Best	
Chas. Leet & Son	Mantua, O	Best Get of Sire	
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	8 00
W. H. Compton &		l	
Son	Monroe, O	3d Best	
R. C. Watt & Son	Cedarville, O	4th Best	
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Champion Ram, Any Age	10 00
Cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Champion Ewe. Any Age	1 10 0

LINCOLNS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
A. C. Flelder W. A. Lile & Sons J. R. Bickett Cooper & Nephews	De Graff, O	Best Ram 2 Years or Over 2d Best 3d Best 4th Best Best Ram 1 Year and Under 2 2d Best	8 00 6 00 4 00 10 00

LINCOLNS—Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
V. A. Lile & Son	West Liberty, O	4th Best	\$4.0
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill		80
V. A. Lile & Sons	West Liberty, O	2d Best	60
cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	3d Best	40
V. A. Lile & Sons	West Liberty, O	Ath Root	3 0
. R. Bickett	Xenia. O	Best Ewe 2 Years or Over	100
coper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	8 0
V. A. Lile & Sons	West Liberty, O		60
. C. Fielder	De Graff, O	4th Best	1 40
cooper & Nephews.	Chicago Ill	Best Ewe 1 Year and Under 2.	100
cooper & Nephews.	Chicago Ill	2d Best	3 0
R. Bickett	Xenia, O		6.0
. C. Fielder	De Graff, O		4 0
cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Best Ewe Under 1 Year	1 80
V. A. Lile & Sons	West Liberty, O	2d Best'	i 60
cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	3d Beat	4 (
. C. Fielder	De Graff, O	4th Best	80
cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Best Exhibitors' Flock	10 0
cooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	2d Best	8 (
. R. Bickett	Xenia, O	3d Best	6 (
. C. Fielder	De Graff, O	4th Best	4 (
. R. Bickett	Xenia. O	Best Breeders' Young Flock	10 (
V. A. Lile & Sons	West Liberty, O	2d Best	8 (
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Best Get of Sire	10 (
V. A. Lile & Sons	West Liberty, O		8 (
. C. Fielder	De Graff, O	3d Best	6 (
R. Bickett	Xenia, O	4th Best	(4)
ooper & Nephews	Chicago, Ill	Champion Ram, Any Age	10 (
R. Bickett	Xenia, O	Champion Ewe. Any Age	10 (

DORSETS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
Fillmore Farms. W. H. Miner. W. H. Miner. Nash Bros. W. H. Miner W. H. Miner W. H. Miner J. B. Henderson Fillmore Farms W. H. Miner Fillmore Farms W. H. Miner W. H. Miner W. H. Miner W. H. Miner Fillmore Farms W. H. Miner W. H. Miner W. H. Miner W. H. Miner W. H. Miner W. H. Miner W. H. Miner Fillmore Farms W. H. Miner Fillmore Farms W. H. Miner Fillmore Farms W. H. Miner Fillmore Farms W. H. Miner Fillmore Farms W. H. Miner J. B. Henderson	Bennington, Vt. Chazy, N. Y. Chazy, N. Y. Tipton, Ind. Chazy, N. Y. Burgettstown, Pa. Bennington, Vt. Chazy, N. Y. Burgettstown, Pa. Chazy, N. Y. Burgettstown, Pa. Chazy, N. Y. Bennington, Vt. Chazy, N. Y. Burgettstown, Pa. Bennington, Vt. Chazy, N. Y. Burgettstown, Pa. Rennington, Vt. Chazy, N. Y. Burgettstown, Pa. Rennington, Vt. Chazy, N. Y. Burgettstown, Pa. Rennington, Vt. Chazy, N. Y. Burgettstown, Pa. Xenia, O. Bennington, Vt.	Best Ram 2 Years or Over	\$10 00 \$ 00

CHEVIOTS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards	Amount
	De Graff, O Wingate, Md	Best Ram 2 Years or Over 2d Best	\$10 00 8 00
W. Parnell	Wingate Md	3d Best	8 0
V. D. Calland & Son	De Graff, O	4th Best	4 00
W. Parnell	Wingate, Md	Best Ram 1 Year and Under 2.	10 0
W. Parnell	Wingate, Md	2d Best	8 0
. L. Postle & Sons	Camp Chase, O	3d Best	60
L. Postle & Sons	Camp Chase, O	Best Ram Under 1 Year	8 0
. W. Parnell	Wingate Md	2d Best	6 0
V. D. Calland & Son	De Graff, O	3d Best	4 0
. L. Postle & Sons.	Camp Chase, O	4th Best	3 0
'. L. Postle & Sons.	Camp Chase, O	Best Ewe 2 Years or Over	10 0
. W. Parnell	Wingate, Md	2d Best	3 0
. W. Parnell	Wingate, Md	.3d Best	6 00
V. D. Calland & Son	De Graff, O	4th Best	4.00
. W. Parnell	Wingate, Md	Best Ewe 1 Year and Under 2	10 0
. W. Parnell	Wingate, Md	2d Best	8 0
L. Postle & Sons.	Camp Chase, O	3d Best	6.0
V. D. Calland & Son	De Graff, O	4th Best	4 0
ovd & King	Hillsboro, O	Best Ewe Under 1 Year	8 0
L. Postle & Sons		2d Best	60
loyd & King	Hillsbore, O	3d Best	4 0
W. Parnell	Wingate, Md	4th Best	3 0
. L. Postle & Sons.	Camp Chase, O	Best Exhibitors' Flock	10 0
. W. Parnell	Wingate, Md	2d Best	8 0
. W. Parnell	Wingate, Md	3d Best	6 0
W. Parnell	Wingate, Md	Best Breeders' Young Flock	10 0
L Postle & Sons		2d Best	8 0
L. Postle & Sons		Best Get of Sire	10 0
loyd & King W. Parnell	Hillsboro, O Wingate, Md	2d Best	8 0
V. D. Calland & Son	wingate, Md	3d Best	10 0
W. Parnell		Champion Ram, Any Age Champion Ewe, Any Age	10 0

FAT SHEEP.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Nash Bros Fillmore Farms R. C. Watt & Son Nash Bros	Tipton, Ind	Best Wether 1 Year and Under 2 2d Best. Best Wether Lamb. 2d Best. Best Pen of Four Wethers, Any Age 2d Best. Best Pen of Five Wether Lambs	5 00 8 00 5 00

EXHIBIT OF WOOLS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
A. T. Gamber	Wakeman, O Cadiz, O., R. D. 2. Woodstock, O Camp Chase, O Xenia, O Camp Chase, O Camp Chase, O Camp Chase, O Xenia, O	Best No. 1 Fine	4 00 2 00 6 00 6 00 4 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—POULTRY

JACOB DEAN, Member in Charge.

R. F. GALLIHER W. A. LLOYD H. S. LYBARGER	•••••••••	Super Super Assistant Super	intendent intendent Cierk
•	,	050	
G. R. HASW	ELL,	THEO. HEWES.	
Paid superintendent,	judges, etc., 1909		1,394 50 207 80
Received from entry Premiums offered 19 Premiums paid 1908. Paid superintendent,	fees 1908 08judges, etc., 1908		\$367 95 1,524 50 1,373 50 179 55
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
AME	RICAN CLASS—BAR	RED PLYMOUTH ROCK.	
H. Burkholder Hartman Stock Farm, Sabin & Goldner H. Burkholder E. P. Roloson H. Burkholder E. P. Roloson Hartman Stock Farm O. E. Miles E. P. Roloson	Clyde, O	2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Fullet 2d Best.	\$2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 2
S. R. Harrison R. C. Caldwell S. R. Harrison S. R. Harrison R. C. Caldwell S. R. Harrison R. C. Caldwell S. R. Harrison R. C. Caldwell S. R. Harrison R. C. Caldwell S. R. Harrison R. C. Caldwell	Shelby, O	Best Cock	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00
•	BUFF PLYMO		
E. H. Lantz	Trimble, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Best. 2d Best. 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00
	WHITE OR	PINGTON.	
J. Frank Mahon L. W. Cline P. W. Gillman F. C. Sites J. Frank Mahon L. W. Cline P. W. Gillman	Piqua, O	Best Cock	2 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00

	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amour
	BLACK OR	PINGTON.	
Chas. McClave	New London, O Carey, O	Best Cock2d Best	\$2 1
O. & W. H. Wood- worth	Delaware, O New London, O Greenwich, O	Best Cockerel	2 1 2
M. J. Nash O. & W. H. Wood-	601 Phillips Ave., Toledo, O	2d Best	1
worth	Delaware, O New London, O	2d Best	2 1
worth	Delaware, O New London, O	Best Breeding Pen2d Best	3 2
	BUFF OR	PINGTON.	
H. M. Close	173 Tenth St., New-		2
Chas. McClave	New London, O] 2d Best	í
M. M. Myers	Marvsville, O	Best Cockerel	2
P. W. Gillman	Rittman, O	2d BestBest Hen	1 2
Chas. McClave W. Gillman	Rittman ()	1 2d Rest	í
has. McClave	Mow London O	Door Dullot	2
M. M. Myers	Morveylla ()	1 2d Rest	1
Chas. McClave E. A. May	New London, U	Best Breeding Pen 2d Best	8 2
•	COLUMBIAN V		
Chas. McClave			2
I. C. Miller	240 E. York St		
- 1	Akron O	2d Best	• 1
has. McClave	New London, O Willoughby, O New London, O	Best Cockerel	2 1
The McCleve	New London O	Best Hen	9
H. C. Miller	Akron, O	2d Best	ī
l'annenbaum Farms	Willoughby, O	Best Pullet	2
Cannenbaum Farms	Willoughby, O	2d Best	1 3
W. H. Giuss	Tiro, Ö	2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen. 2d Best.	2
	SILVER WY		-
M. M. Myers	Marysville, O	Best Cock	2
Adolph Lehne	Machaniaghurg O	2d Rest	4
			1
	Mechanicsburg, O		
	Mechanicsburg, O Clintonville, O		
	Mechanicsburg, O Clintonville, O Mechanicsburg, O Marvsville, O		
	Mechanicsburg, O Clintonville, O Mechanicsburg, O Marysville, O Mechanicsburg, O		
	Mechanicsburg, O Clintonville, O Mechanicsburg, O Marysville, O Mechanicsburg, O Clintonville, O		
dolph Lehne	Clintonville, O	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Rest Breeding Pen	
Adolph Lehne	Clintonville, O	Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best.	
Adolph Lehne	Clintonville, O	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Hest Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock	
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. M. Myers ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen	Clintonville, O	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. XANDOTTE. Best Cock. 2d Best.	2 1 2 1 2 1 3 2
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Ames Akeen Chas. McClave	Clintonville, O	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock 2d Best.	21212132
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Chas. McClave	Clintonville, O	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock 2d Best.	2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Chas. McClave	Clintonville, O	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock 2d Best.	21212132
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Chas. McClave	Clintonville, O	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock 2d Best.	21212132
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Thas McClave M. C. Miller Thas McClave M. M. Myers A M. Myers A R. Ross & Sons M. Myers	Clintonville, O Mechanicsburg, O Marvsville, O Mechanicsburg, O Clintonville, O Mechanicsburg, O Mechanicsburg, O Clintonville, O GOLDEN W. New London, O Akron, O New London, O Marysville, O Marysville, O Marysville, O Marysville, O	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Rest. Best Breeding Pen. 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Hen.	212121221221221221221221221221221221221
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Thas McClave M. C. Miller Thas McClave M. M. Myers A M. Myers A R. Ross & Sons M. Myers	Clintonville, O Mechanicsburg, O Marvsville, O Mechanicsburg, O Clintonville, O Mechanicsburg, O Mechanicsburg, O Clintonville, O GOLDEN W. New London, O Akron, O New London, O Marysville, O Marysville, O Marysville, O Marysville, O	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Rest. Best Breeding Pen. 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Hen.	212121221221221221221221221221221221221
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen. Adolph Lehne M. M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen. Adolph Lehne ames Akeen. Adolph Lehne ames Akeen. Chas. McClave H. C. Miller Thas. McClave M. M. Myers As. McClave R. Ross & Sons M. M. Myers	Clintonville, O Mechanicsburg, O Marvsville, O Mechanicsburg, O Clintonville, O Mechanicsburg, O Mechanicsburg, O Clintonville, O GOLDEN W. New London, O Akron, O New London, O Marysville, O Marysville, O Marysville, O Marysville, O	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Rest. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best.	212121221221221221221221221221221221221
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne Ames Akeen Adolph Lehne Ames Akeen McClave M. C. Miller M. M. Myers M. M. Myers M. M. Myers M. R. Ross & Sons McClave M. R. Ross & Sons McClave M. R. Ross & Sons McClave M. R. Ross & Sons	Clintonville, O Mechanicsburg, O Marysville, O Mechanicsburg, O Mechanicsburg, O Mechanicsburg, O Mechanicsburg, O Mechanicsburg, O GOLDEN W. New London, O Akron, O New London, O Marysville, O Marysville, O Blanchester, O New London, O Blanchester, O New London, O Blanchester, O WHITE WY	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Rest. Best Breeding Pen. 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Pullet. ANDOTTE.	212121221221221221221221221221221221221
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Chas. McClave M. C. Miller Mas. McClave M. M. Myers M. M. Myers M. M. Myers M. R. Ross & Sons M. Myers M. R. Ross & Sons M. R. Ross & M. R. Ross & M. R. Ross M. R. Ross & Ross & M. R.	Clintonville, O. Merhanicsburg, O. Marysville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Clintonville, O. Mew London, O. Mew London, O. Marysville, O. Marysville, O. Marysville, O. Marysville, O. Mew London, O. New London, O. Mew London, O.	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Rest. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best YANDOTTE. Best Cock 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. Best Cockerel. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Pullet ABEST Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. Best Cock. Best Cock. Best Cock.	21212132 21212132 21
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen A M. Glave M. C. Miller Mas. McClave M. M. Myers M. M. Myers M. R. Ross & Sons M. M. Myers M. R. Ross & Sons M. M. Myers M. R. Ross & Sons M. R. Ross	Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Marvsville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Marvsville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mew London, O. Mew London, O. Mew London, O. Blanchester, O. Marysville, O. Mew London, O. Blanchester, O. Mew London, O. Columbus, O. Mex London, O. Columbus, O. Mex London, O. Columbus, O. Mex London, O. Columbus, O. Mex London, O. Columbus, O. Mex London, O. Mex London, O. Mex London, O. Columbus, O. Mex London, O. M	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen. 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen. 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. Best Cockerel.	21212132 21212132 212
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen A M. Glave M. C. Miller Mas. McClave M. M. Myers M. M. Myers M. R. Ross & Sons M. M. Myers M. R. Ross & Sons M. M. Myers M. R. Ross & Sons M. R. Ross	Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Marysville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Marysville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Clintonville, O. Mew London, O. Mew London, O. Marysville, O. Marysville, O. Blanchester, O. Marysville, O. Blanchester, O. Mew London, O. Blanchester, O. Mew London, O. Blanchester, O. Mew London, O. Mew London, O. Columbus, O. Mew London, O. New London, O. Mew London, O. M	Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Cockerel. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best.	21212132 21212132 2121
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne Ames Akeen Adolph Lehne Ames Akeen Chas. McClave M. M. Myers M. M. Myers M. M. Myers M. R. Ross & Sons M. M. Myers M. M. M. Myers M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M	Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Marvsville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Marvsville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mew London, O. Mew London, O. Mew London, O. Marysville, O. Marysville, O. Marysville, O. Marysville, O. Mew London, O. Blanchester, O. Mew London, O. Blanchester, O. Mew London, O. Mew London, O. Mew London, O. Columbus, O. Mew London, O. New London, O. Mew London, O. New London, O. Mew London, O. New London, O. New London, O. Mew London, O.	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Rest. Best Breeding Pen. 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Cockerel.	21212132 21212132 21212
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne M. M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen Adolph Lehne ames Akeen R. McClave R. Ross & Sons M. Myers R. Ross & Sons R. Ross & Sons R. Ross & Sons As McClave Rettman Stock Farm Thas McClave	Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Marysville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mew London, O. Marysville, O. Mew London, O. Blanchester, O. WHITE WY Columbus, O. New London, O. Columbus, O. New London, O. New London, O. New London, O. New London, O. Columbus, O. New London, O. Columbus, O. Tiro, O.	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Rest. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Hest. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet ANDOTTE. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Hen	21212132 2121212132 2121212
Adolph Lehne ames Akeen. Adolph Lehne M. M. Myers Adolph Lehne ames Akeen. Adolph Lehne ames Akeen. Adolph Lehne ames Akeen. Chas. McClave H. C. Miller Thas. McClave M. M. Myers As. McClave R. Ross & Sons M. M. Myers	Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Marvsville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Marvsville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Clintonville, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mew London, O. Mew London, O. Mew London, O. Blanchester, O. Mew London, O. Columbus, O. Mew London, O. Tiro, O	Hest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Rest. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. YANDOTTE. Best Cock 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Hest. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet ANDOTTE. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Hen	21212132 21212132 212121

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	 Amount.
	BLACK WY	ANDOTTE.	
Chas. McClave T. M. Clemans F. C. Sites J. R. Ross & Sons F. C. Sites T. M. Clemans C. W. Smith T. M. Clemans T. M. Clemans T. M. Clemans	Mechanicsburg, O North Dover, O Mechanicsburg, O Blanchester, O North Dover, O North Dover, O Cardington, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Rest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Hest Breeding Pen. 2d Best.	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00
	BUFF WY		
Hartman Stock Farm Godfrey & Mason M. M. Myers S. M. Ratcliff Hartman Stock Farm Hartman Stock Farm M. M. Myers Hartman Stock Farm Hartman Stock Farm Hartman Stock Farm	Columbus, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00
	PARTRIDGE V		
Hartman Stock Farm Chas. McClave Hartman Stock Farm F. C. Sites Hartman Stock Farm Hartman Stock Farm Hartman Stock Farm. H. C. Miller Hartman Stock Farm.	New London, O	Best Cock. 2d Best Best Cockerel. 2d Best Best Hen. 2d Best Best Pullet. 2d Best Best Pullet 2d Best Best Breeding Pen.	1 00
	SILVER PENCILE		
F. C. Sites	Cardington, O New London, O North Dover, O Cardington, O North Dover, O North Dover, O	Best Cock	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
	BLACK	JAVA.	
J. R. Ross & Sons Chas. McClave Chas. McClave Chas. McClave J. R. Ross & Sons Chas. McClave Chas. McClave Chas. McClave Chas. McClave	Blanchester, O New London, O New London, O New London, O Blanchester, O New London, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00
	BUCKEY	E RED.	
Chas. E. Cram	New London, O New London, O	Best Cock Best Cockerel 2d Best Best Hen 2d Best Best Pullet 2d Best	2 00 1 00 2 00
•	R. C. RHODE	ISLAND RED.	
H. C. Miller J. R. Ross & Sons A. G. Clark Wm. A. Dumond A. G. Clark	Akron. O	Best Cock	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
	R. C. RHODE ISLAN	ND RED—Concluded.	
S. E. Wurst Wm. A. Dumond Hartman Stock Farm M. J. Nash Wm. A. Dumond	Elyria, O	2d Best	2 00
	S. C. RHODE		
O. E. Miles Twin Oaks Farm L. G. Cary Hartman Stock Farm O. E. Miles Twin Oaks Farm L. G. Cary Hartman Stock Farm O. E. Miles M. J. Nash	Columbus, O. Sargents, O. Trimble, O. Columbus, O. Sargents, O. Trimble, O. Columbus, O. Sargents, O. Columbus, O. Columbus, O. Columbus, O. Columbus, O. Toledo, O. Columbus,	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 3 00 2 00
	ASIATIC CLASS-		
C. W. Smith Chas. McClave P. N. Barnes Chas. McClave. Chas. McClave. S. E. Wurst Chas. McClave Chas. McClave J. R. Ross & Sons J. R. Ross & Sons	Cardington, O New London, O New London, O New London, O Elyria, O New London, O Troy, O Cardington, O Blanchester, O	2d Best	1 00 2 00 1 00
	DARK BI		
C. W. Smith E. G. Farber Chas. McClave J. R. Ross & Sons Chas. McClave Chas. McClave C. W. Smith C. W. Smith C. M. Smith Chas. McClave	East Sparta, O East Sparta, O New London, O Blanchester, O	Best Cock	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 1 00 3 00 2 00
	BUFF C	OCHIN.	
F. C. Sites	East Sparta, O North Dover, O	Best Cock 2d Best 2d Best Cockerel 2d Best 2d Best Best 2d Best Best Best Pullet 2d Best Best Breeding Pen Best	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00
	PARTRIDG	E COCHIN.	
C. W. Smith	Cardington, O North Dover, O New London, O East Sparta, O New London, O East Sparta, O Cardington, O Cardington, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Rest Pullet. 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen.	1 00 2 00 1 00
•	WHITE (
E. G. Farber J. H. Sayre J. R. Ross & Sons W. Smith C. W. Smith C. W. Smith C. W. Smith C. W. Smith C. W. Smith C. W. Smith C. W. Smith	East Sparta, O Trimble, O Blanchester, O Cardington, O North Dover, O Cardington, O Cardington, O Cardington, O Cardington, O	Best Cock 2d Best Rest Cockerel 2d Best Best Best Hen 2d Best Best Pullet 2d Best Best Breeding Pen	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 8 00

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
	BLACK (COCHIN.	
C. W. Smith	New London, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Pullet. Best Best.	1 00
	BLACK LA	NGSHAN.	
S. E. Wurst	Elyria, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Best Pullet	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00
	WHITE LA	NGSHAN.	
J. R. Ross & Sons Chas. McClave Julius Frank & Son. J. R. Ross & Sons Chas. McClave Julius Frank & Son.	Blanchester, O New London, O New London, O Akron, O Blanchester, O New London, O New London, O Akron, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen \(\) 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
MEDI	TERRANEAN CLASS-	-S. C. BROWN LEGHORN.	
M. M. Myers. Bensch Bros. Bensch Bros. Bensch Bros. Bensch Bros. J. B. McCoole. J. B. McCoole.	Marysville. O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00
•	R. C. BROWN	LEGHORN.	•
S. E. Wurst Bensch Bros Bensch Bros	Elyria, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Best.	1 00 2 00 1 00
	ANCO	ONA.	
H. M. Bedford M. M. Myers Hartman Stock Farm F. C. Sites H. M. Bedford Chas. McClave Chas. McClave F. C. Sites Hartman Stock Farm H. M. Bedford	Marysville, O	2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Rest Pullet	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
	s. c. white	LEGHORN.	
Hartman Stock Farm Chas. McClave E. E. Eddy Joe Coleman Hartman Stock Farm E. E. Eddy	New London, O Trimble, O Carey, O Columbus, O	Best' Cock	\$2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0
Hartman Stock Farm W. R. Watts Chas. McClave	Columbus. O	Best Pullet	20
	R. C. WHITE		
J. R. Ross & Sons. S. E. Wurst. F. C. Sites	Blanchester, O	Best Cock 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best.	2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0
	BLACK L	EGHORN.	
Joe Coleman	Elyria, O	2d Best Rest Cockerel 2d Best	2 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 1 0
	BUFF LE	GHORN.	
F. C. Sites	Elyria, O	Best Cock	1 0
	BLACK M	INORCA.	
Chas. McClave. Ray Koontz. Ray Koontz. W. Helman. M. Helman. M. Helman.	Ashland, O. Ashland, O. Waverly, O. Waverl	2d Best	1 (2 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1
	R. C. B. M	IINORCA.	
H. C. Miller	Akron. O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Hest Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen. 2d Best.	2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 2 0

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
	WHITE M	INORCA.	
Harry Leibold	Delaware, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best	\$2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00
	BLUE AND	ALUSIAN.	
Chas. McClave J. R. Ross & Sons Chas. McClave Chas. McClave Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst F. C. Sites	New London, O Blanchester, O New London, O North Dover, O New London, O New London, O Elyrla, O North Dover, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best.	! 1.60
	BLACK S		
Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst Chas. McClave Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst. S. E. Wurst. Chas. McClave Chas. McClave J. R. Ross & Sons.	New London, O Elyria, O Elyria, O New London, O New London, O Elyria, O Elyria, O New London, O New London, O New London, O Blanchester, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen. 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00
	POLISH CLASS—W.		
G. Brown Julius Frank & Son. S. E. Wurst J. R. Ross & Sons G. Brown. G. Brown. S. E. Wurst G. Brown. G. Brown. G. Brown. M. M. Myers.	Akron, O. Elyria, O. Blanchester, O. Mt. Gilead, O.	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00
	SILVER POLISH—BE	CARDED OR PLAIN.	
E. G. Farber J. R. Ross & Sons E. G. Farber F. C. Sites Julius Frank & Son M. M. Myers E. G. Farber E. G. Farber E. G. Farber	East Sparta. O Blanchester. O East Sparta, O North Dover. O Akron. O Marysville. O East Sparta, O North Dover. O East Sparta, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00
	WHITE POLISH—BE		
E. G. Farber	East Sparts O'	Best Cock	2 00 2 00 1 00
(GOLDEN POLISH—BI	EARDED OR PLAIN.	
E. G. Farber	East Sparta, O	Best Cock 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Yeulet 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
	BUFF LACE	ED POLISH.	
M. M. Myers I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber E. G. Farber M. M. Myers	Marysville, O Sandyville, O Sandyville, O East Sparta, O Marysville, O	Best Cock	\$2 00 1 00 2 00 2 00 1 00
		N SPANGLED HAMBURG.	
Julius Frank & Son.	Akron, O	Best Cock	1 00
	SILVER SPANGI	ED HAMBURG.	
Julius Frank & Son. Julius Frank & Son. Julius Frank & Son. I. M. & J. W. Farber Julius Frank & Son.	Akron, O	Best Cockerel	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
	GOLDEN PENCII	LED HAMBURG.	
I. M. & J. W. Farber Julius Frank & Son. Julius Frank & Son. J. W. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber	Akron, O	Best Cock 2d Best. Best Cockerel 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Freeding Pen 2d Best.	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
	SILVER PENCIL	ED HAMBURG.	
I. M. & J. W. Farber G. Brown I. M. & J. W. Farber Julius Frank & Son.	Mt. Gilead, O Sandyville, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen. 2d Best.	2 00 2 00 1 00
	BLACK H	•	
Chas. McClave Julius Frank & Son. Julius Frank & Son. I. M. & J. W. Farber Julius Frank & Son. Julius Frank & Son.	New London, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
	WHITE H		
I. M. & J. W. Farber Chas. McClave M. M. Myers L. M. & J. W. Farber Julius Frank & Son. G. Brown Chas. McClave M. M. Myers	Sandyville. O	Best Cock. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen	2 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
	RED (CAPS.	
Chas. McClave C. S. Rice S. E. Wurst C. S. Rice C. S. Rice C. S. Rice Chas. McClave	Spencer, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best.	1 00 2 00
	FRENCH CLA		
Chas. McClave M. M. Myers Chas. McClave Chas. McClave Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst Chas. McClave Hartman Stock Farm	New London, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Hest Pullet 2d Best. Best Breeding Pen 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00
•	CREVE		
M. M. Myers E. G. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber M. M. Myers E. G. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber	Marysville, O	Best Cock. 2d Best Best Cockerel. Best Hen 2d Best Best Pullet.	2 00 1 09 2 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
	LA FL	ECHE.	
F. C. Sites	North Dover, O Elyria, O Elyria, O North Dover, O East Sparta, O Elyria, O Sandyville, O	Best Cock 2d Best Best Cockerel Best Hen 2d Best Hest Pullet 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
	DORKING CLASS-C	OLORED DORKING.	
F. C. Sites I. M. & J. W. Farber	North Dover, O Sandyville, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Hest Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00
	SILVER GRA		
I. M. & J. W. Farber S. E. Wurst	Sandyville, O	Best Cock 2d Best Best Cockerel. 2d Best Best Hen 2d Best Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
	WHITE D		
F. C. Sites	Sandyville, O	Best Cock 2d Best. Pest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet	2 00

POULTRY-Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
GAI	ME CLASS—BLACK I	BREASTED RED GAME.	
F. C. Sites	North Dover, O Elyria, O New London, O North Dover, O North Dover, O Elyria, O New London, O North Dover, O	9d Rost	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
	BROWN R	ED GAME.	
S. E. Wurst. Chas. McClave. S. E. Wurst. I. M. & J. W. Farber S. E. Wurst Chas. McClave. S. E. Wurst.	Elyria. O	Best Cockerel	2 00 1 00 2 90 1 00
	BIRCHEN	GAME.	
S. E. Wurst	Elyria. O	Best Cock Best Cockerel Best Hen Best Pullet	2 00
	BLACK	GAME.	
S. E. Wurst. M. M. Myers. S. E. Wurst. S. E. Wurst. M. M. Myers. S. E. Wurst.	Elyria, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet.	1 1 00
	WHITE	GAME.	
S. E. Wurst. M. M. Myers. S. E. Wurst. M. M. Myers. S. E. Wurst. M. M. Myers. S. E. Wurst. M. M. Myers. M. M. Myers.	Elyria, O	2d Best	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 • 1 00 2 00
	SUMATRA	A GAME.	-
S. E. Wurst. Chas. McClave. S. E. Wurst. M. M. Myers. Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst. S. E. Wurst. Chas. McClave.	New London O	Best Cock 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best.	1 00
	SILVER OR GOLDEN	DUCKWING GAME.	• "
S. E. Wurst	Elyria, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet.	1 00
	RED PYL		
s. E. Wurst	Elyria, O	Best Cock. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. Best Pullet.	2 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 2 00

POULTRY—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
	CORNISH IN		
Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst J. H. Sayre J. H. Sayre Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst	New London, O Elyria, O New London, O Elyria, O Trimble, O Trimble, O New London, O Elyria, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best.	\$2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
G	AME BANTAM CLAS	S-B. B. R. BANTAM.	
I. M. & J. W. Farber 8. E. Wurst	Sandyville, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pulet. 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
	B. R. B.	ANTAM.	
S. E. Wurst I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber	Elyria, O	Second Best Cock Rest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best.	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 2 00 1 00
នា	ILVER OR GOLDEN I	OUCKWING BANTAM.	
S. E. Wurst	Elyria, O	Best Cock. Rest Cockerel. Best Hen 2d Best. Hest Pullet 2d Best.	2 00 2 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
	RED PYLE		
F. C. Sites	North Dover, O Elyria, O Elyria, O North Dover, O Elyria, O Trimble, O Elyria, O North Dover, O	Best Cock 2d Best. Pest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
BANTA	MS NOT GAME—GOI	DEN SEBRIGHT BANTAM.	
S. E. WurstI. M. & J. W. Farber S. E. WurstF. C. Sites	Elyria, O	Best Cock	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
•	SILVER SEBRIC	HT BANTAM.	
I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber S. E. Wurst I. M. & J. W. Farber S. E. Wurst L. D. Mangans	Sandyville, O	Best Cock. 2d Best Best Cockerel. Best Hen. 2d Best Best Pullet. 2d Best	2 00 1 00 2 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00

POULTRY—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	BUFF COCHI	N BANTAM.	
F. C. Sites	Blanchester, O North Dover, O Howell, Mich. Elyria, O Blanchester, O Blanchester, O North Dover, O Elyria, O	2d Best	1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0
	WHITE COCH	IN BANTAM.	
F. C. Sites	Sandyville, O	2d Best Best Cockerel 2d Best	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
	BLACK COCH	IN BANTAM.	
S. E. Wurst I. M. & J. W. Farber F. C. Sites M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber S. E. Wurst S. E. Wurst	North Dover, O Sandyville, O Sandyville, O Elyria, O North Dover, O	2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen.	1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0
	WHITE ROSE C	OMB BANTAM.	
L. G. Cary	Trimble, O	2d Best Best Hen	1 0 2 0 1 0
	BLACK ROSE C	OMB BANTAM.	
Chas. McClave I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber Chas. McClave Chas. McClave Chas. McClave Lag. Cary Lag. M. & J. W. Farber	New London, O Sandyville, O Sandyville, O New London, O Trimble, O New London, O Sandyville, O	2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
	JAPANESE	BANTAM.	
3. E. Wurst Iulius Frank & Son. Iulius Frank & Son. I. M. & J. W. Farber Iulius Frank & Son. F. C. Sites Iulius Frank & Son. I. M. & J. W. Farber	Elyria, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Rest Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet 2d Best.	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00

TURKEYS

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
	TURKEYS-		
Fred Anthony I W. E. Cadwallader I Fred Anthony I W. E. Cadwallader I	North Lawrence, O Lynchburg, O North Lawrence, O Lynchburg, O	Best Cock	\$2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00

POULTRY—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	· Awards.	Amoun
	BRONZE TURK	EY—Concluded.	
Fred Anthony	North Lawrence O	Best Hen	\$ 2 0
W. E. Cadwallader	Lynchburg, O	2d Best	1 0
W. E. Cadwallader	Lynchburg, O	Best Pullet 2d Best	2 0
rea Anthony	North Lawrence, O	Zū Best	10
	WHI	• • •	
F. C. Sites	Elyria, O	Best Cock	2 0 1 0
Thee McCleve	New London, O	Best Cockerel	2 ŏ
B. E. Wurst Chas. McClave	Elyria, O	2d Best	1 0
B. E. Wurst	Elyria. O	2d Best	2 0 1 0
Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst	New London, O	Best Control Best Control Best Hen	2 0 1 0
There Made	RED OR	•	
B. E. Wurst	New London, O	Best Cock	2 0 2 0
E. Wurst	Elyria, O	Best Hen	2 0
Chas. McClave B. E. Wurst	New London, O Elyria, O	Best Cockerel. Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet	1 0 2 0
N N N	NARRAGA		
Chas. McClave	New London, O	Best Cockerel	2 0 2 0
5. E. Wurst	Elyria, O	2d Best	ĩŏ
Chas. McClave	New London, O	Best Hen	2 0
Chas. McClave	New London, O	Best Pullet	1 0 2 0
B. E. Wurst	Elyria, O	Best Cock	10
	BLA	CK.	
8. E. Wurst	Elyria. O	Best Cock	2 0
Chas. McClave	New London, O	2d Best	1 0 ·2 0
B. E. Wurst	Elyria, O	2d Best	10
S. E. Wurst	Elyria, O	Best Hen	2 0
B. E. Wurst	Elvria. O	Rest Pullet	1 0 2 0
Chas. McClave	New London, O	Best Cockerel. 2d Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best Hen. 2d Best Hen. 2d Best Hen. 2d Best Pullet	1 0
	SLA	TE.	
Chas. McClave	New London, O	Best Cock	
S. E. Wurst Chas. McClave	New London O	2d BestBest Hen	1 0 2 0
S. E. Wurst	Elyria, O	2d Best	1 0
<u>_</u>	. DUC	eks	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
	DUCKS-	PEKIN.	
M. M. Myers	Marysyille, O	Best Cock	\$2 0
Chas. McClave	New London, O New London, O	2d BestBest Cockerel	1 0 2 0
Chas. McClave M. M. Myers	Marvsville, O	2d Best	10
Chas. McClave	New London, O	Best Hen	20
M. M. Myers Chas. McClave M. M. Myers	Marysville, O New London, O	2d BestBest Pullet	1 0 2 0
		2d Best	1 0

POULTRY—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
	AYLES	BURY.	
I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber M. M. Myers	Sandyville, O	Best Cock	1 00
·	BLUE SV		•
M. M. Myers	North Dover O	2d Best Best Cockerel 2d Best	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
	ROU	EN. ·	
S. E. Wurst	Elyria, O	Best Cock	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
	CAYT	JGA.	
M. M. Myers	New London, O	2d BestBest Cockerel	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
	CRESTED	WHITE.	
M. M. Myers Chas. McClave	Marysville. O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best.	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
	GRAY	CALL.	
F. C. Sites	Marysville, O Marysville, O Marysville, O New London, O	2d Best Best Cockerel	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
	WHITE	CALL.	
M. M. Myers	Marysville, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Best Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best.	1 00

POULTRY-Continued.

rountri—continued.			
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
	MUSCOVY	COLORED.	
M. M. Myers	Marysville, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best Best Hen 2d Best Best Hen 2d Best. Best Pullet	1 00
	MUSCOVY	WHITE.	
Chas. McClave	New London ()	Best Cock 2d Best Best Cockerel 2d Best Best Hen 2d Best Best Hen 2d Best	. 9 00
	INDIAN I	RUNNER.	
M. M. Myers. H. C. Miller. M. M. Myers. G. W. Cast. Chas. McClave. F. C. Sites. M. M. Myers. G. W. Cast.	Akron, O	Best Cock. 2d Best. Best Cockerel. 2d Best. Hest Hen. 2d Best. Best Pullet. 2d Best.	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
Name of Owner.	GEI	Awards.	Amount.
	1 actomes.	A wat us.	Amount
	GEESE—TO	OULOUSE.	
M. M. Myers Edw. Davidson Edw. Davidson Chas. McClave Chas. McClave Edw. Davidson Chas. McClave Davidson	New London, O	Best Cock	1 00 2 00
	ЕМВІ	DEN.	
C. S. Rice	North Dover, O	Best Cock 2d Best Best Cockerel. 2d Best Rest Hen 2d Best Best Pullet 2d Best	1 00
•	AFRIC	CAN.	
Chas. McClave	New London, O Elyria. O New London, O New London, O Elyria. O New London, O	Best Cock	2 00 1 00 2 00 3 00 1 00 2 00

POULTRY-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
	BROWN C	HINESE.	
M. M. Myers Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst M. M. Myers M. M. Myers Chas. McClave M. M. Myers S. E. Wurst	Marysville, O	194 Rost	1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0
	WHITE C	HINESE.	
Chas. McClave M. M. Myers Chas. McClave Chas. McClave M. M. Myers M. M. Myers Chas. McClave	Marysville, O Elyria, O New London, O	Best Cock. 2d Best Best Cockerel. 2d Best Best Hen 2d Best Best Hen 2d Best. 2d Best	2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0
	wn		
M. M. Myers Chas. McClave Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst Chas. McClave M. M. Myers Chas. McClave M. M. Myers	Marysville, O New London, O New London, O Elyris, O New London, O Marysville, O Marysville, O Marysville, O	Best Cock 2d Best Best Cockerel 2d Best Best Hen 2d Best Best Hen 2d Best	10
	ORNAMI		
S. E. Wurst L. D. Mangans L. D. Mangans L. D. Mangans L. D. Mangans Chas. McClave Chas. McClave	Elyria, O	2d Best Best Pair Silver Pheasants Best Pair Golden Pheasants	\$4 0 2 5 1 5 2 5 2 5 3 0 1 5
	CLASS COL	LECTIONS.	
Chas. McClave Hartman Stock Farm C. W. Smith Chas. McClave S. E. Wurst E. G. Farber. G. Brown Julius Frank & Son. I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber I. M. & J. W. Farber S. E. Wurst I. M. & J. W. Farber S. E. Wurst Chas. McClave M. Myers Chas. McClave Chas. McClave Chas. McClave Chas. McClave Chas. McClave Chas. McClave	New London, O	Best Geese	\$4 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 0

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—FARM PRODUCTS

WM. MILLER, Member in Charge.

T. E. ADAMS N. E. SHAW		SuperAssistant Super	intendent incendent
	JUDO LEVINGER, URBAN H.	GES. HOWARD McCUNE	
Received from sale of Premiums offered 19 Premiums paid 1909. Pald superintendent,	f floor exhibit 1909 09 judges, etc., 1909		\$129 00 3,350 00 2,985 00 121 13
Received from sale Premiums offered 19 Premiums paid 1908. Paid superintendent,	of floor space 1908 judges, etc., 1908		\$199 20 2,745 00 2,437 00 190 96
GRAINS, 8	SEEDS, TOBACCO AN	D CEREAL MILL PRODUCTS.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
-	WHITE WHEA	TS—SMOOTH.	
J. L. Keckley Harry Leibold J. L. Keckley C. C. Breece I. B. Keckley I. R. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Delaware, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Delaware, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Golden Coin	2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00 1 00
	WHITE WHEAT		
J. L. Keckley Howard Powell Hilas E. Craig Hilas E. Craig Howard Powell J. L. Keckley J. L. Keckley I. B. Keckley Harry Lelbold	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Newark, O	Best Peck Democrat	3 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00 1 00
	RED WHEAT	s—sмоотн.	
J. L. Keckley I. B. Keckley Hilas E. Craig Hilas E. Craig J. L. Keckley T. D. Kalb W. D. Whipps Harry W. Kramer T. D. Kalb Jas. L. Deal J. L. Keckley T. D. Kalb J. L. Keckley T. D. Kalb J. L. Keckley Harry Leibold Hilas E. Craig	Marysville, O. R. R. 3 Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Groveport, O	Best Peck Poole. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Peck Mealy. 2d Best. 3d Best. 2d Best. 2d Best. 3d Best. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Peck Any Other Variety. 2d Best. 3d Best.	3 00 2 00 3 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
	TUDO WITEATS	-BEARDED.	
Hilas E. Craig J. L. Keckley Jas. L. Deal Hilas E. Craig T. D. Kalb W. D. Whipps	Groveport, O	Best Peck Velvet Chaff	3 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00 1 00

FARM PRODUCTS—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amour
	RED WHEATS-BE	ARDED—Concluded.	
. D. Kalb	Groveport, O	Best Peck Gypsy	\$3
lilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	72
/. H. Tobias	Gilboa. O	3d Best	1
M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O	Best Peck Rudy2d Best	3 2
V. D. Whipps D. Kalb	Grovenort, O	3d Best	
arry W. Kramer			_
Iarry W. Kramer V. D. Whipps V. M. Whipps	Marion, O	2d Best	2
M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O	Book Book Any Other Verletz	1 3
ilas E. Craig loward Powell	Newark ()	2d Best	2
D. Kalb	Groveport, O	2d Best. 3d Best. Best Peck Any Other Variety 2d Best. 3d Best.	ī
	WHITE	OATS.	
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Silver Mine	3
B. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best	2
loward Powell	Newark, O Groveport, O	Best Peck Lincoln	1 3
7 D. Whipps	Marion. O	2d Best	2
H. Tobias	Marion, O	3d Best	1
M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O.	Best Peck Big Four	3
Hiss E. Craig. 7 D. Whipps. H. Tobias. M. Whipps. D. Kalb. H. Tobias. C. Breece	Groveport, O Gilboa, O	13d Bost	2 1
. C. Breece	Delaware, O	Best Peck Clydesdale	3
ilas E. Craig	Delaware, O	2d Best	2
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Banner	1 8
R Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best	2
. H. Powell	Newark, O	2d Best	Ī
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Swedish	3 2
B. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best	ĺ
	BLACK OATS, BA	RLEY, RYE, ETC.	
., H. Powell	Newark, O Newark, O	Best Peck Black Tartarian Oats	3
loward Powell	Newark, O	2d Best	2
arry Leibold	Delaware, O	3d BestBest Peck Black Russian Oats.	1 3
ilas E. Craig	Groveport. O	2d Best	2
7. D. Whipps	Marion, O	3d Best	1
ilas E. Craig Ioward Powell	Groveport. O Newark. O		3
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best	2
B Kackley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck White Winter Rye	3
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best	2
. M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O Marion, O	3d Best Best Peck Black Winter Rye	1 8
ilas E. Craig	Grovenort O	94 Dogt	2
arry W. Kramer	Marion. O	2d Best	1
T Purks	Newark, U	Best Peck Spring Barley 2d Best	3 2
T. Purks B. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	3d Best	1
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Hulless Barley	3
B. Keckley		2d Best	2
ilas E. Craig	Marysville, O. R. R. 3	3d BestBest Peck Silver Hull Buckwheat	1 3
L. Keckley M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O	2d Best	ร
. D. Whipps	Marion, O	3d Best	1
L. Keckley arry Leibold H. Powell	Marysville, O	Best Peck Japanese Buckwheat.	3 2
H. Powell	Newark. O	3d Best	1
ilas E. Craig T. Purks	Groveport, O	2d Best	3
T. Purks	Newark, U	Za Best	2
arry Leibold B. Keckley	Delaware, O	3d BestBest Peck Common Flax Seed	1 3
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	2
. M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O	3d Best	1
L. Keckley		Best Peck Russian Flax Seed	3
B. Keckley L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Marysville, O., R. R. 3		2 3
M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O	2d Best	2
M. Whipps	Marion, O	3d Best	ī
as. L. Deal	marysvine, U., K. R. 3	Best Peck Marrow Fat Field Peas	3

FARM PRODUCTS—Continued.

Timothy	2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 3 2 1 3 3 2 2 1 3 3 2 2 1 3 3 2 2 1 3 3 2 2 1 3 3 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 2
centucky Blue Grass. Green Grass. Green Millet. Grammoth Red. Grammoth Red. Grammoth Red. Grammoth Red. Grammoth Red.	213213213213321
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ommon Red	2 1 3 2 3 2
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ommon Red	2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3
Alsike Primson	1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3
lsike Frimson.	3 2 1 3 2 1 3
Crimson.	2 1 3 2 1 3
Alfalfa	3 2 1 3
Alfalfa	2 1 3
Alfalfa	1 3
Alfaira	
	1 2
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Vhite	3
	2
	1
Grasses—Clover, Sedges	15
	5
Hands Ohio Seed	
	2
lands White Burley.	
lands White Burley.	2
	1
lands Little Dutch	2
	1
Uonda Zimmor's	}
Hands Zimmer's	
	1
	Amou
Awards.	
Awards.	·
	\$4
	\$4 3
Awards. .rs Golden Surprise	\$4 3 2 4
-	Awards.

FARM PRODUCTS-Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	. Awards.	Amount
	YELLOW COR	N—Concluded.	
A. H. Powell Howard Powell J. L. Keckley J. L. Keckley	Newark, O	2d Best 3d Best Best Ten Ears Reid's Yellow	3 0 2 0
J. L. Keckley A. H. Powell J. T. Purks J. L. Keckley A. H. Powell L. Zehring J. L. Zehring	Newark, O	Best Ten Ears Clarage	3 0 2 0 4 0 3 0 4 0 3 0 2 0 4 0 3 0
	WHITE	CORN.	
A. H. Powell J. L. Keckley A. H. Powell Howard Powell Harry W. Kramer F. J. Coburn	Newark, O. Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Newark, O. Newark, O. Marion, O. Mechanicsburg, O., R. R. 3	3d Best Best Ten Ears White Cap 2d Best	2 0 4 0 3 0 2 0 4 0
l. B. Keckley J. L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	3d Best Best Ten Ears Any Other Va- riety 2d Best 3d Best	4 0
	FLINT		
A. H. Powell Howard Powell 3. W. Scott J. L. Keckley 3. W. Scott Harry W. Kramer	Newark, O Newark, O Lancaster, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Lancaster, O Marion, O	Best Ten Ears White Flint	3 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 2 0 1 0
•	COLORE	D CORN.	
J. W. Wildman	Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Newark, O Newark, O Newark, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Newark, O	Best Ten Ears Red Butcher	2 0 1 0 3 0 2 0 1 0
	POP C	ORN.	
J. L. Keckley W. D. Whipps G. W. Scott I. B. Keckley W. H. Toblas G. W. Wildman W. H. Toblas Harry W. Kramer G. W. Scott	Marion, O Lancaster, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Gilboa. O Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Gilboa. O	Best Ten EarsWhite Pop Corn 2d Best	2 5 1 5 2 5 1 5 2 5 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

FARM PRODUCTS-Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
	SWEET	CORN.	
C. C. Breece	Delaware, O	Best Ten Ears Early Sweet Corn, 1909	\$3 00
Harry Leibeld J. L. Keckley	Delaware, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best Best Ten Ears Late Sweet	2 00
Harry W. Kramer Harry Leibold		Corn, 1908	3 00 2 00 1 00
	DISPL		
J. L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Display Twelve Varieties, Yellow Field Corn, Ten Ears	
W. D. Whipps A. H. Powell A. H. Powell	Marion, O Newark, O Newark, O	of Each Variety	15 00 10 00 5 00
I. B. Keckley J. L. Keckley W. D. Whipps	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Marion, O	White Field Corn, Etc	15 00 10 00 5 00
Harry Leibold Hilas E. Craig A. H. Powell	Delaware, O Groveport, O Newark, O	Best Display Ten Varieties, Sweet Corn, Ten Ears, Etc 2d Best	8 00 5 00 3 0 0
I. B. Keckley I. B. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Display Colored Field Corn, Ten Ears Each Variety. 2d Best	5 00 3 00 5 00
G. W. Scott. J. L. Keckley I. B. Keckley J. T. Purks J. T. Purks A. H. Powell J. L. Keckley	Newark, O., R. R. 3. Newark, O., R. R. 3. Newark, O., R. R. 3. Newark, O	Best Display Corn on Stalk 2d Best	2 00 10 00 7 00 2 00 1 00
	SWEEPS	TAKES.	
J. L. Keckley A. H. Powell	, , , ,	Best Ten Ears Yellow Corn, Any Variety	5 00 3 00
J. T. Purks I. B. Keckley	Newark, O Newark, O., R. R. 3. Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best	
J. L. Keckley I. B. Keckley A. H. Powell	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Newark, O	2d Best	2 00
I. B. Keckley G. W. Scott	Marvaville O R R 3	Best Single Ear Corn, Any Variety	5 00 3 00 2 00
**	POTATOES A	AND ROOTS.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
J. L. Keckley A. H. Powell J. L. Keckley F. J. Coburn	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Mechanicsburg, O.,	Best Peck Banner	\$2 00 1 00 2 00
A. H. Powell F. M. Whipps A. H. Powell Hilas E. Craig I. B. Keckley	R. R. 3	2d Best. 3d Best. Hest Peck Beauty of Hebron 2d Best	1 00 50 2 00 1 00 50 2 00
Howard Powell Jas. L. Deal J. L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Newark, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Blue Victor	1 00 50 2 00
Jas. L. Deal. Hilas E. Craig. J. L. Keckley. A. H. Powell. F. M. Whipps.	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Groveport, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Newark, O	2d Best 3d Best Best Peck Burpee's Early	1 00 50 2 00 1 00

FARM PRODUCTS—Continued

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amoun
	POTATOES AND I	ROOTS—Continued,	
H. Powell	Newark, O	Best Peck Carman No. 3	\$2
		Best Peck Early Ohio	2
illas E. Craig. J. D. Whipps. L. Keckley. B. Keckley. J. D. Whipps. ilias E. Craig. H. Powell. H. Powell. J. D. Whipps.	Marion, O		i 1
L Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Early Pride	2
B. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Hest Peck Early Pride	1 1
V. D. Whipps	Marion, O	Best Peck Early Rose	2 (
H. Powell	Newark, O	20 Best	, T
. H. Powell	Groveport, O Newark, O Newark, O Marion, O	Best Peck Green Mountain	2 (
		2d Best	1 (
. J. Coburn	Mechanicsburg, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Irish Cobbler	1 2
L. Keckley	Marvsville, O., R. R. 3	2d. Best	1
D. Kalb	Groveport, O	3d Best	
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Newark, O	Best Peck Maggie Murphy 2d Best	2 1
. H. Powell J. Coburn	Mechanicsburg, O.,	24 200000000000000000000000000000000000	•
	R. R. 3	Best Peck Livingston	2
L. J. & C. E. Leavitt	Machanicahurg O.	2d Best 3d Best	1
H Powell	Newark, O	Best Peck Michigan Russet	2
H. Powell H. Powell arry W. Kramer D. Whipps	Marion, O	2d Best	1
D. Whipps	Marion, O	3d Best	2
L. Keckley M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O.,	Best Peck Potentate	ĺ
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Pride of Briton	2
. H. Powell	Newark, O	2d Best	1
. J. Coburn	Mechanicaburg, O.,	Best Peck New Daybreak	2
. H. Powell	R. R. 3 Newark, O	Best Peck Red Seneca Beauty	2
L. Kecklev	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best	1
M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O	3d Best	
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Rural New Yorker 2d Best	2
L. Keckley M. Whipps L. Keckley H. Powell L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Sensation	2
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	ī
ilas E. Craig B. Keckley	Groveport, O Groveport, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Spalding No. 4 Best Peck Uncle Sam	2
B. Keckley L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Rest	2
loward Powell		3d Best	_
. H. Powell	Newark, O	2d Best	2
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck White Onio	2 1
B. Keckley D. Whipps	Marvsville, O., R. R. 3 Marion, O	3d Best	1 1
J. Coburn	Mechanicsburg, O.,	ou zoom	İ
	R. R. 3	Best Peck Whiton's White	١ .
T. Cabus	Machaniashum	Mammoth	2
J. Coburn	Mechanicsburg, O., R. R. 3	Best Display Twenty-five Va-	
	200 200 011111111111	Best Display Twenty-five Va- rieties_Irish Potatoes, One	
	35	Peck Each	20
s. L. Deal	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Newark, O	2d Best	15 10
H. Powell	Newark, O	Best Peck Yellow Sweet Po-	
	l ·	tatoes	2
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	1 2
D. Kalbilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	Best Peck Red Sweet Potatoes	í
H. Powell	Newark, O	3d Best	_
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	Best Peck White Sweet Pota-	2
D Kalb	Groveport, O	toes	
	Groveport, O	Best Peck Red Yams	Ź
. D. Kalb	Groveport, O	2d Best	1
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	Best Peck White Yams	2
D. Kalbilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	1
12. UIS	Groveport, O	Sweet Potatoes and Yams	4
. H. Powell	Newark, O	2d Best	2
L Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3		2 1
as. L. Deal	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 West Mansfield, O	2d Best	1
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Twelve Carrots, Long	
	West Mansfield, O	Orange	2
. M. Whipps			

FARM PRODUCTS-Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amou
	POTATOES AND I	ROOTS—Continued.	
M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O.	Best Twelve Carrots, Oxheart	
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best	1
as. L. Deal	Newark, O	Best Twelve Carrots, White	
	Managerillo O D D 9	Beignan	2
L. Keckley L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best Twelve Carrots, Yellow	1 *
L. Reckiey		Belgian	2
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Belgian Best Display Carrots, Six of Each Variety, Six Varie-	3
77 Pa-all	Newark, O	ties	2
H. Powell W. Wildman L. Keckley W. Wildman T. Purks	Springfield, O., R. R. 5	2d Rest	1
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Twelve Parsnips	2
W. Wildman	Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Newark, O., R. R. 3.	2d Best	1
mer Husted	Husted, O	Best Twelve Roots Salsify	2
M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O	2d Best	1
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3	3d Best Best Six Beets, Eclipse	2
H. Deal T. Purks	Newark, O., R. R. 3.	2d Rest	Ī
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3	3d Best Best Six Beets, Columbian	2
L. Keckley T. Purks	Newark, O., R. R. 3.	20 Best	ĺí
llas E. Craig	Groveport, O	Best Six Beets, Crosby's Egyp-	١.
	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	tian 2d Best	2
L. Keckley	Newark, O., R. R. 3	3d Best	
T. Purks	Newark, O., R. R. 3	Best Six Beets, Dark Blood	
- 7 Deal	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Turnip 2d Best	2
s. L. Deal	West Mansfield, O	3d Best	
H. Powell	Newark, O Newark, O	Best Six Beets, Long Blood	2
oward Powell	Groveport. O	2d Best	•
L. Keckley	Marysvine, O., It. It. o	Best Six Sugar Beets	2
oward Powell	Newark, O Groveport, O	2d Rest	1
ilas E. Craig ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	3d BestBest Three Beets, Long Red Mangel Wurzel	l
J		Mangel Wurzel	2
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Springfield, O., R. R. 5	2d Best	1
W. Wildman B. Fent & Sons	Kenton, O	Best Three Beets, Long Yellow	
1	Manuscrillo O P R 3	Mangel Wurzel	2
s. L. Deal	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Newark, O., R. R. 3	3d Best	•
T. Purks W. Wildman	Springfield, O., R. R. 5	Best Three Beets, Red Globe	2
oward Powell	Newark, O., R. R. 3	2d Best	1
T. Purks	Newark, O	Best Three Beets, Yellow	ί.
	Want Manafald O	Globe2d Best	2
M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O., Newark, O., R. R. 3	3d Best	•
T. Purks L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Display Beets	5
las E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	3 2
T. Purks L. Keckley	Newark, O., R. R. 3. Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Six Purple Kohlrabi	2
s. L. Deal	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	za Best	1
.I Coburn	Mechanicsburg, O Delaware, O	3d Best Best Six White Kohlrabi	2
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best	(î
M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O	Sd BestBest Six Rutabagas, White	2
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	ı
s. L. Deal	Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Springfield, O., R. R. 5	3d Best	ł
s. L. Deal W. Wildman		Best Six Rutabagas, Yellow 2d Best) 2 ! 1
J. Coburn ilas E. Craig	Mechanicsburg, O Groveport, O	3d Best	1 1
D. Kalb	Groveport, O	Best Peck Turnips, Purple	_
ilas E. Creis	Groveport, O	Top2d Best	2
M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O.	3d Best	!
D. Kalb	West Mansfield, O Groveport, O	Best Peck Turnips, White Top 2d Best	2
ilas E. Craig	Groveport. O Newark, O., R. R. 3.	3d Best	'
T. Purks L. Keckley M. Whipps	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Peck Onions, Red Globe	2
M Whinne	Wonshald O	2d Best	1

FARM PRODUCTS-Continued.

	FARM PRODUCTS—Continued.			
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.	
	POTATOES AND I	ROOTS—Concluded.		
F. M. Whipps M. J. & C. E. Leavitt J. L. Keckley J. L. Keckley	Mechanicsburg, O	Best Peck Onions, White Globo. 2d Best	\$2 00 1 00 50	
Hilas E. Craig E. B. Fent & Sons A. H. Powell	Groveport, O Kenton, O	Globe Danvers	2 00 1 00 50	
Howard Powell M. J. & C. E. Leavitt	Newark, O Mechanicsburg, O	ersfield	2 00 1 00 50	
A. H. Powell G. W. Wildman J. L. Keckley F. M. Whipps	Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Marvaville O. R. R. 3	3d Best	2 00 1 00 50 2 00	
Jas. L. Deal Hilas E. Craig A. H. Powell	Groveport, O	rieties	1 00 50 5 00	
J. L. Keckley Hilas E. Craig	Marysville, O., R. R. 8 Groveport, O	2d Best	3 00 2 00	
	VEGET	ABLES.		
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.	
	TOMA	TOES.		
A. H. Powell Hillas E. Craig A. H. Powell J. T. Purks Hillas E. Craig A. H. Powell G. W. Wildman Hillas E. Craig Harry W. Kramer W. D. Whipps A. H. Powell G. W. Wildman A. H. Powell G. W. Wildman A. H. Powell G. W. Wildman A. H. Powell G. W. Wildman A. H. Powell G. W. Wildman A. H. Powell G. W. Wildman A. H. Powell G. W. Wildman A. H. Powell A. H. Powell A. H. Powell G. W. Wildman Hillas E. Craig Elmer Husted G. W. Wildman A. H. Powell J. T. Purks G. W. Wildman Eimer Husted A. H. Powell J. T. Purks G. W. Wildman Eimer Ilusted A. H. Powell A. H. Powell J. T. Purks Elmer Ilusted A. H. Powell A. H. Powell A. H. Powell J. T. Purks Elmer Ilusted A. H. Powell A. H. Powell A. H. Powell A. H. Powell A. H. Powell A. H. Powell A. H. Powell	Groveport, O. Newark, O. Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Groveport. O. Marion, O. Marion, O. Newark, O. Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Newark, O. Newark, O. Newark, O. Newark, O. Newark, O. Newark, O. Springfield, O., R. R. 3 Groveport, O. Newark, O. Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Newark, O. Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Newark, O. Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Newark, O. Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Newark, O. Groveport, O.	2d Best 3d Best Best Peck Buckeye State. 2d Best 3d Best Best Peck Beauty 2d Best 3d Best 3d Best Best Peck Coreless. 2d Best Best Peck Coreless. 2d Best Best Peck Dwarf Champion 2d Best Best Peck Favorite 2d Best Best Peck Favorite 2d Best Best Peck Golden Queen 2d Best Best Peck New Globe 2d Best Best Peck New Globe 2d Best Best Peck Stone 2d Best Best Peck Stone 2d Best Best Peck Stone 2d Best Best Peck Magnus 2d Best Best Peck Enormous 2d Best Best Peck Enormous 2d Best Best Peck Lest Best Peck Best Best Peck Enormous	2 00 1 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 3 00 2 00 3 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 3 00 2 00 3 00 2 00 3 00 2 00 3 00	
Hilas E. Craig Hilas E. Craig T. D. Kalb A. H. Powell	Groveport, O	2d Best	3 00	

FARM PRODUCTS—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amoui
	CABB	AGE.	•
. W. Wildman	Springfield, O., R. R. 5	Best All Seasons	\$2
H. Powell	Newark, O	2d Best	1
D. Whipps	Marion, O	3d Best	١ .
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	Best Autumn King	2
. J. & C. E. Leavitt	Mechanicsburg, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best	2
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Surehead	2
W. Wildman H. Powell	Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Newark, O	2d Best	1
H. Powell	Marion, O	Best Flat Dutch	2
H. Powell	Newark. O	2d Best	ĺ i
W. Wildman	Springfield, O., R. R. 5	2d Best	1 *
. D. Whipps	Marion, O	Best Drumhead	2
arry W. Kramer	Marion. O	2d Best	Ī
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O Newark, O	3d Best	
H. Powell	Newark, O	Best Red Dutch	2
M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O	2d Best	1
W. Wildman	Springfield, O., R. R. 5	3d Best	
s. L. Deal	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Winninstadt	2
H. Powell	Newark, O	2d Best	1
M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O	3d Best	
W. Wildman J. & C. E. Leavitt	Springfield, O., R. R. 5	Best Early Summer	2
H. Powell	Mechanicsburg, O	3d Best	
D. Kalb	Newark, O Groveport, O	Best Danish Ball	2
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	ĺí
H. Powell	Newark, O	3d Best	•
ilas E. Craig	Groveport. O	Best Wakefield	2
H. Powell	Groveport, O Newark, O	2d Best	1
. H. Powell . J. & C. E. Leavitt	Mechanicsburg, O	2d Best	
arry W. Kramer	Marion, O	Heaviest Head of Cabbage	
W. Wildman	Springfield, O., R. R. 5	2d Heaviest	1
mer Husted	Husted, O	3d Heaviest	1
D. Kalb	Groveport, O	Best Six Stalks White Plume	١ .
ilas E. Craig	G	Celery	2
T. Purks	Groveport, O Newark, O., R. R. 3.	3d Best	1 -
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	Best Six Stalks Golden Self	
nas is. Craig	Groveport, O	Blanching Celery	2
D. Kalb	Groveport, O	2d Best	l ī
T. Purks	Newark, O., R. R. 3.	3d Best	_
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	Best Six Stalks Giant Pascal	ì
		Celery	2
D. Kalb	Groveport, O		1
T. Purks	Newark, O., R. R. 3.	3d Best	Į
bert Pearce	Groveport, O	Best Display of Celery, Five	
D. Kalb	G-0	Varieties	5
. D. Kalb ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	2
T. Purks	Groveport, O Newark, O., R. R. 3.	Twelve Largest Peppers	2
H. Powell	Newark, O., R. R. S.	2d Largest	i
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	3d Largest	1 -
. H. Powell	Newark. O	Best Display of Peppers on Stalk	5
. W. Wildamn	Springfield, O., R. R. 5	2d Best	3
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	3d Best	2
-	1 -	1	1

SQUASHES.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
G. W. Wildman Elmer Husted A. H. Powell G. W. Wildman J. L. Anderson A. H. Powell J. T. Purks J. L. Keckley F. M. Whipps F. J. Coburn A. H. Powell	Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Husted, O. Newark, O. Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Gahanna, O. Newark, O. Newark, O., R. R. 3 Marysville, O., R. R. 3 West Mansfield, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Newark, O.	Best Cushaw. 2d Best. Best Essex Hybrid. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Hubbard.	2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 3 00

FARM PRODUCTS-Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
	SQUASHES-	-Concluded.	<u> </u>
J. T. Purks. Harry W. Kramer. F. J. Coburn. A. H. Powell. F. M. Whipps. A. H. Powell. J. T. Purks. W. D. Whipps. W. H. Toblas. A. H. Powell. G. W. Wildman. A. H. Powell. J. L. Keckley. G. W. Wildman. Elmer Husted. A. H. Powell. G. W. Wildman. C. W. Wildman. Elmer Husted. A. H. Powell. G. W. Wildman. C. W. Wildman. C. W. Wildman. C. W. Wildman. C. W. Wildman. C. W. Wildman. C. W. Wildman. C. W. D. Whipps. Elmer Husted. C. W. D. Whipps.	Newark, O. R. R. 3. Marlon, O. R. R. 3. Marlon, O. Mechanlesburg, O. Newark, O. West Mansfield, O. Newark, O. R. R. 3. Marlon, O. Gliboa. O. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Husted, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5. Newark, O. R. R. 5.	Best Yellow Crookneck	\$8 00 1 00 3 00 1 00 3 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 2 00 3 00 2 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3

WATERMELONS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
г. D. Kalb	Groveport. O	Rest Black Diamond	\$3 00
Hilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	2 00
Hilas E. Craig	Groveport. O	Best Kolb's Gem	3 00
Г. D. Kalb	Groveport, O	2d Best	2 00
lilas E. Cralg	Groveport, O	Best Ice Cream	3 00
H. Powell	Newark. O	2d Best	2 00
Tilas E. Craig	Groveport. O	Best Sweet Heart	
F. J. Coburn	Mechanicsburg, O.,	Deat Breet Heatt	
. J. Cobain	R. R. 3	Rest Phinney's Early	8 00
J. T. Purks	Newark, O., R. R. 3.	2d Best	2 0
A. H. Powell	Newark, O., R. R. S.	3d Best	1 0
Illas E. Craig	Groveport. O	Best Rattlesnake	
Clmer Husted	Husted. O		
		Best Kleckley's Sweet	2 0
Hilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	
A. H. Powell	Newark, O	3d Best	1 0
A. H. Powell	Newark, O	Best Dark Icing	8 0
Hilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	2 0
Elmer Husted	Husted, O	Best Light Icing	3 0
A. H. Powell	Newark, O	2d Best	2 0
. W. Wildman	Springfield, O., R. R. 5	Best Citron	8 0
I. L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3		2 0
A. H. Powell	Newark, O	3d Best	10
Hilas E. Craig		Heaviest Watermelon	3 0
r. D. Kalb	Groveport, O	2d Heaviest	20
A. H. Powell	Newark, O	Sd Heaviest	10
. H. Powell	Newark, O	Best Display Watermelons	12 0
Illas E. Craig	Groveport, O	2d Best	8 0

FARM PRODUCTS-Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amou
	MUSKM	ELONS.	·
L. Keckley W. Wildman H. Powell L. Keckley H. Powell	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Osage	\$2
. W. Wildman	Marysville, O., R. R. S Springfield, O., R. R. 5	2d Best	1
. H. Powell	Newark, O	3d Best	
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Montreal	2
. H. Powell Imer Husted	Newark, U	2d Best	1
H. Powell	Newark, O	2d Rest	2
. W. Wildman	Springfield O R R 5	3d Rest	1
W Wildman	Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Springfield, O., R. R. 5	Best Baltimore	2
W. Wildman W. Wildman Imer Husted	Husted.	2d Best	Ī
ilas E. Craig ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	3d Best	
ilas E. Craig	Groveport, O	Best Banana	2
	Gahanna, O	2d Best	1
lmer Husted	Husted, O	3d Best Best Tip Top	
. W. Wildman	Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Newark, O Newark, O	Best Tip Top	2
. H. Powell	Newark, O	2d Best	1 2
. H. Powell	Grovenort O	Best Hackensack	ĺí
Imer Husted	Groveport, O Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Springfield, O., R. R. 5	3d Best	1 1
W. Wildman	Springfield, O. R. R. 5	Best Rocky Ford	2
L. Anderson	Gahanna, O Newark, O Gahanna, O	Best Rocky Ford	l ī
H. Powell	Newark, O	3d Best	l
T. Anderson	Gahanna. O		2
. H. Powell	Newark, O	2d Best	1
T. Purks	Newark, O., R. R. 3.	3d Best	
H. Powell T. Purks T. Purks W. Wildman	Newark, O., R. R. 3.	Best Display Muskingelons 2d Best	12 8
. W. Wildman ilas E. Craig	Newark, O. R. R. 3. Newark, O., R. R. 3. Newark, O., R. R. 3. Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Groveport, O.	3d Best	5
nas E. Craig		du Best	
T. Purks	Newark, O., R. R. 3. Springfield, O., R. R. 5	Best Twelve Cucumbers	2
. W. Wildman	Springfield. O., R. R. 5	2d Best	1
. H. Powell	Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Newark, O., R. R. 5 Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Newark, O., R. R. 3. Newark, O., Newark, O., Newark, O., Springfield, O., R. R. 5	3d Best Best Display Cucumbers	
. W. Wildman	Springheid. U. R. R. &	Best Display Cucumbers	8
T. Purks	Newark, O., R. R. S.	2d Best	2
oward Powell	Newark O	Best Three Purple Egg Plants	2
H Powell	Newark O	2d Best	ĩ
W. Wildman	Springfield, O., R. R. 5	3d Best	i ·
arry W. Kramer	Marion. O	Best Two Quarts Lima Beans	2
. H. Powell	Groveport, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3 Newark, O	2d Best	1
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	3d Best	
. H. Powell	Newark, O	Best Two Quarts Marrowfat	
*** ***	Mandan O	Beans	2
arry W. Kramer	Marion, O	2d Dort	1
R Keckley	Marveyille O P P 2	2d Best	2
B. Keckley L. Keckley	Marion. O	2d Best	í
H. Powell	Newark. O	da pest	
H. Powell L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Two Quarts Golden Wax	
		Kanne	2
arry W. Kramer H. Powell	Marion, O Newark, O Marysville, O., R. R. 3	2d Best 3d Best Best Two Quarts White Kid- nev Beans	1
H. Powell	Newark. O	3d Rest	1
s. L. Deal	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	Best Two Quarts White Kid-	_
L. Keckley	Marysville, O., R. R. 3	94 Post	2
arry W Kramer	Marion, O		, ·
arry W. Kramer M. Whipps	West Mansfield, O	3d Best Best Two Quarts Red Kid-	i
	1	nev Beans	2
. W. Wildman	Springfield, O., R. R. 5	2d Best	ī
s. L. Deal	Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Marysville, O., R. R. 3	3d Best	1
L. Keckley	Marvsville. O., R. R. 3	2d Best 3d Best Best Red Valentine Beans	2
. H. Powell	Marvsville. O., R. R. 3 Newark. O Delaware. O	2d Best	1
arry Leibold	Delaware. O	3d Best	I
oward l'owell	Newark, O	Best Display of Beans. Ten Varieties	
army Tolhold	Doloworo O		6
T. Anderson	Delaware, O	2d Best Vegetables	80
T Purks	Newark O R R 2	Rest Display Vegetables	20
ilas E. Craig.	Groveport. O	2d Best Best Display Vegetables	15
		\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.	iő

FARM PRODUCTS-Continued.

	FARM PRODUC	TS—Continued.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
	COUNTY E	XHIBITS.	
J. L. Keckley A. H. Powell G. W. Wildman Hilas E. Craig P. M. Whipps M. J. & C. E. Leavitt	Newark, O Springfield, O., R. R. 5 Groveport, O West Mansfield, O	Best Representative Exhibit of Farm Products	. 250 00 220 00 190 00
	DAIRY PR	ODUCTS.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards. Score.	Amount.
	CREAMERY	BUTTER.	
The West Jefferson Creamery Co	Columbus, O	Best Twenty Pounds or More in Tubs or Single Pound Prints 921/2%	\$50 00
The Sunbury Co-Operative Creamery Co	Sunbury, O Woodstock, O	92 %	40 00 10 00
	DISPLAY CREAT	MERY BUTTER.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
The Sunbury Co-Operative Creamery Co. The West Jefferson Creamery Co	* '	Best Display Creamery Butter.	1
	, HOME DAIR	Y BUTTER.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
Mrs. Henry Bleber	Delaware, O., R. R. 3	Best Box of Five-Pound Single Prints	\$20 00
	BEES ANI	O HONEY.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
M. J. & C. E. Leavitt C. F. Perkins Mrs. T. A. Beach	Mechanicsburg, O Columbus, O Delaware, O	2d Best Best Case Twenty-four Sections White Clover Comb	8 00
M. J. & C. E. Leavitt C. F. Perkins	Mechanicsburg, O Columbus, O	Honey 2d Best Best Case Twenty-four Sec- tions Bass Wood Comb 2d Best	2 00
Jessie Goodrich	Powell, O	Honey	3 9

FARM PRODUCTS-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	A vards.	Amount
	BEES AND HON	NEY—Concluded.	
C. F. Perkins	Columbus, O	Best Case Twenty-four Sec-	İ
		tions Comb Honey From Fall Flowers	\$3 00
Torris Constraint	Powell. O	Best Display Extracted Honey	15 00
Jessie Goodrich C. F. Perkins		Best Display Extracted Honey	19 00
C. F. Ferkins	Neil Ave	2d Best	8 90
M T & C T Longitt	Mechanicsburg, O	Best Six Jars Extracted Honey.	0 00
m. J. & C. E. Deavici	Mechanicsburg, O	Quart Size	3 00
Tessie Goodrich	Powell. O	2d Best	2 00
	Powell. O	Best Six Jars Extracted Honey,	2 0
coore document	10 men, 0	Pint Size	2 00
M. J. & C. E. Leavitti	Mechanicsburg, O	2d Best	1 00
Jessie Goodrich	Powell, O	Best Display Candled Honey	5 00
M. J. & C. E. Leavitt			3 00
C. F. Perkins			
	Neil Ave	Best Display Beeswax	2 00
M. J. & C. E. Leavitti	Mechanicsburg, O	2d Best	1 00
M. J. & C. E. Leavitt			3 00
M. J. Leavitt			2 00
M. J. Leavitt			3 00
M. J. & C. E. Leavitt		2d Best	2 00
M. J. & C. E. Leavitt	Mechanicsburg, O		
		of Honey, Comb and Ex-	
		tracted Quantity	20 00
Jessie Goodrich	Powell, O	2d Best	10 00

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
E. J. Strong E. J. Strong D. G. Coyner H. C. Miller E. J. Strong	Akron, O Huntsburg, O Huntsburg, O Lyndon, O Box 57 Akron, O Huntsburg, O Huntsburg, O	2d Best	1 0
F. I. Batholomew D. G. Coyner	Akron, O	Best Display Maple Cream 2d Best	
F. I. Bartholomew D. G. Coyner	Huntsburg, O Lyndon, O., Box 57	of the State	20 00 10 00 Medal.

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

WM. MILLER, Member in Charge.

F.	H.	BALLOU	Superintendent
F.	н.	STEVENSAssistant	Superintendent
S.	G.	HARRYAssistant	Superintendent

	JUDGES.	
T. A. FARRAND,	CHAS, H. JORDAN,	DAVID K. BELL.
Premiums paid 1909	s, etc., 1909s,	1.837 00
Premiums paid 1908	space 1908es, etc., 1908	1.517 00

SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER APPLES.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
W. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	Best Three Varieties of Summer for Market, Grown North of	\$3 00
R. A. Gill	Port Clinton, O Toledo, O Proctorville, O., R. 1	Columbus 2d Best 3d Best Best Three Varieties of Summer for Market, Grown South of	2 00 1 00
Lewis Hunt E. G. Cox H. W. Schmitkons	Proctorville, O	Columbus 2d Best 3d Best Best Three Varieties of Fall for Market, Grown North of Co-	3 00 2 00 1 00
Mabel Hutchison Fred Hutchinson Lewis Hunt	Clyde, O Clyde, O Proctorville, O	lumbus 2d Best 3d Best Best Three Varieties of Fall for Market, Grown South of Co-	3 00 2 00 1 00
E. G. Cox	Proctorville, O Proctorville, O Waterville, O	lumbus	3 00 2 00 1 00
Mabel Hutchinson H. W. Schmitkons U. T. Cox	Lorain, O., R. R. 2.	lumbus 2d Best 3d Best Best Six Varieties of Winter for Market, Grown South of Co-	5 00 3 00 2 00
E. G. Cox B. F. McCown Mabel Hutchinson	Proctorville, O Proctorville, O Clyde, O	lumbus 2d Best 3d Best Best Collection Twelve Varieties, Summer, Fall and Winter, for Market, Grown North of Co-	5 00 3 00 2 00
H. W. Schmitkons R. A. Gill	Lorain, O., R. R. 2 Port Clinton, O	Market, Grown North of Co- lumbus 2d Best	8 00 5 00
E. G. Cox	Proctorville, O	Columbus Best Collection Twelve Varieties, Summer, Fall and Winter for Market, Grown South of Co-	3 00
U. T. Cox Lewis Hunt Lewis Hunt U. T. Cox E. G. Cox J. P. Eaton J. P. Eaton	Proctorville, O., R. 1 Proctorville, O., R. 1	lumbus 2d Best 3d Best Best Variety Summer Dessert. 2d Best Lating Best Variety Fall Dessert Lating Best Best Variety Winter Dessert Lating Best Latin	8 00 5 00 3 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
	,	Summer, Fall and Winter Apples —Concluded.	
Mrs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	Summer, Fall and Winter for Dessert and Culinary Pur- poses, Grown North of Colum-	\$6 00
H. W. Schmitkons E. G. Cox	Lorain, O., R. R. 2 Proctorville, O	bus 2d Best Best Collection Six Varieties, Summer, Fall and Winter, for Dessert and Culinary Purposes,	4 0
I. B. Keckley B. F. McCown U. T. Cox	Marysville, O., R. 3 Proctorville, O Proctorville, O	Grown South of Columbus 2d Best	6 00 4 00 2 00
E. G. Cox Lewis Hunt	Proctorville, O Proctorville, O	Beauty to Rule	2 00 1 00 2 00
E. G. Cox E. G. Cox	Proctorville, O Proctorville, O	Best Collection Six Varieties, Summer, Fall and Winter, Size	10
U. T. Cox Lewis Hunt	Proctorville, O Proctorville, O	and Beauty to Rule	6 04 4 00
H. W. Schmitkons	Lorain, O., R. R. 2	Size and Beauty to Rule Best Display Twenty-five Va- rieties, Summer, Fall and Winter, Grown North of Co-	
W. W. Farnsworth R. A. Gill U. T. Cox	Waterville, O Port Clinton, O Proctorville, O	lumbus, Dessert, Culinary and Market Qualities to be Equally Considered	20 00 15 00 10 00
E. G. Cox Lewis Hunt U. T. Cox	Proctorville, O Proctorville, O Proctorville, O	sidered 2d Best	20 0 15 0 10 0
B. F. McCown E. G. Cox	Proctorville, O	Fruit, Package and Packing to be considered	30

PLATE APPLES.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
W. W. Farnsworth. U. T. Cox J. P. Eaton. L. B. Pollock U. T. Cox E. G. Cox U. T. Cox Moses A. Hagler.	Waterville, O Proctorville, O Proctorville, O., R. 1. Milford, O., R. R. 1. Proctorville, O Proctorville, O Xenia, O., Box 69. Frankfort, O Proctorville, O Frankfort, O Frankfort, O	Summer and Fall. Best Plate Alexander	\$2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 2
Mrs. T. S. Johnson. R. A. Gill. U. T. Cox. E. G. Cox. M. I. Shively.	Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O Proctorville, O Chillicothe, O	Best Plate Gravenstein	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS-Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amour
		Summer and Fall—Concluded.	
V. W. Farnsworth		Best Plate Ohio Nonpareil	\$2
Ars. T. S. Johnson B. Pollock	Port Clinton, O., R. 1 Milford, O., R. R. 1	2d Best Best Plate Porter Best Plate Porter Best Plate Porter Best Plate Porter Best Plate Best	1 2
. W. Counter	Toledo, O	2d Best	1
L. G. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Plate Red Astrachan	2
. T. Cox	Chillicothe, O Proctorville, O	2d Best	1 2
G. Cox	Proctorville, O Lorain, O., R. R. 2 Clyde, O	2d Best	1
l. W. Schmitkons	Clyde O	Best Plate Sweet Bough 2d Best	2
l. C. Kiefaber	Frankfort, O	Best Plate Wealthy	2
G. Cox	Proctorville, O	2d Best. Best Plate Yellow Transparent.	1
I. I. Shively	Chillicothe O	2d Best	2
ewis Hunt	Frankfort, O Proctorville, O Frankfort, O Chillicothe, O Proctorville, O	Best Plate New Seedling	2
. T. Cox	Proctorville, O		1
	G1-2- 0	Winter Apples.	
red Hutchinson label Hutchinson	Clude O	Best Plate Baltimore 2d Best	2
C. Kiefaber	Frankfort, O	Best Piate Banana	2
. I. Shively	Chillicotne, U	2d Best Best Plate Baldwin	1
. I. Shively abel Hutchinson	Clyde. O	2d Best	1 1
red Hutchinson	Clvde. O	Best Plate Belmont	i 2
abel Hutchinson	Proctorville O R 1	2d Best Best Plate Ben Davis	1 2
ewis Hunt	Proctorville, O., R. 1 Proctorville, O	2d Best	ī
. A. GIII	Port Clinton, O Clyde, O	Best Plate Dominie	2
T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Plate Fallawater	2
G. Cox	Proctorville, O	2d Best	1
red Hutchinson	Proctorville, O Clyde, O	Best Plate Fameuse	2
G. Cox	Proctorville, O Chillicothe, O	Best Plate Gano	2
F McCown	Chilicothe, O	2d Best	1 1
I. Shively	Proctorville, O Chillicothe, O	Best Plate Grimes' Golden 2d Best	2
W. Farnsworth W. Counter	Waterville, O	Best Plate Hendrick's Sweet	2
W. Farnsworth	Waterville O	2d Best Best Plate Hubbardston	1 2
W. Farnsworth	Proctorville, O	Best Plate Jonathan	2
G. Cox	Proctorville, U	2d BestBest Plate King (Tompkins Co.)	1 2
A. Stokes	Fremont, O	2d Best	í
C. Breece	Delaware, O Delaware, O	Best Plate Minkler	2
G. Cox	Proctorville, O	2d BestBest Plate Northern Spy	1 2
red Hutchinson	(')Vde ()	2d Best	1
I. Shively	Chillicothe, O Chillicothe, O Waterville, O	Best Plate Paradise Winter Sweet 2d Best	2
I. Shively	Waterville, O	Best Plate Peck's Pleasant	2
rs. T. S. Johnson.	Port Clinton, O., R. 1 Proctorville, O	2d Best	
. C. Kieraber	Frankfort. ()	Best Plate Rambo	2
. G. Cox	Proctorville, O Proctorville, O	Best Plate Raule's Janet	2
ewis Hunt	Toledo, O	2d BestBest Plate Red Canada	1 2
W. Counter	Toledo, O	2d BestBest Plate Rhode Island Green-	ī
A. Stokes	-	ing 2d Best	2
F. McCown	Proctorville, O Proctorville, O	Best Plate Rome Beauty	1 2
. T. Cox	Proctorville, O	2d Best	
T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Plate Roxbury Russet	2
W. Counter	Toledo, O	i Best Plate Seek-No-Further	2
. Burkholder P. Eaton	Clyae, U	2d Best Plate Best Plate Smith's Cider	1 2
. W. Farnsworth.	Proctorville, O., R. 1 Waterville, O	2d Best	1
abel Hutchinson	Clyde, O	Best Plate Spitzenberg Esopus.	2
. A. Gill	Toledo, O	2d Best Best Plate Smoke House	1 2
. G. COX	Frankfort, O	2d Best. Best Plate Stayman's Winesap. 2d Best. Best Plate Sutton Beauty 2d Best.	1 2
I. Shively	Chillicothe, O	2d Best	í
. w. Counter	Toledo. O	Best Plate Sutton Beauty	2

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS-Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
		Winter Apples—Concluded.	
C. W. Counter. H. Burkholder. U. T. Cox. E. G. Cox. H. C. Kiefaber. T. D. Kalb. W. H. Ortman. U. T. Cox. H. C. Kiefaber. Lewis Hunt. E. G. Cox. U. T. Cox. E. G. Cox. Lewis Hunt.	Clyde, O	Best Plate Talman Sweet. 2d Best Best Plate Wagener. 2d Best Best Plate White Pippin. 2d Best Best Plate Willow Twig. Best Plate Wine Sap. 2d Best Best Plate Wolf River. 2d Best Best Plate York Imperial. 2d Best Best Plate York Seedling.	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
		Crab Apples.	
Mrs. T. S. Johnson. R. A. Gill M. I. Shively H. W. Schmitkons H. W. Schmitkons Mabel Hutchinson H. W. Schmitkons	Port Clinton, O., R. 1 Port Clinton, O Chillicothe, O Lorain, O., R. R. 2 Lorain, O., R. R. 2 Clyde, O Lorain, O., R. R. 2.	Best Plate Hyslop	1 00 2 00 1 00

PEACHES, QUINCES AND PLUMS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffiće.	Awards.	Amount
		Peaches.	
R. A. Gill	Port Clinton, O	Best Five Varieties, Dessert and	
Mrs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	Culinary Qualities Considered.	\$5 00 1 3 00
. W. Counter	Toledo, O	3d Best	2 00
R. A. Gill	Port Clinton, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	5 00
frs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	2d Best	
W. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	3d Best	2 00
drs. T. S. Johnson.	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	Best Collection Eight Varieties	1
		Dessert, Culinary and Market Qualities Considered	7 00
R. A. Gill	Port Clinton, O	2d Best	5 00
V. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	3d Best	3 00
Mrs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	Best Collection Twelve Varieties,	
		Dessert, Culinary and Market Qualities Considered	10 00
A. S. Keckley	Marysville, O	2d Best	7 00
R. A. Gill	Port Clinton, O	3d Best	5 00
red Hutchinson	Clyde, O Chillicoth e . O	Best Plate Banner	2 00
I. C. Kiefaber	Frankfort. O	l 2d Best	1 100
R. A. Gill	Port Clinton	Best Plate Briner	2 00
Mrs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1 Toledo, O	2d BestBest Plate Chair's Choice	1 00
C. W. Counter	Waterville. O	2d Best	1 00
V. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	Best Plate Carman	2 00
C. W. Counter	Toledo, O	2d Best	
I. Burkholder	Clyde, O Waterville, O	Best Plate Champion	2 00 7 1 00
R. A. Gill	Port Clinton, O	Best Plate Captain Ede	
drs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	2d Best	1 1 00
W. W. Farnsworth W. Counter	Waterville, O Toledo, O	Best Plate Crawford's Early 2d Best	2 00
W. W. Farnsworth	Waterville. O	Best Plate Crawford's Late	2 00
Mrs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	2d Best	1 00
M. I. Shively	Chillicothe, O Waterville, O	Best Plate Crosby 2d Best	2 00
W. W. Farnsworth I. C. Kiefaber	Frankfort, O	Best Plate Diamond	
C. W. Counter	Toledo, O	Best Plate Early Toledo	2 00
Mrs. T. S. Johnson.	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	2d Best	1 00
M. L. Peterson M. I. Shively	Frankiort, O	Best Plate Elberta	2 00

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amour
		Peaches—Concluded	
W. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	Best Plate Foster	\$2
W. Counter	Toledo, O	2d BestBest Plate Fitzgerald	1 2
ITS. T. S. JOHNSON. V. W. Farnsworth. V. W. Farnsworth. L. C. Kiefaber. I. C. Kiefaber. Irs. T. S. Johnson. Irs. T. S. Johnson. L. A. Gill	Port Clinton, O., R. 1 Waterville, O	2d Regt	1
V. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	Best Plate Kalamazoo	2
W. Counter	Toledo, O	2d BestBest Plate Lemon Free	2
rs. T. S. Johnson	Frankfort, O	9d Reet	2 1
irs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1 Port Clinton, O., R. 1	2d Best Best Plate Lewis Seedling	2
A. Gill	Port Clinton, O	2d BestBest Piate Matthews	1 2
. W. Counter	Waterville O	2d Best	ĩ
. C. Kiefaber	Frankfort, O	Best Plate Mountain Rose	2
rs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	2d Best	1 2
A Cill	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	Best Plate New Prolific 2d Best	ī
rs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	Best Plate Niagara	2
A. Gill	Port Clinton, O	2d Best	· 1
L. Peterson	Frankfort, O	Best Plate Old Mixon Free 2d Best	í
. A. Gill	Port Clinton. O	Best Plate Smock Free	2
irs. T. S. Johnson.	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	2d Best	1
. A. Gill.	Port Clinton, O	Best Plate Stephens2d Best	2
Irs. 1. S. Johnson	Waterville O	Best Plate Stump	2
W. Counter	Toledo, O	2d Best	1
. A. Gill	Port Clinton, O	Best Plate New Seedling 2d Best	2
irs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O., R. 1 Port Clinton, O., R. 1 Port Clinton, O., R. 1 Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O., R. 1 Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Port Clinton, O. R. 1 Vaterville, O. Port Clinton, O. Port Clinton, O. Port Clinton, O. Port Clinton, O. Port Clinton, O. Port Clinton, O. Port Clinton, O. R. 1	zu Best	•
		Guineous.	_
I. I. Shively	Chilicothe, O Proctorville, O Proctorville, O	Best Plate Meech	2
G. Cox	Proctorville, O	2d Best	2
			2
. T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Plate Orange	2
. G. Cox	Proctorville, O	2d Best	1 2
arrison Bookwalter	Helleville, O	2d Best Plate Orange	í
arrison Book wanter	liansvine, O	Plums.	_
. m. a	D 4: 0: 0		ļ
T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Dessert and Culinary Qualities Considered.	5
. G. Cox	Proctorville, O	2d Best	3
Burkholder		0.3 70	2
		3d Best	
. G. Cox	Proctorville O	Best Five Varieties, Market	5
	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	5 3
	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered 2d Best 3d Best	1 3
	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	3 2
	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	3 2
T. Cox	Proctorville O Proctorville O Waterville O Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	3 2 8
T. Cox	Proctorville O Proctorville O Waterville O Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	3 2 8
T. Cox	Proctorville O Proctorville O Waterville O Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	3 2 8
T. Cox	Proctorville O Proctorville O Waterville O Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	3 2 8
T. Cox	Proctorville O Proctorville O Waterville O Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	3 2 8
T. Cox	Proctorville O Proctorville O Waterville O Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	3 2 8
T. Cox	Proctorville O Proctorville O Waterville O Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	3 2 8
T. Cox	Proctorville O Proctorville O Waterville O Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	3 2 8
T. Cox	Proctorville O Proctorville O Waterville O Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	3 2 8
T. Cox	Proctorville O Proctorville O Waterville O Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	3 2 8
T. Cox	Proctorville O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered 2d Best 3d Best Best Collection Ten Varieties Dessert, Culinary and Market Qualities Equally Considered. 2d Best 3d Best Best Plate Arch Duke. 2d Best Best Plate Bradshaw 2d Best Best Plate Burbank 2d Best Best Plate Coe's Golden Drop 2d Best Best Plate Duane's Purple. 2d Best Best Plate Fellamburg 2d Best Best Plate Fellamburg 2d Best	32 85 82 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
T. Cox	Proctorville O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Collection Ten Varieties Dessert, Culinary and Market Qualities Equally Considered. 2d Best. Best Plate Arch Duke. 2d Best. Hest Plate Bradshaw. 2d Best. Best Plate Burbank. 2d Best. Best Plate Coe's Golden Drop. 2d Best. Best Plate Duane's Purple. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg.	32 858212121212121212
T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Quulities Considered	32 85 82 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Collection Ten Varieties Dessert, Culinary and Market Qualities Equally Considered. 2d Best. Best Plate Arch Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Bradshaw. 2d Best. Best Plate Burbank. 2d Best. Best Plate Coe's Golden Drop. 2d Best. Best Plate Duane's Purple. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate French Damson. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke.	32 85821212121212121212
T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Collection Ten Varieties Dessert, Cullnary and Market Qualities Equally Considered. 2d Best. Best Plate Arch Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Bradshaw. 2d Best. Best Plate Burbank. 2d Best. Best Plate Coe's Golden Drop. 2d Best. Best Plate Duane's Purple. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke. 2d Best.	32 8532121212121212121212
T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Collection Ten Varieties Dessert, Culinary and Market Qualities Equally Considered. 2d Best. Best Plate Arch Duke. 2d Best. Hest Plate Bradshaw. 2d Best. Best Plate Burbank. 2d Best. Best Plate Duane's Purple. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke.	32 8582121212121212121212121
T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered	32 858212121212121212121212
Irs. T. S. Johnson A. Gill C. Cox T. Cox A. Gill T. Cox T. Cox C. Cox T. Cox T. Cox T. Cox T. Cox T. Cox T. Cox T. Cox T. S. Johnson	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Collection Ten Varieties Dessert, Culinary and Market Qualities Equally Considered. 2d Best. Best Plate Arch Duke. 2d Best. Hest Plate Bradshaw. 2d Best. Best Plate Burbank. 2d Best. Best Plate Duane's Purple. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke.	32 858212121212121212121212
T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market Qualities Considered. 2d Best. 3d Best. Best Collection Ten Varieties Dessert, Culinary and Market Qualities Equally Considered. 2d Best. Best Plate Arch Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Bradshaw. 2d Best. Best Plate Burbank. 2d Best. Best Plate Coe's Golden Drop. 2d Best. Best Plate Duane's Purple. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Fellamburg. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Duke. 2d Best. Best Plate Grand Prune. 2d Best. Best Plate German Prune. 2d Best. Best Plate German Prune. 2d Best. Best Plate German Prune.	32 8582121212121212121212121

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS-Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
		Plums—Concluded.	
Mrs. T. S. Johnson. R. A. Gill. U. T. Cox. E. G. Cox. Mrs. T. S. Johnson. R. A. Gill. E. G. Cox. W. H. West. R. A. Gill. E. G. Cox. R. A. Gill. Mrs. T. S. Johnson. R. A. Gill. Mrs. T. S. Johnson. R. A. Gill. Mrs. T. S. Johnson. R. A. Gill.	Port Clinton, O Proctorville, O Chillicothe, O Port Clinton, O Port Clinton, O Port Clinton, O Port Clinton, O Port Clinton, O	2d Best. Best Plate Pond's Seedling 2d Best. Best Plate Reine Claude Best Plate Richland Best Plate Stropshire. 2d Best Best Plate Stanton Best Plate Union Purple 2d Best Best Plate Wickson	1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0

PEARS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amoun
irs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	Best Three Varieties Summer	\$3 0
J. T. Cox	Proctorville, O	2d Best	2 (
A. Gill	Port Clinton, O	3d Best	1 (
W. Counter	Toledo, O	Best Three Varieties Fall	3 (
V. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	2d Best	2 (
P. Eaton	Proctorville, O	3d Best	1 (
. T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Three Varieties Winter	j 3 (
. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	2d Best	2 (
W. Counter	Toledo, O	3d Best	[1 (
H. Schmitkons	Lorain, O., R. R. 2.	Best Five Varieties, Dessert and	
-		Culinary Qualities Considered.	5
G. Cox	Proctorville, O	2d Best	3
W. Counter	Toledo, O	3d Best	2
T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Five Varieties, Market	i
	•	Qualities Considered	5
H. Schmitkons	Lorain, O., R. R. 2	2d Best	3
rs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	3d Best	2
W. Counter	Toledo, O	Best Collection Fifteen Varieties,	,
		Dessert, Culinary and Market	
		Qualities Considered	12
. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	2d Best	8
rs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1	3d Best	5
T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Plate Anjou	2
G. Cox	Proctorville, O	2d Best	1
T. Cox	Proctorville, O		
abel Hutchinson	Clvde, O	2d Best	
abel Hutchinson	Clyde, O	Best Plate Beurre Bose	
A. Gill	Port Clinton, O		
W. Counter	Toledo, O	Best Plate Beurre Clairgeau	
7. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	2d Best	1
7. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	Best Plate Buffam	
. Burkholder	Clyde, O	2d Best	1
. A. Gill	Port Clinton, O	Best Plate Clapp's Favorite 2d Best	. 2
T. Cox	Proctorville, O	2d Best	1
W. Counter	Toledo, O	Best Plate Doyenne Boussock	2
. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	2d Best	1
abel Hutchinson	Clyde, O	Best Plate Duchess	2
. T. Cox	Proctorville, O	2d Best	1
T. Cox	Proctorville, O		
'. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, Q	2d Best	1
. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	Best Plate Frederick Clapp	
W. Counter	Toledo, O	2d Best	
. T. Cox	Proctorville, O	Best Plate Howell	2
. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	2d Best	1
. C. Kiefaber	Frankfort, O	Best Plate Keiffer	
oses_A. Hagler	Xenia, O., Box 69		
irs. T. S. Johnson	Port Clinton, O., R. 1		
. A. Gill	Port Clinton, O		
V. W. Farnsworth	Waterville, O	Best Plate Lawrence	
. W. Counter	Toledo, O	2d Best	1 1
. H. Schmitkons	Lorain, O., R. R. 2	Best Plate Louise Bonne	2
lahal Hutahingan	I Civde. O	2d Best	1

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
		Pears—Concluded.	
H. C. Kiefaber C. W. Counter Mrs. T. S. Johnson Fred Hutchinson R. A. Gill Mrs. T. S. Johnson C. W. Counter	Port Clinton, O., R. 1 Clyde, O	2d Best Best Plate Sheldon 2d Best Best Plate Tyson 2d Best Best Plate Tyson 2d Best	2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0

GRAPES.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
Carey W. Montgom- ery	·	Best Six Varieties, Table Qual-	\$5 00
W. H. West Martha A. Montgom-	Chillicothe, O Newark, O	2d Best	3 00 2 00
Martha A. Montgom- ery	Newark, O	Best Six Varieties, Market Qual-	2 00
Carey W. Montgom-		ities Considered	5 00
R. A. Gill	Newark, O Port Clinton, O	2d Best	3 00 2 00
Carey W. Montgomery W. H. West R. A. Gill W. H. West	Newark, O	Best Collection Ten Varieties 2d Best	8 00 5 00 8 00 12 00
Carey W. Montgom- ery	Newark, O Port Clinton, O	2d Best	10 00 5 00
ery	Newark, O	Best Plate Brighton	2 00
ery	Newark, O	2d Best	1 00
ery Martha A. Montgom-	Newark, O	Best Plate Brilliant	2 00
ery W. H. West C. W. Counter W. H. West	Newark O Chillicothe, O Toledo, O Chillicothe, O	2d Best	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
Carey W. Montgomery	Newark, O Chillicothe, O	Best Plate Concord2d Best	2 00 1 00
ery Martha A. Montgom-	Newark, O	Best Plate Delaware	2 00
ery	Newark, O	2d Best Best Plate Eaton 2d Best Best Plate Empire State 2d Best	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
ery	Newark, O	Best Plate Green Mountain	2 00
ery W. H. West Mrs. T. S. Johnson W. H. West	Newark, O	2d Best	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
Carey W. Montgom- ery Carey W. Montgom-	Newark, O	2d Best	1 00
ery	Newark, O	Best Plate Moore's Diamond	2 00
ery	Newark, O Toledo, O	2d Best	1 00 2 00
ery	Newark, O	2d Best	1 00

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amóunt
		Grapes—Concluded	
Carey W. Montgomery W. H. West Carey W. Montgomery R. A. Gill Martha A. Montgomery Carey W. Montgomery W. H. West Carey W. Montgomery W. W. Farnsworth Carey W. Montgomery W. W. Farnsworth Carey W. Montgomery Carey W. Montgomery W. W. Farnsworth Carey W. Montgomery Carey W. Montgomery	Newark, O	Best Plate Niagara	1 00
ery	Newark, O	Best Plate Worden	

COUNTY FRUITS.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	. Awards.	Amount.
R. A. Gill	Port Clinton, O	Best County Exhibit of One Hundred Plates of Fruits of	
U. T. Cox	Waterville, O Proctorville, O Clyde, O	Various Kinds	65 00
M. I. Shively Schmitkons Bros	Chillicothe, O Lorain, O., R. R. 2	Various Kinds	50 00 40 00 30 00

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Name of	Own	er.	Posto	ffice.	Awards.	Amount.
					Decorative and Flowering Plants —Professional List.	
Livingston Livingston Livingston	Seed	Co.	Columbus,	0	Best Collection of Palms Best Single Specimen Palm Best Collection of Ferns and	\$25 00 8 00 15 00
Livingston	Seed	Co.	Columbus,	o	Lycopodium Best Collection Variegated Fo-	
Livingston	Seed	Co.	Columbus,	O	house Plants, Not Less Than Twenty-five, Growth, Quality and Selection of Varieties Con-	10 00
Livingston Livingston Livingston	Seed	Co.	Columbus,		Best Collection Cannas in Bloom	25 00 10 00 10 00
Livingston Livingston	Seed	Co.	Columbus,	o	Bloom Best Collection Asters in Pots Best Single Basket Filled With	10 00 5 00
Livingston				o	Plants Best Pair Vases Filled With	
Livingston	Seed	Co.	Columbus,	o	Plants Best Pair Hanging Baskets	8 00
Livingston	Seed	Co.	Columbus,		Filled With Plants Best Porch Box, Filled With	
_		- 1		o	Plants Best Single Specimen Rubber. Plant	8 00 8 00

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
•		Decorative and Flowering Plants —Professional List—Concluded.	
_	Columbus, O	Best Single Specimen Asparagus Sprengeri or Plumosus	\$3 00 2 00
E. A. Brenneman	Camp Chase, O	2d Best Cut Flowers and Floral Designs —Professional List.	
Livingston Seed Co. Mrs. John Howard. Livingston Seed Co.	Columbus, O Conesville, O Columbus, O	Best Pair Bouquets, Any Style 2d Best Best Dining Table Vase, Twenty-four Inches High	10 00 5 00
Mrs. John Howard. Livingston Seed Co.	Conesville, O	Best Dining Table Vase, Twelve	10 00 5 00
Livingston Seed Co. Livingston Seed Co. Livingston Seed Co.	Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O	Inches High	5 00 15 00 25 00
Livingston Seed Co. Mrs. John Howard. Cushman Gladiolus	Columbus, O Conesville, O	Not Less Than Five Best Display Cut Roses 2d Best	25 00 15 00 8 00
Co Livingston Seed Co. Cushman Gladiolus	Sylvania, O Columbus, O	Best Display Cut Gladioli 2d Best	20 00 10 00
Co	Sylvania, O	Best Display Cut Dahlias 2d Best. Best Display Cut Carnations 2d Best. Best Display Cut Asters	8 00 4 00 10 00 5 00 10 00
Cushman Gladiolus Co	Sylvania, O Columbus, O	Best Display Any Other Variety	5 00
Cushman Gladiolus Co	Sylvania, O Columbus, O	Cut Flowers	10 00 5 00 12 00
Cushman Gladiolus Co Livingston Seed Co.	Sylvania, O Columbus, O		7 00
Mrs. John Howard	Conesville, O	Entered 2d Best Decorative and Flowering Plants	20 00 10 00
Will F. Hall	Columbus, U., c/o	—Amateur List. Best Collection Palms	10 00
Mrs. T. H. Kennedy	Sta. A	2d Best	8 00
Will F. Hall	Columbus, O., c/o	Best Single Specimen Palm	
Mrs. T. H. Kennedy	Sta. A Columbus, O., 394 W. 3d Ave	2d Best	2 00
Will F. Hall	Columbus. O., c/o	Best Specimen Boston Fern	3 00
Mrs. T. H. Kennedy	3d Ave	2d Best	2 00
Will F. Hall	Columbus, O., c/o Sta. A	Best Collection Stove and Green- house Plants, Growth, Quality and Selection of Varieties Con-	
Mrs. T. H. Kennedy		sidered	10 00
Mrs. T. H. Kennedy	3d Ave Columbus, O., 394 W.	2d Best'	8 00
Will F. Hall	3d Ave Columbus, O., c/o	Best Collection Begonias	8 00
Will F. Hall	Sta. A Columbus, O., c/o Sta. A	2d Best Collection Cannas, in Blos-	5 00
Will F. Hall	Columbus, O., c/o	som, in Tubs, or Pots	5 00

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amou
		Cut Flowers and Floral Designs Amateur List—Concluded.	
Mrs. T. H. Kennedy	Columbus, O., 394 W.	Amateur List—Concluded.	
Vill F. Hall	3d Ave Columbus, O., c/o	2d Best	\$ 3
Ars. T. H. Kennedy	Sta. A	Best Collection Asters, in Pots	3
ars. 1. H. Kenneuj	3d Ave	Best Single Basket, Filled With	3
Vill F. Hall	Columbus, O., c/o	Plants	_
irs. T. H. Kennedy	Sta. A	2d Best	
	ou Avo	Best Pair Hanging Baskets, Filled With Plants	4
Vill F. Hall	Columbus, O., c/o Sta. A	2d Best	2
irs. T. H. Kennedy	Columbus, O., 394 W.	1	
	3d Ave	Best Porch Box, Filled With Plants	4
frs. T. H. Kennedy	Columbus, O., 394 W.	Best Single Specimen Rubber	
Vill F. Hall	Columbus, O., c/o	Plant	2
Vill F. Hall	818. A	2d Best	1
VIII F. 11641	Sta. A	Best Single Specimen Asparagus	
Vill F. Hall	Columbus, O., c/o Sta. A	Sprengeri	2
	8ta. A	Best Single Specimen Asparagus Plumosis	2
utie Riebel	Galloway, O	Best Pair Bouquets, Any Style. 2d Best	5
utie Riebel	Galloway, O	i Best Luning Table Vase. Twen-	
liss A. M. Fridley.		ty-four Inches High	
utie Riebel	Galloway, O	Best Dining Table Vase, Twelve Inches High	3
	Columbus, O., c/o Sta. A	2d Best	2
Vill F. Hall	Columbus, O., c/o		
Vill F. Hall		Best Large Festival Design	•
	Sta. A	Best Collection Small Designs, Not Less Than Five	8
Vill F. Hall	Columbus, O., c/o Sta. A	Best Display Cut Roses	5
Vill F. Hall	Columbus, O., c/o	2d Best Display Cut Gladioli	_
Vill F. Hall		, ,	_
utle_Riebel	Calleway O	Best Display Cut Dahlies Best Display Cut Asters	8
	Columbus, O., c/o	2d Best	2
Vill F. Hall	Columbus, O., c/o Sta. A.	Best Display Any Other Va-	_
TUL TO TAKE	i	riety Cut Flowers	3
viii F. Haii	Columbus, O., c/o Sta. A	Best Display Cut Flowers, Not Less Than Twenty-five Varie-	
•		Less Than Twenty-five Varie- ties of Six Each Shown in	
	•	ties of Six Each Shown in Vases, Properly Named and	
		Labeled and Not Otherwise Entered	10

ELEVENTH DEPARTMENT—WOMAN'S WORK

T. E. CROMLEY, Member in Charge.

J. L. CARPENTER Mrs. N. T. CONNEL MRS. AMY C. NICK	LERSON		intendent intendent intendent
FLORENCE B. ANI MRS. ANNA	JUDO DERSON, MAHER, FON ALTS	GES. GEORGIE LEIGHTNER MRS. F. J. PETER: TAETTER.	ORTON, S,
Received for care of Paid superintendents Premiums offered, 1 Premiums paid, 1909.	exhibits and space, 1 3, judges, etc 909		\$95 00 1,247 83 1,639 50 1,542 50
			\$96 50 615 10 1,416 00 1,346 50
TEXTI	LE FABRICS AND DO	OMESTIC MANUFACTURE.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
	HOUSEHOLD FAB	RICS—AMATEUR.	
Mrs. Louise Bonner. Mrs. Frank L. Oyler Elizabeth Leigh Maud C. Hinsey Mrs. R. M. Colley Mary A. Stewart Grace B. Matson Mrs. N. H. Jennings Amelia D. Covault Mrs. W. H. Covault. Gertrude George Mrs. W. A. Himmiger Mrs. S. A. Watson Mrs. G. J. Miller Mrs. O. J. Miller Mrs. C. Covault. Mrs. C. Covault. Mrs. C. Covault. Mrs. C. Himmiger. Mrs. C. Himmiger. Mrs. W. A. Himmiger Mrs. W. A. Himmiger Mrs. W. A. Himmiger Mrs. W. A. Himmiger Mrs. M. B. Cutter Mary A. Stewart. Louise Zumkeller Hertha C. Meyers Mrs. Louise Bonner. Louise Zumkeller Grace B. Matson Mrs. E. Buck Mrs. E. Buck Mrs. E. Buck Mrs. E. Matson	Groveport, O. Pekin, Illinois. Columbus, O. Jacksontown, O. Ashtabula, O. Cincinnati, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Columbus, O. Marion, O. Springfield, Ill. Dayton, O. Lockland, O. Mt. Gilead, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Mechanicsburg, O. Marion, O. Pataskala, O., R. D. 3 Jacksontown, O.	2d Best Best Japanese Quilt (crazy) 2d Best Best Worsted Quilt 2d Best Best Log Cabin Quilt 2d Best Best White Quilt 2d Best Best Calico Patchwork Quilt 2d Best Best Calleo Quilt, Calico 2d Best Best Cradle Quilt, Silk Best Specimen Quilting	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 1
	KNITTING—	AMATEUR.	
Maud C. Hinsey Mrs. E. Buck Mrs. C. E. Brossman Mrs. Laura Gregg Mrs. Laura Gregg Mrs. Laura Gregg Mrs. M. B. Clutter. Mrs. N. H. Jennings Maud C. Hinsey Mrs. Ed. Greiner Mrs. L. C. Huckstep I ulu Cissna Mrs. O. J. Miller Mrs. O. J. Miller Mrs. Mrs. C. Hinsey Mrs. C. Huckstep Mrs. C. Huckstep Mrs. C. Huckstep Mrs. C. Huckstep	Pekin, Illinois. Lockland, O. Columbus, O. Washington C. H., O. Pekin, Ill. Pataskala. O. Cincinnati, O. Pekin, Ill. Delaware, O. Bowling Green, Mo. Washington C. H., O. Bowling Green, Mo. Mt. Gllead, O. Pekin, Ill. Columbus, O. Bowling Green, Mo.	Best Pair Silk Stockings. 2d Best Best Pair Silk Socks 2d Best Best Pair Woolen Stockings. 2d Best Best Pair Woolen Socks 2d Best Best Pair Golf Stockings 2d Best Best Pair Golf Gloves 2d Best Best Pair Silk Mittens 2d Best Best Pair Woolen Mittens 2d Best	1 1 00

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amou
	KNITTING—AMA	TEUR—Concluded.	<u> </u>
diss Mattie Hall	Lexington, Ky	Best Pair Slippers	\$2
frs. L. C. Huckstep frs. J. W. Parker	Bowling Green, Mo. Delaware, O	2d Best Sweater	1 2
irs. Clara Fogle	Mt. Gilead, O	2d Best	ī
rs. W. H. Covault.	Mechanicsburg, O	Best Shawl, Large	2
rs. Louise Bonner.	Marion, O	2d Best	1
rs. Nora Patrick melia D. Covault	Mechanicsburg, O	Best Bed Spread	2
stells, C. Smith	Marion, O	Best Afghan, Large	3
rs. E. Buck	l Lockland. O	2d Best	2
TR. W. H. COVRILLE	Mechanicsburg, O Mechanicsburg, O	Best Woolen Lace, Two Yards	2
rs. W. H. Covault.		2d Best Lace, Two Yards	1 2
melia D. Covault	Mechanicsburg, O	2d Best	1
melia D. Covault rs. L. C. Covault. aud C. Hinsey	Mechanicsburg, O Mechanicsburg, O	Best Display, Five Pieces] 3
aud C. Hinsey		Zd Best	2
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CROCHET WO	•	
irs. S. A. Watson	Springfield, Iil. Lexington, Ky. Lockland, O. Cincinnati, O. Ashtabula, O. Mansfield, O. Lockland, O.	Best Pair Slippers	2
rs. E. Black	Lockland, O.	2d Best Best Ladies' Skirt	1 2
rs. E. Blackrs. N. H. Jennings race B. Matson	Cincinnati, O	2d Best	1
race B. Matson	Ashtabula, O	Best Shawl, Large	1 2
ran E Miller	Mansfield, O	2d Best	1
rs. S. S. Watson	Lockland, O Springfield, Ill	2d Best	1
race B. Matson rah E Miller rs. E. Buck rs. S. S. Watson iss Mattie Hall iss Janette Oppen-	Lexington, Ky	Best Infant's Sacque	1
heimerrs. E. Buckrace B. Matson	Marion, O	2d Best	1
rs. E. Buck	Lockland, O	Best Infant's Skirt	1
rs. L. P. Warman	Ashtabula, O	1 Za Best	1
rs. L. P. Warman.	Norwood, O Dayton, O	2d Best	1
iss Mattie Hall	lexington, Kv	Best Doilies, Six	1
rs. W. H. Covault. melia D. Covault.	Mechanicsburg, O	2d Best Best Woolen Lace, Two Yrds	! .
ez Plotner	Mechanicsburg, O West Mansfield, O	2d Best	1
iss Mattie Hall	Lavington Ky	Best Cotton Lace, Two Yards	1
rs. W. H. Covault. aud C. Hinsey	Mechanicsburg, O	20 Best	
rs. G. E. Brittain	Pekin, Ill	Best Irish Crochet Lace, 2 Yds.	1
iola R. Fox	Springfield O	Best Irish Crochet, Medallion	1
iola R. Fox melia D. Covault	Mechanicsburg, O	1 2d Best	1
aud C. Hinsey	l Pekin III	Roct Afghan arge	2
aud C. Hinsey iss Mattle Hall	Lexington, Ky Lexington, Ky Delaware, O Columbus, O	2d BestBest Afghan, Small	1
rs. J. W. Parker	Delaware O	2d Best	•
rs. J. W. Parker	Columbus, O	2d BestBest Bed Spread	2
iss Janette Oppen-			1
rs. J. W. Parker	Delaware, O	Best Display Five Pieces	3
aroline G. Ackley	Columbus, O	2d Best Best Display, Five Pieces 2d Best	2
	HAND NEEDLEW		
rs. A. M. Miller	Washington C. H., O.	Best Pair Pillow Cases	. 2
V. Johnson	Payton, O	2d Best Pair Sheets	1 2
rs. R. P. Hain	Co'umbus, O	2d Best	l î
y Gearhart	Van Wert, O	Best Sofa Pillow	1 2
rs. J. C. L. Jennings	Cincinnati, O	2d Best	1 3
rs. W. H. Covault	Mechanicsburg, O	2d Best	2
rs. Clara Fogle	Mt. Gilead, O	Best Pair Sheets. 2d Best Best Sofa Pillow. 2d Best Best Ladies' Waist 2d Best. Best Ladies' Dressing Jacket. 2d Best Best Suit Underwear, 3 Pieces. 2d Best Best Night Dress. 2d Best	3
ra E Buck	Newark O	2d Best	2
rs. N. H. Jenning	l Cincinnati O	Dest Suit Underwear, 3 Pieces	3 2
rs. L. P. Warman.	Norwood, O	Best Night Dress	2
innie Dawney	Newark O	2d Best	
ulu Cisene	Newark O Norwood, O Washington C. H., O.	Best Chemise	1 2
and C. Hinsey	Pekin, III	2d Best	
y Gearhart	Pekin, III	2d Best	1 1
rs. Clara Pogle	I NIT Gilead ()	Bost Short IIndorskirt	. 2
ITS NOTS PRITICK	Newark, O	Bost Corest Cover	1 9
innie Downey	Newark, O	Best Corset Cover	1 1
iss Orpha Biggs	Findlav O	2d Best	į ž
			1

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amoun
		-AMATEUR—Concluded.	·
Ars. Clara Fogle Aaud C. Hinsey Ars. N. H. Jennings Aiss Orpha Biggs Airs S. A. Watson	Mt. Gilead, O Pekin, Iil Cincinnati, O Findlay, O	Best Fancy Apron	\$2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0
Ars. Laura Gregg Ars. Clara Fogle Ars. Nora Patrick	Washington C. H., O. Mt. Gilead, O	2d Best	2 0 1 0 5 0 3 0
	MACHINE SEWI	ING—AMATEUR.	
Ars. N. H. Jennings. Ars. J. W. Wilson Ars. N. H. Jennings. Ars. L. P. Warman Ars. L. P. Warman Ars. Ruth Bowman.	Cincinnati, O	Best Suit Underwear, 3 Pieces. 2d Best	2 0 1 0 1 0 5 1 0
yy Gearhart	Van Wert O	Best Short Underskirt	1 0 5 1 0 2 0
melia D. Covault., liss Ruth Bowman. lrs. J. W. Parker., lrs. G. E. Brittain., lrs. B. F. Sampson.	Delaware, O Dayton, O	Best Ladies' Dress, Cotton, Fancy 2d Best Best Dressing Jacket, Cotton, Plain 2d Best	1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0
Irs. J. W. Wilson Irs. N. H. Jennings Irs. L. P. Warman.	Norwood, O Cincinnati, O Norwood, O	Best Dressing Jacket, Cotton, Fancy 2d Best. Best Fancy Apron.	2 0 1 0 1 0
irs. L. P. Warman. irs. J. W. Wilson race B. Matson irs. L. P. Warman. irs. N. H. Jennings irs. N. H. Jennings	Norwood, O	Best Night Shirt. 2d Best Best Pajamas. Best Specimen. 2d Best Best Display, Five Pieces. 2d Best.	1 0 1 0 1 0 8 0
irs. L. P. Warman.	Norwood, O	•	2 0
	SPECIME		
lanche Baxter	Pekin, Ill	Best Outline Embroidery	10
lianche Baxter leien Wilson lanche Baxter lay Jennings	Norwood, O	2d Best	1 0 1 0
lorence Parker elen Wilson	Dayton, O	2d Best	1 (
elen Dorn	Columbus, O	Best Drawn Work 2d Best Best Piain Sewing 2d Best Best Knitting 2d Best Best Crocheting 2d Best Best Pyrography 2d Best Best Stencil on Fabric	1 (
nna Johnson	Dayton, O	Best Crocheting	1 (
orris V. Hall atharine Gugel iay Jennings nna Johnson	Columbus, O., Sta. A Dayton, O Cincinnati, O	2d BestBest Water Color2d Best	1 (
atharine Gugel	Dayton, Ö. Dayton, Ö. Columbus, O. Layton, Ö. Dayton, O.	2d Best Best Wood Carving Best Basketry 2d Best	. E
		OIDERY-AMATEUR.	
frs. E. Buck	Lockland, O Columbus, O Lexington, Ky	Rest Table Cover	2 0 1 0 2 0

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amou
CROSS	-STITCH EMBROIDE	RY—AMATEUR—Concluded.	
liss Jennie Boyer	Da-ton, O	Best Pin Cushion	\$2
irs. G. A. King	Dayton, O	2d Best	1
liss Mattie Hall Irs. G. A. King	Lexington, Ky Dayton, O	Best Book Cover	2 2
ilee Mattie Hall	lexington Kv	2d Best	
laud C. Hinsey	Pekin, Ill	Best Shirt Waist Set	2
laud C. Hinsey liss M. Johnson laud C. Hinsey	Dayton, O Pekin, Ill	2d Best	1 2
igg Mattie Hall	Lexington Kv	Best Specimen	
rs. L. P. Warman.	Lexington, Kv Norwood, O Van Wert, O	Best Display, Five Pieces	3
y Gearhart	Van Wert, O	2d Best	1 2
con	TTON OR LINEN EM	BROIDERY-AMATEUR.	
azel Human	Sedalia, Mo	Best Pair Pillow Cases	2
iss Mattie Hail	Lexington, Ky	2d Best	1
race B. Matson Irs. Louise Bonner.		Best Pair Sheets	
azel Human	Sedalia, Mo	Best Table Cloth	2
aud C. Hinsey	Pekin, Ill	2d Best	1
aud C. Hinsey azel Human	Pekin, Ill Sedalia, Mo	i Best Dinner Napkins. Tweive	2
arah E. Miller	Mansfield, O	Best Lunch Cloth	
aud C. Hinsey aud C. Hinsey	Pekin, Ill Pekin, Ill	2d Best	1
aud C. Hinsey	Pekin, Ill	Best Centerpiece	
iss Mattle Hall iss Mattle Hall	Lexington, Ky Lexington, Ky	Best Doiles, Six	
aud C. Hinsey	Pekin, Ill	2d Best	1
rs. Clara Fogle	Mt. Gliead, O	Best Tray Cloth	2
rs. A. M. Miller	Lexington, Ky Washington C. H., O.	2d Best Best Sideboard Cover	2
iss Mattle Hall rs. A. M. Miller rs. J. W. Parker	Delaware, O	2d Best	1 1
azel Human	Sedalia, Mo Pekin, Ill	Best Pair Towels	2
aud C. Hinsey irs. R. P. Hain	Columbus, O	2d BestBest Monogram	1 2
azei Human	Sedalia. O	2d Best	1
igg I M Nickenson	Circleville, O Columbus, O	Best Ladies' Skirt	3 2
rs. Peck	Pokin III	2d BestBest Chemise	2
rs. E. Buck	Pekin, Ill, Lockland, O Lexington, Ky	2d Best	1 \ 1
iss Mattie Hall	Lexington, Ky	Best Corset Cover	1 2
rs. W. H. Covault.	Mechanicsburg, O	2d BestBest Shirt Waist	3
azel Human Iss L. M. Nickerson	Sedalia, Mo Circleville, O Mt. Gilead. O	l 2d Best	1 2
iss L. M. Nickerson rs. O. J. Miller	Mt. Gilead, O	Best Shirt Waist Set	2
innie Downey rs. L. C. Coyault.	Newark, O	2d Best	1 1
iss Mattie Hall	Mechanicsburg, O	2d Best	1
rs. Clara Fogle	Mt. Gilead, O	Best Specimen	2
aud C. Hinsey rs. G. A. King	Pekin, Ill Dayton, O	2d Best	1 2
is Mattle Hall	Lexington Ky		į <u>1</u>
rs. G. A. King	Dayton, O	Best Specimen French Emb	1 2
iss Mattie Hall rs. G. A. King	Lexington, Ky Dayton, O	2d Best Best Specimen Bermuda Fag	1 2
rs. J. W. Parker	Delaware, O	2d Best	1
i s Mattie Hall	lexington, Ky	Best Spec. Mountmellick Emb.	2
azel Human rs. J. W. Parker	Sedalia, Mo	2d Best	1 2
iss Mattle Hall	Lexington Ky	l 2d Best	1 1
malia D. Covault	Machanicshurg O	Rest Specimen Cut Work Emb	1 2
iss M. Johnson	Payton, O	' ?d Best	1 1
rs. O. J. Mi'ler iss Mattie Hall	Mt. Gilead, O Lexington, Ky	2d Best	1 1
rs. L. C. Covault	Mechanicsburg, O	Rest Specimen Ajour Emb	2
rs. W. H. Covault.	Mechanicsburg, O	2d Best	1 2
rs. J. W. Parker	Lexington, Ky Pelaware, O	24 Best	1 1
rs. J. W. Wilson	Pelaware, O Norwcod, Q	Best Spec. German Spachtel Emb	
iss Mattie Hall	lexington K Norwood, O Cincinnati, O	Best Specimen Lazy Dalsy	2
rs. J. W. Wilson	Cincinnati O	2d Bost Best Spec. Venetian Ladder Work	1 2
rs. L. C. Covault.	Mechanicsburg, O	Best Specimen Gittertyl	2
melia D. Covault	Mechanicsburg, O	Best Specimen Gittertyl	1 3

	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
•	EYELET EMBROI	DERY—AMATEUR.	
Sarah E. Miller	Mansfield, O	Best Centerplece	
Mrs. J. W. Parker lvy Gearhart	Delaware, O	2d Best	1 00 2 00
Mrs. J. C. L. Jennings	Van Wert, O Cincinnati, O	2d Best	
Ivy Gearhart	Van Wert, O	Best Shirt Waist	200
Mrs. Ed. Greiner Mrs. C. F. Young	Delaware, O Columbus, O	2d BestBest Corset Cover	1 00 2 00
Mrs. C. F. Young Mrs. L. C. Covault	Mechanicsburg, O	2d Best	1 00
Mrs. G. A. King Miss M. Johnson	Dayton, O	Best Collar and Cuffs	2 00 1 00
Miss Mattle Hall Mrs. J. C. L. Jennings	I lovington Ww	Done Lawre Colles	2 00
Mrs. J. C. L. Jennings	Cincinnati, O	2d Best	1 00 2 00
Ivy Gearhart Mrs. J. W. Parker	Delaware, O	Best Sofa Pillow	1 00
Ivy Gearhart Mrs. Geo. W. Hatfield Amelia D. Covauit	Van Wert, O	Best Parasol	2 00 1 00
Mrs. Geo. W. Hatheid Amelia D. Covanit			2 00
Ivy Gearhart	Van Wert, O	2d Best	1 00
Mirs Mattie Hall	Lexington, Ky	Best Specimen	2 00 1 00
Mrs. C. C. Weekly	Highland, W. Va	2d Best Best Specimen. 2d Best 2d Best 2d Best Display, Five Pieces	2 00
	HARDINGER EMBRO		
Irry Coarbort	Wan Wort O	1 94 Dogs Shim Water	
Ivy Gearhart Mrs. B. S. Fleming	Van Wert, O Hanover, O	Best Dresser Cover	1 00 2 00
Mrs. Clara Fogle	Mt. Gilead, O	I 2d Best	1 00
Mrs. W. H. Covault Mrs. Clara Fogle	Mechanicsburg, O	Best Centerpiece	2 00
Mrs. E. J. Flautt	Mt. Gilead, O Columbus, O	Best Table Cover	1 00 2 00
Miss Corrine Birk-			
enoach Miss L. M. Davidson	Columbus, O	Rest Couch Pillow	1 00 2 00
Mrs. E. J. Flautt	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 00
Mrs. L. C. Covault	Mechanicsburg, O	Best Collar and Cuffs	2 00
Mrs. L. P. Warman.	Norwood, O	Best specimen	1 00 2 00
Miss A. M. Koerner.	Columbus, O	2d Best. Best Couch Pillow.: 2d Best. Best Collar and Cuffs. 2d Best. Best specimen. 2d Best.	1 ŏŏ
	DDAWN WORK		
	DRAWN WORK	AMATEUR	
Miss Carrie Himmiger			2 00
Miss Carrie Himmiger Mrs. C. C. Weekly			2 00 1 00
Miss Carrie Himmiger Mrs. C. C. Weekly Miss Orpha Biggs Mrs R. F. Sampson			1 00 2 00
Miss Carrie Himmiger Mrs. C. C. Weekly Miss Orpha Biggs Mrs. B. F. Sampson. Miss Orpha Biggs			1 00 2 00 1 00
Miss Orpha Biggs	Marion, O Highland Va Findlay, O Columbus, O Findlay, O Columbus, O		1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
Miss Orpha Biggs	Marion, O Highland Va Findlay, O Columbus, O Findlay, O Columbus, O		1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
Miss Orpha Biggs	Marion, O Highland Va Findlay, O Columbus, O Findlay, O Columbus, O		1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
Miss Orpha Biggs	Marion, O Highland Va Findlay, O Columbus, O Findlay, O Columbus, O		1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
Miss Orpha Biggs	Marion, O Highland Va Findlay, O Columbus, O Findlay, O Columbus, O		1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
Miss Orpha Biggs	Marion, O Highland Va Findlay, O Columbus, O Findlay, O Columbus, O		1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
Miss Orpha Biggs Mrs. C. C. Weekly Miss Orpha Biggs Mrs. C. C. Weekly Mrs. C. C. Weekly Mrs. C. C. Weekly Mrs. C. C. Weekly Mrs. C. C. Weekly Mrs. J. W. Wilson Mrs. J. W. Wilson Miss Orpha Biggs Miss Orpha Biggs Miss Orpha Biggs	Marion, O Highland, Va Findlay, O Columbus, O Findlay, O Columbus, O Highland, W. Va Findlay, O Highland, W. Va Springfield, O Springfield, III Highland, W. Va Norwood, O Findlay, O	Best Table Cioth. 2d Best. Best Lunch Cloth. 2d Best. Best Centerpiece. 2d Best. Best Tray Cloth. 2d Best. Best Six Napkins. 2d Best. Best Six Doilies. 2d Best. Best Dresser Cover. 2d Best.	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
Miss Orpha Biggs Mrs. B. F. Sampson Mrs. C. C. Weekly Miss Orpha Biggs Mrs. C. C. Weekly Charlotte M. Harris. Mrs. S. A. Watson Mrs. C. C. Weekly Mrs. J. W. Wilson Miss Orpha Biggs Miss Orpha Biggs	Marion, O Highland, Va Findlay, O Columbus, O Findlay, O Columbus, O Highland, W. Va Findlay, O Highland, W. Va Springfield, O Springfield, III Highland, W. Va Norwood, O Findlay, O	Best Table Cioth. 2d Best. Best Lunch Cloth. 2d Best. Best Centerpiece. 2d Best. Best Tray Cloth. 2d Best. Best Six Napkins. 2d Best. Best Six Doilies. 2d Best. Best Dresser Cover. 2d Best.	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
Miss Orpha Biggs Mrs. B. F. Sampson Mrs. C. C. Weekly Miss Orpha Biggs Mrs. C. C. Weekly Mrs. C. C. Weekly Mrs. S. A. Watson Mrs. J. W. Wilson Miss Orpha Biggs Miss Orpha Biggs Miss Orpha Biggs Margaret Garver Mrs. S. A. Watson Mrs. S. A. Watson Mrs. S. A. Watson Mrs. S. A. Watson	Marion, O Highland, Va Findlay, O Columbus, O Findlay, O Columbus, O Highland, W. Va Findlay, O Highland, W. Va Springfield, O Springfield, III Highland, W. Va Findlay, O Findlay, O Findlay, O Findlay, O Findlay, O Byringfield, III Mt. Gillend, O Mt. Gillend, O Mt. Gillend, O Mt. Gillend, O Mt. Gillend, O Mt. Gillend, O	Best Table Cioth. 2d Best. Best Lunch Cloth. 2d Best. Best Centerpiece. 2d Best. Best Tray Cloth. 2d Best. Best Six Napkins. 2d Best. Best Six Doilies. 2d Best. Best Dresser Cover. 2d Best.	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00
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	ART NEEDLEWORE	C—PROFESSIONAL.	
Mrs Cora L. Creamer	Springfield, O	Best Table Set, Consisting of Table Center With Eight Plate Doilies and Which May be	
Mrs. R. W. Priest Augusta Brodbeck	Columbus, O Columbus, Q	Carried Out on One Farbic	5 00
Mrs Cora L. Creamer	Springfleid, O Columbus, O Springfield, O	Best Display, Eight Pieces	3 00 10 00 5 00
	PYROGRAPHY—		
Paul Frankenberg Elizabeth Freshwater Mrs. H. T. Phillips	Shepard, O	Best Specimen	7 00 5 00 10 00
	CHINA PAINTING	Professional.	
	Other Tha	·	
Mrs. H. L. Cowser. Mrs. Della Porter. Lurah C. Davis Mrs. John F. Kreis. Mrs. Della Porter. Mrs. Della Porter. Mrs. Della Porter. Mrs. Della Porter. Mrs. John F. Kreis. Lurah C. Davis Meta Earnest Mrs. John F. Kreis. Mrs. J. W. Witberger. Mrs. H. L. Cowser. Lurah C. Davis Meta Earnest. Mrs. J. W. Shipman Mary E. Wiltberger. Meta Earnest. Mrs. J. W. Shipman Lurah C. Davis. Mrs. Della Porter. Lurah C. Davis. Mrs. J. W. Shipman Lurah C. Davis. Mrs. J. W. Shipman	Columbus, O. Columbus, O. Marion, O. Columbus, O. Columbu	2d Best	2 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 2 00 3 00 2 00 3 00 2 00 2
Mrs. Della Porter Lurah C. Davis Mrs. H. L. Cowser Lurah C. Davis	Columbus, O	2d Best Best Specimen Showing Most Originality 2d Best Best Display, Six Pieces 2d Best	2 00
Meta Earnest	Columbus, O Figure	_	[5 00
Elizabeth Leigh Mrs. John F. Kreis. Mrs. John F. Kreis. Mrs. John F. Kreis. Mrs. John F. Kreis. Mrs. John F. Kreis. Mrs. John F. Kreis. Mrs. John F. Kreis. Mrs. John F. Kreis. Mrs. John F. Kreis. Miss Mint M. Hood. Elizabeth Leigh Miss Mint M. Hood. Miss Mint M. Hood. Mrs. John F. Kreis.	Marion, O	2d Best Best Figure Best Flaque Best Plaque Best Panel Best Vase 2d Best Best Tankard Best Stein Best Stein Best Best Best Best Best Best Best Best	3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 2 00 3 00 2 00 3 00

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amour
	PRESERVES, 1	PICK ĻES, ET C.	
Mrs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, O	Best Canned Tomatoes	\$1
Mrs. W. A. Himmiger		2d Best	
Mrs. Chas. S. Baker.	Morrow, O	Best Canned Blackberries	1
Mrs. Wm. Cochran Mrs. M. B. Clutter	Columbus, O Pataskala, O	2d BestBest Canned Raspberries	1
Mrs. Chas. S. Baker	Morrow, O	2d Best	_
Mrs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, O Marion, O	Best Canned Peaches	1
urs. Louise Bonner. urs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, O	2d BestBest Canned Pears	1
Ars. Louise Bonner.	Marion, O	2d Best	
Irs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, O	Best Canned Pineapples	1
Ars. Laura Gregg Ars. Henry Bieber	Washington C. H., O. Delaware, O	2d BestBest Canned Apples	1
Mary A. Stewart	Jacksontown, O	2d Best	_
Mary A. Stewart Mrs. Henry Bieber. Mrs. Louise Bonner.	Delaware, O Marion, O	Best Canned Quinces	1
irs. Louise Bonner. Irs. M. B. Clutter	Marion, O	2d Best Best Canned Strawberries	1
fre Louise Ronner	Marion O	2d Best	_
drs. John Watson drs. W. A. Himmiger	Baltimore, O	Best Canned Cherries	1
Ars. W. A. Himmiger	Marion, O	2d Best Gooseberries	1
irs. M. B. Clutter Irs. Chas. S. Baker	Pataskala, O Morrow, O	2d Best	
lvina Bothine Irs. W. A. Himmiger	Columbus, O	Best Canned Huckieperries	1
irs. W. A. Himmiger	Marion, O Jacksontown, O	2d BestBest Canned Elderberries	1
Iary A. Stewart Irs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, O	2d Best	1
III D. Ciuttoi.	Pataskala, O Pataskala, O	Best Canned Currants	1
Ars. W. A. Himmiger	Marion, O Pataskala, O	2d Best Best_Canned Grapes	1
Ars. M. B. Clutter Ars. Chas. S. Baker.	Morrow. O	2d Best	•
Irs. Louise Bonner	Marion, O	Best Canned Plums	1
irs. Wm. Cochran.	Columbus, O	2d Best Best Canned Pears	1
Irs. J. Wendell Cole Irs. Henry Bieber	Columbus, O Elmwood, O Delaware, O	2d Best	•
Ars. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, O Columbus, O	2d Best Best Canned Beans	1
Ars. B. J. Steele	Columbus. O	2d Best Best Canned Rhubarb	1
Ars. Chas. S. Baker. Ars. W. A. Himmiger	Morrow, O Marion, O	2d Best	
Mrs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala O	2d Best Best Canned Corn, Ear or Other	1
irs. Wm. Cochran	Columbus, O Delaware, O	2d Best	
Mrs. Henry Bieber Mrs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala O	Zd Best	1
frs. Henry Bleber	Pataskala, O Delaware, O	Best Cherry Jelly	1
fary A. Stewart frs. Henry Bieber	Jacksontown, O	2d BestBest Cranberry Jelly	١.
Ars. Henry Bieber Ars. M. B. Clutter	Delaware, O Pataskala, O	l 2d Best	1
irs. M. B. Clutter	Marion. O	Best Grape Jelly	1
Aiss Anna Scott	Columbus, O Thornville, O	2d Best Jelly	
H. E. Stewart	Ashtabula, O	2d Rest	1
Ars. C. S. Armstrong	Columbus, O	2d Best. Best Strawberry Jelly	1
Ars. M. B. Clutter.	Pataskala, O		١.
Mrs. R. M. Connell	Columbus, O Columbus, O	Best Apple Jelly	1
frace B. Matson Mrs. C. S. Armstrong Mrs. M. B. Clutter. Mrs. R. M. Connell. Mrs. C. S. Armstrong Frace B. Matson Mrs. C. S. Armstrong Mrs. Wm Cochran.	Ashtabula, O	Best Apple Jelly 2d Best Best Pear Jelly	1
Irs. C. S. Armstrong	Ashtabula, O Columbus, O	2d BestBest Crab Apple Jelly	Ì
Ars. Wm. Cochran. Ars. C. S. Armstrong Frace B. Matson	Columbus, O	Best Crab Apple Jelly	1
ars. C. S. Armstrong Space R. Matson	Aghtahula O	Best Currant Jelly	1
Ars. Henry Bieber.	Ashtabula, O Delaware, O	2d Best Best Peach Jelly B	
Irs. Henry Bieber.	Delaware, O	2d Best	1
ars. C. S. Armstrong	Pataskala, O	Best Quince Jelly	1
Irs. Henry Bieber	Delaware, O	2d Best	
frs. Henry Bieber. frs. Henry Bieber. frs. C. S. Armstrong frs. M. B. Clutter frs. Henry Bieber frs. W. A. Himmiger	Columbus, O	Best Plum Jelly	1
A. Brenneman Irs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala O	Best Lemon Jelly	1
Irs. C. S. Armstrong	Pataskala, O Columbus, O	l 2d Best	1
frs. W. A. Himmiger	Marion, O	Best Pineapple Jelly	1
Irs. C. S. Armstrong Irs. W. A. Himmiger Irs. C. S. Armstrong Irs. C. S. Armstrong	Columbus, O Columbus, O	2d Best Rest Rhubarb Jelly Rest Rhubarb Res	1
irs. Chas. S. Baker.	Morrow, O	2d Best	1
liss Fannie Fern	Groveport, O	Best Goeseberry Jelly	1
Ars. R. M. Colley	Pataskala, O	2d Best	2
Mrs. Henry Bieber	Delaware, O	2d Best Best Preserved Pears	ī
Mrs. M. B. Clutter	Columbus. O	Best Preserved Pears	2
Aiss Minnie Bleber	Delaware, O	2d Best Apples	1 2
			ī

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amour
	PRESERVES, PICKL	ES, ETC.—Continued.	
	Pataskala, O	Best Preserved Plums	\$2 1
irs. Chas. S. Baker. irs. B. J. Steele			2
liss Fannie Fern	Groveport, O	2d Best	
irs. Henry Bieber irs. Chas. S. Baker.	Groveport, O Delaware, O	Best Preserved Crab Apples	2
rs. Chas. S. Baker.	Morrow, O	Zd Best	1
rs. Henry Bleber	Delaware, O	Best Preserved Grapes	2 1
rs. M. B. Clutter iss Fannie Fern		2d BestBest Preserved Strawberries	2
rs. M. B. Cautter	Pataskala, O	2d Best	ī
rs. M. B. Ciutter	l Pataskala, O	Best Preserved Blackberries	2
rs. H. W. Walter	Lancasier, U	2d Best	1
rs. Henry Bleber	Delaware, O	Best Preserved Peaches	2
rs. M. B. Clutter.	Pataskala, O	2d Best	1
rs. M. B. Clutter. rs. Laura Gregg	Pataskala O Washington C. H., O.	Rest Preserved Currants 2d Best	2
rs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, O	Best Preserved Gooseberries	2
rs. Louise Bonner.	Marion, O	2d Best	ī
rs. Louise Bonner. rs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, O	Best Preserved Melons	2
rs. R. M. Colley	Columbus, O	2d Best Best Preserved Pineapples	1
rs. Laura Gregg	Washington C. H., O.	Best Preserved Pineappies	2
rs. M. B. Clutter rs. Henry Bieber	Pataskala, O Delaware, O	2d BestBest Preserved Cranberries	2
E Stewart	Thornville, O	2d Best	ĩ
rs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, O	Best Pickled Cucumbers	2
. E. Stewartrs. M. B. Clutterrs. H. W. Walter.	Lancagter O	2d Best	1
rs. Wm. Cochran . E. Stewart	Columbus, O	Best Fickled Cabbage	2
wa D T Classia	Thornville, O	2d BestBest Pickled Beets	1 2
rs. B. J. Steele	Washington C. H., O.	2d Best	î
rs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, O	Best Pickled Peaches	2
rs. Laura Gregg. rs. M. B. Clutter., rs. W. A. Himmiger rs. Henry Bieber., frs. W. A. Himmiger rs. Chas. S. Baker. rs. M. B. Clutter., rs. M. B. Clutter., arv. A Stewart	Marion, O	2d Best	ī
rs. Henry Bieber.,	Delaware O	Best Pickled Pears	2
rs. W. A. Himmiger	Marion, O	2d Best	1
rs. Chas. S. Baker.	Morrow, U	Best Pickled Tomatoes	2
rs M B Clutter	Pataskala, O	Best Pickled Meion Mangoes	2
ary A. Stewart	Jacksontown, O	1 2d Best	ī
ary A. Stewart E. Stewart	Thornville, O	Best Pepper Mangoes	2
rs. M. B. Clutter	l Potogkala ()	2d Best	1
E. Stewart	Thornville, O. Pataskala, O. Pataskala, O. Delaware, O. Delaware, O. Pataskala, O. Delaware	Best Pickled Melons	2
rs. M. B. Clutter rs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, U	2d Best Best Pickled Onions	1 2
rs. Henry Richer	Delaware O	2d Best	í
rs. Henry Bieberrs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala. O	Best Pickled Gherkins	į Ž
rs. Henry Bieber	Delaware, O	2d Best	1
rs. Henry Bieber rs. M. B. Clutter	Delaware, O Pataskala, O	Best Pickled Cauliflower	2
ary A. Stewart ary A. Stewart rs. M. B. Clutter	Jacksontown, O	2d Best	1
ary A. Stewart	Jacksontown, O	Best Mixed Pickles	2
rs. B. J. Steele	Pataskala, O Columbus, O	Best Tomato Catsup	2
rs. Wm. Cochran	Columbus, O	2d Best	1
ary A. Stewart iss Minnle Bieber.	Jacksontown, O	Best Cucumber Catsup	2
iss Minnle Bieber.	Delaware, O	2d Best	1
rs. M. B. Clutter		Best Cold Tomato Catsup 2d Best	2
iss Minnie Bieber rr. Louise Bonner.		Best Chill Sauce	2
iss Mannie Bieber.	Delaware, O	2d Best	1
rs. Louise Bonner.	Marion, O	Best Chow Chow	2
iss Minnie Bieber. rs. Henry Bieber	Delaware, O	I 2d Rest	1
rs. Henry Bieber	Delaware, O	Best Cucumber Relish	1
rs. B. J. Steele rs. M. B. Clutter	Columbus, O	2d BestBest Peach Butter	2
rs. Laura Gregg	Washington C. H., O.	2d Best	ĩ
rs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, O	Rest Apple Butter	2
iss Fannie Fern	Groveport, O	2d Best	1
iss Fannie Fern	Groveport, O Pataskala, O	Best Quince Butter	2
rs. M. B. Clutter	Pataskala, O Delaware, O	2d Best	1 2
. E. Stewart	Delaware, O Thornville, O	Best Tomato Butter	ž
rs. Laura Gregg	Washington C. H., O.	Best Plum Butter	2
rs Chas A Baker	Morrow O	1 2d Best	1
rs. Henry Bleber	Delaware. O	Best Pear Butter	2
rs. Chas. A. Baker.	Morrow, O	2d Best	1
rs. Chas. S. Baker	Morrow, O	Best Grape Butter	2
irs. Menry Bleber	Potoskola	Rost Pageh Marmalada	1 2
rs. Henry Richar	! Delaware O	Post Grape Butter 2d Best Pest Peach Marmalade 2d Best Best Quince Marmalade 2d Best	í
iss Minnie Rieber	Delaware. O	Best Quince Marmalade	2
	Data-lala O	1 9d Root	1 1

AWARDS.

			
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
	PRESERVES, PICKLI	ES, ETC.—Concluded.	
Mrs. Henry Bieber H. E. Stewart Viola R. Fox Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. M. B. Clutter. Mrs. W. A. Stewart Mrs. M. B. Clutter Hrs. M. B. Clutter Hrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. M. B. Clutter	Delaware, O. Thornville, O. Springfield, O. Pataskala, O. Delaware, O. Pataskala, O. Dataskala, O. D	Best Crab Apple Marmalade	\$2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 5 00 5 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00
	CEREAL	FOODS.	
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
	DOMESTIC	BAKING.	
Miss Anna Scott Laura A. Larkin Mrs. Louise Bonner. Mrs. Annie Smith Mrs. M. B. Clutter H. E. Stewart Mrs. M. R. Clutter	Pataskala, O	2d Best Best Salt Rising Bread	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
	LOAF C	AKES.	
Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mary A. Stewart H. E. Stewart Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. E. P. Wright Miss Minnle Bleber. H. E. Stewart Mrs. H. W. Walter Mary A. Stewart Mrs. Henry Bleber. H. E. Stewart Mrs. M. B. Clutter Miss Carrie Himmiger Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. C. S. Armstrong Mrs. C. S. Armstrong Mrs. C. S. Armstrong Mrs. Henry Bleber	Pataskala, O Jacksontown, O Thornville, O Pataskala, O Columbus, O Delaware, O Jacksontown, O Jacksontown, O Pataskala, O Thornville, O Pataskala, O Thornville, O Marion, O Pataskala, O Pataskala, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O	2d Best. Best White Fruit. 2d Best Best White Cake. 2d Best. Best Marble Cake. 2d Best. Best Pound Cake. 2d Best. Best Coffee Cake. 2d Best. Best Nut Cake. 2d Best. Best Angel Cake. 2d Best. Best Sponge Cake. 2d Best. Best Sponge Cake. 2d Best. Best Sponge Cake. 2d Best. Best Sponge Cake. 2d Best. Best Sponge Cake.	8 00 2 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 1
	LAYER	CAKES.	
Mrs. H. W. Walter Anna Shotts Mrs. H. W. Walter Anna Shotts Mrs. H. W. Walter Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. M. B. Clutter H. E. Stewart Mrs. A. Dale Mary A. Stewart	Columbus, O	2d Best Best Caramel Cake 2d Best Best Cocoanut Cake Best Cocoanut Cake	1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 1 00 1 00

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WOMAN'S WORK -Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
	CEREAL FOOI	OS—Concluded.	•
	LAYER CAKE	E-Concluded.	
Miss Minnie Bleber H.E. Stewart Mrs. H. W. Walter Mrs. E. P. Wright Mrs. H. W. Walter. Mrs. F. A. Tarbert	Delaware, O Thornville, O Lancaster, O Columbus, Osta. D Lancaster, O Columbus, O	Best Fig Cake	\$2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
	MISCELL		
Mrs. M. B. Clutter Miss Grace E. Young Mrs. M. B. Clutter Miss Grace E. Young Miss Minnie Bieber. Mrs. E. P. Wright Mrs. Louise Bonner Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. E. P. Wright	Pataskala, O	Best Doz. Plain Snaps	1 00 50 1 00 50 1 00 50 1 00 1 00
	PlE		
Mrs. R. M. Colley Mrs. Louise Bonner Mrs. W. A. Himmiger Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. Louise Bonner. Miss Minnie Bieber Miss Minnie Bieber Mrs. Louise Bonner. Mrs. Louise Bonner. Mrs. Alice Dale Mrs. E. P. Wright Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. M. B. Clutter Mrs. Henry Bieber Mrs. Henry Bieber Mrs. Henry Bieber Mrs. M. B. Clutter	Columbus, O	Best Lemon Pie	1 00 50 1 00 1 00 1 00 50 1 00 50 1 00 50 1 00 50 1 00 50
	CONFECTIONS-		
Miss Carrie Himmiger Miss L. M. Nickerson H. E. Stewart Miss L. M. Nickerson F. J. Bartholomew. Ethe Wilson Miss L. M. Nickerson F. J. Bartholomew. Miss C. M. Nickerson F. J. Bartholomew. Miss Grace E. Young Mrs. M. B. Clutter Miss Grace E. Young Mrs. M. B. Clutter Miss Carrie Himmiger	Thornville, O. Circleville, O. Huntsburg, O. Norwood, O. Pataskala, O. Circleville, O. Huntsburg, O. ataskala, O. Columbus, O. Pataskala, O. Marion, O. Marion, O.		1 00 50 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 50 1 00 1 0

TWELFTH DEPARTMENT—FINE ARTS.

T. E. CROMLEY, Member in Charge,

	T. E. CROMLEY, M	iember in Charge.	
HOMER SOUTHARD MISS MARY GODDA	RD	Superi	intendent intendent
MRS. J. C. SPENCE	R		Judge
Paid superintendents Premiums offered, 19 Premiums paid, 1909. Paid superintendents, Premiums offered, 19 Premiums paid, 1908.	judges, etc., 1908 gudges, etc., 1908	ARTS.	\$190 00 747 00 662 00 114 00 684 00 584 00
Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount.
PY	ROGRAPHY AND B.	ASKETRY—AMATEUR.	
	PYROGE	RAPHY	
			_
Miss Ruth Bowman.	Columbus, O	Best ChairBest Tabourette	\$2 00 2 00
Miss Ruth Bowman. Mrs. J. W. Wilson Mrs. L. C. Covault Charlotte M. Harris. Charlotte M. Harris. Miss C. Himmiger Eva B. Mosteller	Columbus, O Norwood, O	2d Best	1 00
Mrs. L. C. Covault	Mechanicaburg, O	Best Pipe Rack	1 200
Charlotte M. Harris.	Springfield, O Springfield, O	1 2d Best	l 100
Unariotte M. Harris.	Merion O	Best Handkerchief Box	1 00
Eva B. Mosteller	Marion, O	Best Glove Box	2 00
C. Fensuermacher	Springfield, O	2d Best	1 100
Miss Ruth Bowman.	Newark, O	Best Dresser BoxBest Waste Paper BoxBest Jewel Chest	2 00
Mrs. N. H. Jennings Charlotte M. Harris. Carrie F. Mosteller. Mrs. G. E. Brittain.	Springfield O	Best Waste Paper Box	2 00
Carrie F. Mosteller.	Newark O	2d Best	1 100
Mrs. G. E. Brittain	Dayton, O	Best Etched Ideal Head	2 00
	Springfield, O	2d Best	1 00
Mrs T W Wilson	Norwood O	Best Plaque	2 00
Mrs. E. L. Graham.	Columbus. O	Best Panel	2 00
Miss Ruth Bowman.	Columbus, O	2d Best	2 00 1 00
Charlotte M. Harris.	Springfield, O	Best Picture Frame	2 00
Charlotte M Harris	Springfield O	Rest Nut Powl	2 00 1 00 2 00
Charlotte M. Harris. Mrs. J. W. Wilson. Mrs. E. L. Graham. Miss Ruth Bowman. Charlotte M. Harris. Carrie F. Mosteller. Charlotte M. Harris. Mrs. L. P. Warman. G. Warman.	Norwood. O	Best Etched Ideal Head 2d Best Best Plaque 2d Best Best Panel 2d Best Best Picture Frame 2d Best Best Nut Bowl 2d Best Best Specimen on Wood 2d Best Best Specimen on Leather 2d Best Best Specimen on Volvet	1-00
C. Fensternacher	Springfield, O	Best Specimen on Wood	2 00
Miss Ruth Bowman. Mrs. L. C. Covault	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 00
(' Kangtarmaahar	Springfield O	2d Rost	2 00 1 00
Charlotte M. Harris.	Springfield, O	Best Specimen on Velvet	2 00
Mrs. M. E. Earnest.	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 00
Charlotte M. Harris. Mrs. M. E. Earnest. Charlotte M. Harris. Mrs. A. W. Russell.	Springfield, O	2d Best. Best Specimen on Velvet 2d Best. Best Display, Five Pieces 2d Best	5 00 3 00
MIS. A. W. Itussell.	Springheid, O	20 Dest	1 200
	BASKI		
Mrs C A Watson	Springfield O	Rest Paffla Basket Large	2 00
Emily H. Mosteller.	Newark. O	2d Best	1 00
Carrie F. Mosteller.	Newark, O	Best Raffla Basket, Small	2 00
Grace B. Matson	Ashtabula, O	2d Best	1 00
Mrs. S. A. Watson Emily H. Mosteller. Carrie F. Mosteller. Grace B. Matson Emily H. Mosteller. Burt Williard Miss M. Johnson Emily H. Mosteller.	Columbus O	2d Rest	2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00
Miss M. Johnson	Dayton, O	Best Tray	2 00 1 00
Emily H. Mosteller.	Newark, O	2d Best	1 00
Emily H. Mosteller.	Newark, O	Best Raffla Basket, Large	2 00 1 00
AGIL WINBIU	Columbus, C	Max 2000	1 100
	WOOD CARVIN	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Mrs. N. H. Jennings.	Cincinnati, O	Best Tabourette	8 00
Mrs. Winifred Holton	Springfield, O	Best Sconce	2 00
Mrs. R. M. Connell	Springneid, U	Best Tabourette Best Sconce Best Picture Frame	1 00
		,	

FINE ARTS-Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amoun
	WOOD CARVING-A		
Mrs. Winifred Holton Hester C. Harris Mrs. R. M. Connell. Mrs. Winifred Holton Hester C. Harris Hester C. Harris Miss Alice Kunkle	Springfield, O	Best Book Rack	\$2 0 1 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 5 0
	ARTS AND CRAI	FTS—AMATEUR.	
	HAND-WROUG		
Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. W. O. Schelbell Mrs. R. M. Connell Mrs. Winifred Holton Mrs. S. A. Watson Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler Mrs. A. C. Ogler	Columbus, O. Columbus, O. Cincinnati, O. Columbus, O. Dayton, O. Springfield, Ill Columbus, O. Columbus, O. Springfield, O. Springfield, O. Springfield, O. Springfield, O. Columbus, O. Columbus, O. Columbus, O. Columbus, O. Columbus, O. Columbus, O. Columbus, O. Springfield, O. Springfield, O. Columbus, O. Columbus, O.	Best Brass Tray or Server	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	JEWE	LRY.	
Mrs. A. C. Ogier Mrs. A. C. Ogier Mrs. E. L. Graham Mrs. E. L. Graham Mrs. A. C. Ogier Mrs. A. C. Ogier	Columbus, O	Best Ring. Best Chain and Pendant. Best Hat Pin Best Brooch. 2d Best. Best Specimen.	2 (2 (2 (2 (1 (2 (
•	TOOLED L	EATHER.	
Miss Alice Kunkel Miss Mattle Hall Miss Alice Kunkel Mrs. Winifred Holton	Lexington, Ky. Greenville, O. Springfield, Ill. Springfield, O. Springfield, O. Greenville, O. Greenville, O. Lexington, Ky. Greenville, O. Springfield, O. Coreenville, O. Springfield, O. Springfield, O.	2d Best. Best Desk Set. Best Table Mat. 2d Best. Best Card Case. 2d Best. Best Shopping Bag. 2d Best. Best Purse	2 (1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1
	STENC	ILING.	
Mrs. S. A. Watson Karl Bolander Mrs. S. A. Watson Mrs. S. A. Watson Minnie Downey Miss Mattie Hall Mrs. S. A. Watson Karl Bolander	Marion, O	Best Pair Sash Window Curtains 2d Best. Best Table Runner. 2d Best. Best Square for Table. 2d Best. Best Pillow Top. 2d Isst. Best Specimen 2d Best. Best Display, Three Pieces. 2d Best.	1 (2 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1

FINE ARTS-Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amoun
	ARTS AND CRAFTS	S—PROFESSIONAL.	
	HAND-WROU	GHT METAL	
Eva B. Mosteller	Newark, O	Best Brass Tray or Server	\$2 0
Wm. Morris Society. Wm. Morris Society.	Columbus, O	Best Silver Spoon	2 0 1 0
Wm. Morris Society.	Columbus. O	Best Copper Bowl	20
A. C. Ogier	Columbus, O	2d Best. Best Copper or Brass Box Best Pair Candlesticks	1 0 2 0
Carrie F. Mosteller Carrie F. Mosteller	Newark, O	Best Pair Candlesticks	20
Wm. Morris Society.	i Columbus, O	Best Lamp Shade	. z u
Wm. Morris Society. Carrie F. Mosteller.	Columbus, O Newark, O	2d BestBest Desk Set	2 0
Rita Randall	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 0 2 0
Rita Randall	Columbus, O	2d Best	10
Wm. Morris Society.	Columbus, O	Best Specimen, Brass	2 0
Wm. Morris Society.	Columbus O	Best Specimen Copper	1 0 2 0
Rita Randall	Columbus, O	2d Best	10
Eva B. Mosteller	Newark, O	Best Specimen of Etching	2 0 1 0
Mabel Boardman	Columbus, O	Best Display, Five Pieces	5 0
Wm. Morris Society.	Columbus, O	2d Best. Best Desk Set. 2d Best. Best Specimen, Silver. 2d Best. Best Specimen, Brass. 2d Best. Best Specimen, Copper. 2d Best. Best Specimen of Etching. 2d Best. Best Specimen of Etching. 2d Best. Best Display, Five Pieces. 2d Best.	3 0
	TEXXIE	עם זי	
Clara L. Jones	Delaware, O	Best Ring	2 0
Carrie F. Mosteller	Newark, O	2d Best	1 0 2 0
Carrie F. Mosteller.	Newark. O	Best Chain and Pendant	2 0
Wm. Morris Society.	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 0
Carrie F. Mosteller	Delaware, O Newark O	Best Hat Pin	2 00 1 00
Clara L. Jones	Delaware, O	Best Brooch	2 0
Carrie F. Mosteller	Newark, O	2d Best Specimen	1 00 2 00
Clara L. Jones	Newark, O	Best Ring 2d Best Best Bracelet Best Chain and Pendant 2d Best Best Hat Pin 2d Best Best Brooch 2d Best Best Brooch 2d Best Best Brooch 2d Best Best Best Best Best	1 0
_	TOOT INTO	TATED	
Eva B. Mosteller	Newark, O	Best Magazine Cover	2 00
A. C. Ogier	Columbus, O	2d Best Dock Set	1 00 2 00
A. C. Ogier	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 00
arrie F. Mosteller.	Newark, O	Best Card Case	2 0
a. C. Ogier Eva B. Mosteller	Newark. O	Best Shopping Bag	1 00
A. C. Ogier	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 0
A. C. Ogier	Columbus, O	Best Purse	2 00
A. C. Ogier	Columbus, O	Best Belt	2 00
A. C. Ogier	Columbus, O	Best Magazine Cover. 2d Best. Best Desk Set. 2d Best. Best Card Case. 2d Best. Best Shopping Bag. 2d Best. Best Purse. 2d Best. Best Specimen Best Display, Five Pleces.	2 00 5 00
a. C. Ogier			5 00
A. C. Ogier	STENCE Columbus. O	Best Display, Three Pieces	5 00
	OIL PAIN	•	
. 0		ONS-OPEN TO ALL.	
			8 00
Maud Myers	Round Head, O	2d Best	4 00
H. Fenstermacher	Springfield, O	Best Portrait	8 00 4 00
ohn N. Piersche	Columbus, O	Best Full Length Figure	5 00
naud myers	Round Head, O	au Dest	9 V
ohn N. Piersche	Round Head, O	Best Landscape2d Best	5 00 3 00
Maud Myers John N. Piersche	Columbus, O	Best Fruit Piece	5 00
Mrs. C. Augustus John N. Piersche Maud Myers John N. Piersche	Columbus, O	2d BestBest Flower Piece	3 00 5 00
Mand Myers	Round Head. O	2d Best	3 00
John N. Piersche	Columbus, O	Best Still Life Study	5 00
H. Fenstermacher	Columbus, O	2d BestBest Exhibition Oil Paintings,	3 00
om N. Tierache	,	Six Pieces, Not Otherwise Entered	15 00

FINE ARTS-Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
	WATER COI	OR PAINTINGS.	
John N. Piersche Mrs. C. N. Hunter John N. Piersche Mrs. C. N. Hunter	Columbus, O	Best Portrait	I \$5 0
Mrs. C. N. Hunter	Columbus, O Springfield, O	2d Best	8 0
John N. Piersche	Columbus, O Springfield, O	Best Full Length Figure 2d Best	2 0
Maud Myers	Round Head, O	Best Landscape	4 0
Ferol Sibley	Columbus, O	2d Best	2 0
John N. Piersche	Columbus. O	Best Fruit Piece	4 0
Mary E. Wiltberger. Mary E. Wiltberger. Ferol Sibley	Columbus, O	2d Best	2 0
Perol Sibley	Columbus, O	2d Best	
ohn N. Piersche Mary E. Wiltberger. ohn N. Piersche Terol Sibley	Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Columbus, O	Best Marine Study	40
Mary E. Wiltberger.	Columbus, O	2d Best	
Perol Sibley	Columbus, O	2d Best	2 0
ohn N. Piersche	Columbus, O	Best Exhibition Water Colors,	
		Six Fieces, Not Otherwise	10.0
fary E. Wiltherger.	Columbus, O	Entered 2d Best	10 0
		STELS.	
John N. Piersche Mary W. Russell John N. Piersche Maud Myers	Columbus, O	Best Portrait 2d Best	3 0
ohn N. Piersche	Springfield, O Columbus, O	Best Landscape	
Maud Myers	Round Head, O	2d Best	
1 KANBIATMRCDAL	Springfield, O	Best Animal	3 (
ohn N Plerscha	Columbus O	Rest Game	3 (
Mary W. Russell ohn N. Piersche Mary W. Russell ohn N. Piersche	Springfield, O	ZG Best. Best Animal Zd Best. Best Game Zd Best. Best Fruit	2 (
ohn N. Piersche			
faud Myers	Columbus O	2d Best	9 1
I. Fenstermacher	Springfield, O	2d Best	1 2 6
ohn N. Piersche	Columbus, O	2d Best Best Figure 2d Best	3 0
Maud Myers	Round Head, U	Zd Best	20
	DRA	WINGS.	
Ferol Sibley	Columbus, O	Best Portrait, Crayon or Char- coal	2 0
Ferol Sibley	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 10
Mrs. C. N. Hunter	Springfield, O	Best Landscape, Crayon or Charcoal	
fiss Daisy M. Scott.	Columbus, O	Charcoal 2d Best	2 (
Maud Myers	Round Head, O	Best Still Life, Crayon or	, · · ·
-		Charcoal	2 (
diss Daisy M. Scott.	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 (
ars. C. N. Hunter	Springfield, O	Best Pen and Ink Drawing, Full Length Figure	2 (
H. Fenstermacher	Springfield, O	2d Best	ī
I. Fenstermacher	Springfield, O	Best Pen and Ink Drawing, Still Life	
Ars. C. N. Hunter	Springfield, O	2d Best	2 (
I. Fenstermacher	Springfield, O	Best Pencil Drawing, Still Life	2 (
I. Fenstermacher	Springfield, O	Best Pencil Drawing from Fig-	1 .
irs. C. N. Hunter	Springfield, O	ure 2d Best	2 0
frs. C. N. Hunter I. Fenstermacher	Springfield, O	Best Architectural Drawings	Medal
	PAINTINGS,	DRAWINGS, ETC.	
	OPEN TO AM	ATEURS ONLY.	
		AINTINGS.	
Vine Manie Manier			1 = 4
Miss Marie Taylor Jouise Zumkeller	Dayton, Ky	Best Portrait	1 3 6
Lillian M. Harner	Columbus. O	Best Full Length Figure	1 3 (
diss Grace E. Young	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 1 (
Miss Marie Taylor	Columbus, O Springfield, O	Best Animal Study	3 (
Miss M. A. Biddle	Columbia O	Rest Landscape	3 6
		L 0.3 Th4	1 10
Corynne Snyder Lillian M. Harner	Columbus, O	2d BestBest Fruit Piece	1 2 0

FINE ARTS—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amour
	OIL PAINT	NG—Concluded.	
diss Ruth Tillman	Columbus. O	Best Flower Piece	\$3
Corynne Snyder	Columbus, O	2d Best	1
Carl H. Hill	Columbus, O	Best Still Life Study	3
Corynne Snyder Allian M. Harner	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 (
Aman M. Harner	Columbus, O	Six or More Pieces. Not	
Miss M A Riddle	Columbus O	Six or More Pieces, Not Otherwise Entered	10 5
uisa m. A. Diduie		OR PAINTINGS.	
illian M. Harner Illian M. Harner Imelia E. Ludwig	Columbus, O Columbus, O	Best Portrait	4 (
illian M. Harner	Columbus, O	2d Best	2 (
Mice R R Carver	Fallsington, Pa	Best Full Length Figure 2d Best	1
Miss R. B. Carver Mrs. G. E. Brittian	Dayton, O	Best Ohio Landscape	3
Elizabeth Leigh	Groveport, O	2d Best	i
Clizabeth Leigh	Groveport, O	Best Landscape (Summer	
	Columbia 0	Study)	3 (
melia E. Ludwig Irs. Peck	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 (
liss Ruth Tillman	Columbus, O	2d Best'	1
liss R. B. Carver	Fallsington, Pa	Best Fruit Piece	3
orynne Snyder	Fallsington, Pa Columbus, O Columbus, O	2d Best	1 (
irs. E. L. Graham	Columbus, O	Best Marine Study	3 (
liss Lucile Simon	(38110n ()	2d Best'	1
orynne Snyder Iiss Alice Kunkle	Columbus, O Greenville, O Columbus, O	Best Still Life Study	3 1
liss Marie Taylor	Columbus O	2d Best	1
marie rayior	Columbus, O	Six or More Pieces Not	
		Otherwise Entered	8
melia E. Ludwig	Columbus, O	2d Best	4 (
	PA	STELS.	
ena E. Patterson	Athens, O	Best Portrait	3 (
illian M. Harner	Columbus, O		2
ena E. Patterson	Athens, O	Best Landscape	2
liss M. Taylor dward_C. Russell	Columbus, O Springfield, O	2d Best	1 1
dward C. Russell	Springfield, O	Best Animal	2 9
ouise Zumkeller ena E. Patterson	Dayton, Ky	2d Best	1 2
dward C. Russell	Springfield O	2d Rest	ī
ena E. Patterson	Athens. O	Best Fruit	ż
ouise Zumkeller	Dayton, O	2d Best	ī
ena E. Patterson ouise Zumkeller ena E. Patterson	Athens, O	Best Still Life	2
ouise Zumkeller	Dayton, O	. 2d Best	1
ouise Zumkeller Illian M. Harner Illian M. Harner	Columbus, O	Best Figure	2
dward C. Russell	Springfield O	Rest Autumn Landscane	2
liss M. Johnson	Dayton, O	Best Game 2d Best. Best Fruit 2d Rest Best Still Life 2d Best. Best Figure 2d Best. Best Autumn Landscape. 2d Best.	ĩ
		WINGS.	
irs. G. E. Brittain	Dayton, O		
liss R. B. Carver	Fallsington, Pa	coal 2d Best	2
melia E. Ludwig	Columbus, O	Best Landscape, Crayon or	_
0 P44	Contro Decisio Wie	Charcoal	2 1
Irs. O. Pratt	Spring Prairie, Wis	Best Still Life, Crayon or	1
		Charcoal	2
iss R. B. Carver	Fallsington, Pa	2d Best	1
melia E. Ludwig	Columbus, O	Best Drawing From Cast, Cray-	_
	Calumbus O	on or Charcoal	2
orynne Snyder	Columbus, O	2d Best. Best Pen and Ink Drawing,	1 (
. Fenstermacher	Springfield, O	Full Length Figure	2
liss M. Johnson	Dayton, O		í
arl Bolander	Marion, O	Best Pen and Ink Drawing,	• '
		Still Life	2
. Fenstermacher	Springfield, O	2d Best	1 9
Mar There is	Croton, O	Best Pen and Ink Landscape	2 (
lice Dixon		0.3 D4	
lice Dixon liss Anna Scott lester C. Harris liss M. Johnson	Columbus, O Springfield, O	2d Best	1 (

FINE ARTS-Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Postoffice.	Awards.	Amount
	DRAWING-	-Concluded.	
Miss R. B. Carver	Fallsington, Pa	Best Pencil Drawing, Flower	ı
		Piece	\$2 0
Hester C. Harris	Springfield, O	2d Best	10
Corynne Snyder	Columbus, O	Best Pencil Drawing From Figure	2 0
Corynne Snyder	Columbus. O	2d Best	
Mrs. G. E. Brittain	Dayton, O		1 - "
		Cast	20
Miss Anna Scott	Columbus, O	2d Best	10
Carl Bollander	Marion, O	Best Architectural Drawings	20
C. Fenstermacher	Columbus, O	2d BestBest Display Drawings in Pen-	10
Corynne Snyder	Columbus, C	cil. Charcoal. Crayon or	ŀ
'		Brush, Not Otherwise Entered.	4 0
Lena E. Patterson	Athens, O	2d Best) 20
,	PHOTOG	карну.	
Frank G. Drice	Columbus, O	Best Landscape, Two Prints, 5x7	1 20
Ed. E. Akerly	Zanesville, O		1 10
Will G. Helwig	Cincinnati. O		20
Frank C. Price	Columbus, O	2d Best	10
Frank C. Price	Columbus, O		
	201	5x7	20
James E. Taggert Mrs. S. A. Watson	Delaware, O Springfield, Ill	2d BestBest Landscape, Two Prints, 4x5	1020
Frank C. Price	Columbus, O	2d Best	10
Will G. Helwig	Cincinnati. O	Best Animal, Two Prints, 4x5	2 ŏ
Frank C. Price	Columbus, O	2d Best	ĪÕ
Mrs. S. A. Watson	Springfield, O	Best Composition, Two Prints	2 0
Frank C. Price	Columbus, O	2d Best	1 1 9
Frank C. Price Mrs. S. A. Watson	Columbus, O	Best Six Prints, 3½x3½	20
Frank C. Price	Springfield, O Columbus, O	2d Best	
James E. Taggert	Delaware. O	2d Best	ič
James E. Taggert	Delaware, O	Best Harvest Scene, Any Size	2 0
Ed. E. Akerly	Zanesville, O	2d Best	1 0
Frank C. Price	Columbus, O		٠.,
Will C. Holmin	Gindmatt 0	or Larger	4020
Will G. Helwig	Cincinnati, O	20 Dest	, z u

EIGHTH DEPARTMENT—MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

P. G. EWART, Member in Charge.

GUS SEIBERLING. CARL WILLIAMS Assistant f. J. PALMER. Assistant	Superintendent
Received from sale of space 1909.	\$1,832 50 188 50
Received from sale of space 1908	\$1,999 90 120 50

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Name of Exhibitor.	Postoffice.	Exhibits.
Adams Husker Co	Marysville, O Indianapolis, Ind Columbus, O	Corn Husker, Trucks for Gasoline Engines. Grader, Roadster, Drags. Binder, Mower, Harrows, Hay Rake, Ted-
Akron Cultivator Co	Akron, O	der. Cultivators, Corn Cutters. Grain Drills. Corn Planters, Grain Drills. Corn Planters, Harrows, Potato Planter,
Appleton Mfg. Co	Batavia, Ill Ashland, O Indianapolis, Ind	Grain Drill. Manure Spreader, Corn Husker. Concrete Mixer, Cement Block Machine. Farm Wagon, Corn Planter, Stalk Cutter, Cultivator.
Anchor Buggy Co	Cincinnati, O	Phaetons, Carriage, Buggles, P. lving Wagon.
American Steel Grave Vault Co Alamo Mfg. Co Auto Buggy Co., The	Galion, O	Steel Grave Vaults. Gasoline Engines, Light Plant Complete. Auto Touring Cars, Runabout, Auto Light Delivery Wagon.
Armour & Co. Adams & Adams Auto Wire Fence Clamp. American Dump Wagon Co. Anderson Mfg. Co. Banting Machine Co.	Westerville, O Phillipsburg, O Marion, O Elvria, O	Fertilizer. Piano, 'Phone Disinfector. Fence Clamp. Dump Wagon. Contractors' Engine, Stone Spreading
Bateman Mfg. Co	Orrville, O	Wagons, Hay Press. Potato Digger Potato Sprayer, Potato
Baker Mfg. CoBennett & Co	Chicago, Ill	Planter, Cultivator, Seed Drills. Road Grader. Corn Harvester, Stump Puller, Tile Ditch-
Bird, F. W. Son	East Walpole, Mass.	er. Pariod Roofing, Waterproof Building
Birdsell Mfg. Co Brown-Manly Plow Co	South Bend. Ind Columbus, O	Paper. Wagons. Potato Digger. Cultivators, Harrows, Shovel Plows, Garden Plows, Push Carts.
Brown Mfg. Co	Zanesville, O	Farm Wagon, Dump Wagon, Cultivators, Harrows Shovel Plows, Post Hole Dig-
Buch, A., Sons Co	Elizabethtown, Pa	gers, Push Carts. Land Roller, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Lawn Swing.
Bucher & Gibbs Plow Co	Canton, O	Plows, Disc Harrows, Spike Tooth Harrows, Cultivators, Post Hole Digger.
Burch Plow Works Co	Crestline, O	Plows, Potato Digger, Potato Hiller, Harrows, Land Roller and Pulverizer, Cast
Bimel Buggy Co	Sidnéy, O Columbus, O Columbus, O Bluffton, O	Manure Spreader. Cream Separator, Gasoline Engine, Pump-
Buckeye Wire Stretcher	Columbus, O Columbus, O Warsaw, N. Y Columbus, O Racine, Wis	Ensilage Cutters.

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued,

Name of Exhibitor.	Postoffice.	Exhibits.
Colgan Machine & Supply Co	Columbus, O	Cement Block Machines, Cement Brick and Shingle Tile Machines.
Collins Plow Co		Hay Balers, Harrows, Cultivators, Plows,
Columbus Hay Press Co	Columbus, O	Shovel Plows. Hay Press, Gasoline Engines, Scales. Gas Engine, Pump, Feed Mill. Plows, Harrows. Corn Planters, Hay Rake, Pows, Potato Digger, Hay Loader. Farm Wagons. Fence Posts, Fence, Gates. Gasoline Engines. Gates and Fence. Concrete Mixers.
Conde, H. T., Implement Co Coquillard Wagon Works		Corn Planters, Hay Rake, Pows, Potato Digger, Hay Loader. Farm Wagons
Colvin Chase	South Charleston, O.	Fence Posts, Fence, Gates. Gasoline Engines.
Cook Motor Co	Columbus, O	Cement Tile Machine, Cement Mixer, Cement Screen.
Columbus Grove Lumber Co Compressed Air Washer Co	Columbus Grove, O	Washing Machine
Compressed Air Washer Co	St. Joseph, Ill Crestline, O	Hay Press. Post Molds for Cement Posts.
Crown, H. J	Springfield, O Dayton, O	Garden Planter. Scales, Gasoline Engines.
Columbia Planter Co. Dayton Pitless Scale Co Dodd & Struthers Domestic Engine & Pump Co Drummond Wire Fence Co Deming Co. The	Des Moines, Ia Millersburg, O	Lightning Rods. Gasoline Engine. Wire Fence and Gates.
Deming Co., The	Salem, O	Pumps, Gasoline Engines, Sprayers.
Dysart Flexible Gate Co	Harrisville, O Springfield, O	Farm Gate. Feed Mill.
Drummond Wire Fence Co. Deming Co., The. Durflinger & Son. Dysart Flexible Gate Co. Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co. Enterprise Carriage Mfg. Co. Edwards Auto Co. Eclipse Mfg. Co. Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	Miamisburg, O Columbus, O	Buggies. Auto Buggy.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co	Cincinnati, O	Scales, Dynamos, Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Portable Engine, Saw Table. Gasoline Engines, Grinding Mills, Forges.
Foos Mfg. Co	Springfield, O Fredericktown, O Flint, Mich	Concrete Block Machine.
Feil, S. R. Co., The	Cleveland. O Kendallville, Ind	Medicated Stock Salt.
Farmers' Fence CoGale Mfg. Co	Bellefontaine, O Albion, Mich	Plows Corn Planters Harrows Cuiti-
Galion Iron Works	1	Stone Crusher, Road Grader, Dump Wag- on, Scrapers, Culvert Pipe, Land Pul-
Good Roads Machinery Co	Pittsburg, Pa New York, N. Y	Steam Roller, Engine, Street Sweeper. Potash.
	I .	i Manger Flathrea.
Hardie Mfg. Co Harrison, W. R., & Co	1	Spraying Machines. Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Blowers and
Hayden Auto Block Machine Co		Cement Sewer Pipe and Molds, Concrete Blocks and Machines, Mixers, Orga-
Heller, Allen & Co Hench & Dromgold Co	Napoleon, O York, Pa	Wind Mills, Tanks, Tank Heaters. Harrows, Gasoline Engines, Potato Diggers, Farm Wagons, Manure Spreaders. Corn Harvesters, Hay Loaders, Feed
Hoover Mfg. Co	Avery, O	Mills, Cultivators. Potato Digger and Picker, Potato Sorter and Sprouter.
Huffman, E. H	Columbus, O	Potato Planter, Cream Separators, Gaso- line Engines, Corn Planters, Grain Drills, Buggies, Wagons, Cultivators.
Humane Horse Collar Co Hurst, C. B. Co Hunt, Helm & Ferris Co	Omaha, Neb Chillicothe. O Harvard, Ill	Horse Collars. Scales, Stock and Storage Tanks. Hav Track and Carriers, Barn Door Hangers, Litter Carriers, Coaster Wag-
Hirst Mfg. Co Hercules Fence Anchor Co	Barberton, O Sharon Center, O	ons. Potato Diggers. Fence Anchors.
Hercules Fence Anchor Co	Mt. Gliend, O	Jointless Pipe. Disinfectant.
Indiana Silo Co	Anderson, Ind	Spring Double Tree. Silo, Ensilage Cutters.

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued,

Name of Exhibitor.	' Postoffice.	Exhibits.
International Harvester Co	Columbus, O	ons, Cream Separators, Harrows, Cul-
		Stackers, Hay Stackers, Hay Rakes Stackers, Electric Light Plant.
Iron Crib & Bin Co	Columbia O	Corn Cribs. Fertilizers.
Indiana Pitiess Scale Co	New Castle, Ind	Scales. Corn Cutter, Tile Ditchers.
Indiana Pitless Scale Co	New Castle, Ind Bellevue, O Carthage, O Columbus, O	Buggles, Touring Car. Manure Spreaders, Binders, Mowers, Hay
Johnston Harvester Co		Rake and Tedder, Harrows.
Jones Hardware Co	Richmond, Ind	vatora.
Jackson Fence Co	Jackson, Mich	Stratchard
Kelly Springfield Road Roller Co Kenney Machinery Co Koontz, G. M	Indianapolis, Ind Vanatta, O	Steam Rollers. Hay Press, Corn Husker, Traction Engine Wire and Fence Stretchers, Cement Posts Fence Posts. Silo, Ensilage Cutter, Stanchions, Cement
Koontz, G. M		
Kentucky Mfg. Co	Louisville, Ky Toledo, O	Farm Wagon. Wheeled Scrapers.
Lansing Wagon CoLehr Agricultural Co	Lansing, Mich Fremont, O	l Wagons, Buggles. Harrows, Clod Crushers, Land Rollers
Loomis Machine Co		Cultivators. Well Drilling Machines. Litter Carriers. Hay Track and Carriers
Louisville Brick & Tile Co	Cleveland O	Barn Door Hangers, Stanchions. Hollow Blocks, Tile for Silo. Hot Air Pumping Engine.
Mason Mfg. Co., The	Canton, O	l Butter Maker.
Manson-Campbell Co	Detroit, Mich Toledo, O Moline, Ill	Fanning Mills, Fireless Cookers. Farm Wagons. Manure Spreaders, Plows, Harrows, Cul
Myers, C. H		l livators, Farm Wagons, Farm Trucks.
Myers, H. A. Mfg. Co	Warsaw, Ind Waverly, O Powell, O Minneapolls, Minn	Wind Mills, Pumps, Spray Pumps, Lawn Mowers, Gasoline Engines. Hay Car, Lawn Swing, Step Ladder. Automatic Plyot Gate. Collapsible Stock Crate.
McCullough Mfg. Co	Minneapolls, Minn	On Pump for Lubricating Steam and Gas-
Mansfield Machine & Supply Co	Mansfield, O	Combination Tool, Combined Flue Cutter and Expander, Cylinder Wrench for Threshermen, Drill Attachment for Flue
Moser & Baumgartner	Berne, Ind	Wind Stacker.
National Fire Proof Co	Mansfield. O Canton, O	Hollow Building Blocks, Fire Brick, Fire Brick, Fire Proofing, Drain Tile, Sile Tile, Hollow Blocks for Stucco Work. Hog Motor Grinder and Feeder.
National Hog Feeder Co	Runter, N. D	Tile, Hollow Blocks for Stucco Work. Hog Motor Grinder and Feeder. Manure Pulverizer and Spreader.
Newark Machine Co	Newark, O	
New Idea Spreader Co	Coldwater, O	Manure Spreader.
New Process Fertilizer Co		Fertilizers. Manure Spreader. Gate. Cultivators, Harrows, Plows, Shove Plows, Hand Rollers, Pulverizers, Ha
Ohio Rake Co	Dayton, O	Press. Cultivators, Hay Rake, Hay Loader, Hay Tedder, Corn Planter, Transplanter Land Roller, Potato Harvester, Harrow
Ohio Traction Mfg. Co	Marion, O	Corn Harvester. Gasoline Traction Engines, Hay Press Condenser Press and Engine, Combined
Oliver Chilled Plow Works Ohio Corrugated Culvert Co	South Bend, Ind Middletown, O	Plows, Cultivators and Extras.
Ohio Pulverizer Co., The	New London, O	Soil Pulverizer.
Olds Gas Power Co	Lansing, Mich Gallon, O	Gasoline Engines.
Perfection Road Machine Co	Forest, O	Road Graders, Dump Box, Pulverizers. Farm Gate.
Petrolithic Paving Co	Indianapolis, Ind	i Rolling Tampers.
Papee Machine Co Parlin & Orendorff Co	Shortsville. N. Y Canton, Ill	Ensilage Cutters.
- with a Orendorit Co	Camton, All	Ensilage Cutters. Corn Planter, Gasoline Engine, Cultivators, Plows, Potato Digger, Harrows, Farm Wagons, Cream Separators, Sole
1	1	Farm Wagons, Cream Separators.

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued. .

	1	i
Name of Exhibitor.	Postoffice.	Exhibits.
Pella Stacker Co	Pella Ill	Self-Feeder and Band Cutter.
Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co	Philadelphia, Pa	Lawn Mowers.
Phillips Cement & Stone Co	Columbus, O	Cement Blocks.
Pivot Gate Co	Columbus O	Buggies. Farm Gate.
Poe's Vineyard	Kenton. O	Grapes.
Parke, Davis & Co	Detroit, Mich	
Racine Sattley Co	Indianapolis, Ind	Buggies, Farm Wagons, Cultivators, Corn
Reeves Engine Co		1 I willed by I town, I will town.
Riggle Wagon Co	Columbus, O	Wagons. Road Graders, Dump Box, Wheel Scraper, Drag Scraper, Road Plows, Feed
Rosenthal Corn Husker Co	Milwaukee, Wis Columbus, O	Troughs, Culvert Pipe, Wheelbarrow.
Ross, E. W., Co	Columbus, O Liberty, Ind	Manure Spreaders, Grain Drills, Farm
Roderick Lean Mfg. Co	Mansfield, O	Wagons. Grain Drills, Harrows, Cultivators, Land Rollers. Garden Plow.
Scioto Buggy Co	Columbus, O Newcastle, Ind	Corn Husker, Fodder Shredder, Gasoline
St. Clair Mfg. Co	Dayton, O	Engine. Acetylene Generator, Hot Plates.
St. Paul Cement Machine Co Scheidler Machine Works	St. Paul, Minn Newark, O	Cement Tile Machine, Cement Mixer.
Sechler, D. M., Carriage Co	Moline, Ill	Manure Spreaders, Corn Planters.
Silo & Cistern Block Co	Sunbury, O	Silo Made of Perfect Cement Blocks. Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Litter Carriers Outfit.
South Bend Chilled Plow Co	South Bend, Ind	Cream Separators, Litter Carriers Outilt.
Star Mig. Co	New Lexington, O Troy, O	Feed Mills, Gasoline Engines. Vehicle Storm Fronts, Rain Aprons,
Syracuse Chilled Plow Co	Syracuse, N. Y	Feed Mills, Gasoline Engines. Vehicle Storm Fronts, Rain Aprons, Horse Clothing, Dust Hoods. Wheelbarrows, Hand Plows, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Drag Scrapers, Motor.
Spaulding Tiling Machine Co	Cleveland, O	Tiling Machine.
Smith Agricultural Chemical Co	Columbus, O	Fertilizers.
Standard Oil Co	Columbus, O	Lamps, Oil Stoves, Oil Heaters. Automobiles.
Spring Steel Fence & Wire Co	Anderson, Ind	Wire Fence and Gates.
Street Gate Co	Waggoner, Ill	Farm Gate and Auto Farm Gate.
Sireet Gate Co	Dayton, O	Gasoline Engines, Pump Jack, Power
Standard Dishwasher, The	Zanesville, O Buffalo, N. Y	Pump. Dish Washing Machine. Sprayers, Painting Machine, Duplex
Swift & Bates	Cuba, N. Y	Pump. Swing Stanchions
Swift & Bates	·	Land Roller, Pulverizer, Scrapers, Stone Roat, Stanchions, Plows, Collansible
Tornado Míg. Co	Columbus. O	Crates, Lightning Rods. Disinfectant and Insect Destroyer. Grain Drills, Hay Loaders, Mowing Ma-
Tornado Mfg. Co	Springfield, O	Grain Drills, Hay Loaders, Mowing Ma- chines, Hay Tedder, Corn Drill, Disc
Troy Wagon Works Co	Troy, O	chines, Hay Tedder, Corn Drill, Disc Harrows, Lawn Mowers. Farm Wagons, Dump Wagons, Farm Trucks.
Turnbull Wagon CoUniversal Animal Food Co	Defiance, O	Farm Wagons, Handy Trucks. Animal and Poultry Regulator.
Voss, J. H., & Son	Atlanta. ()	Knife Grinder, Plows, Harrows,
Van Wert Machine Co	Van Wert, O	Gas and Gasoline Engines.
Victor Mfg. Co	Columbus. O. & Leav- enworth, Kan	Gas and Gasoline Engines. Washing Machine, Ironing Board, Self-
Wayne Works	Richmond, Ind	Heating Irons. Grain Drills, Corn Planters, Light Wagons
Williams Contractors' Supply Co	Columbus O	and Carts. Wheel Scraper Motor Roller, Concrete
Williams Confidences Edgips, Co	Columbia, O	Wheel Scraper, Motor Roller, Concrete Mixer, Rock Crusher, Engines, Road Graders, Street Sweepers, Dump Wag- ons, Road rlows, Culvert Pipe, Con- crete Carts, Concrete Barrows, Patrol Cart and Can.
Wilson, F. M	Columbus, O	
ì		Hay Tedders, Cultivators, Gasoline En-
Whitman Agricultural Co	St. Louis, Mo	Hay Press.

AWARDS.

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Concluded.

Name of Exhibitor.	Postoffice.	Exhibits.	
Watkins, J. R., Medical Co	Cuba, N. Y	Stanchions.	

NINTH DEPARTMENT—MECHANICS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRODUCTS.

JACOB DEAN, Member in Charge.

S. D. KILLIANSuperintendent
Received from sale of space 1909. \$901 85 Paid superintendent, labor, etc., 1909. 72 00
Received from sale of space 1908
Banner Buggy Co., St. Louis, MoBuggles, Surreys, Phaetons, Runabouts, etc. Buckeye Saddlery Co., Columbus, OLight and Heavy Harness, Saddles, Robes, Brushes, etc.
Buckeye Saw Co. & File Works, Columbus, OSaws of all kinds, Hand and Power, Saw Mills and Factories.
Cleveland Puncture Proof Tire Co., Co- lumbus, O
Automobiles and Buggles. Colonial Carriage Co., Circleville, OBuggles, Surreys, Phaetons and Single Turnouts, etc.
Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus, OFine Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys,
Columbus Carriage and Harness Co., Columbus, OBuggles, Phaetons, Runabouts, Surreys, Harness Robes, etc. Columbus Heating and Ventilating Co.,
Columbus, OFurnaces, Sanitary Toilets and Ventilating,
Factories and Public Buildings. Commercial Paste Co., Columbus, O A full line of Pastes for Office, Book Bindery or domestic use.
Findley Carriage Co., Findley, OBuggies, Surreys, Phaetons, Carriages and
Gaumer and Sons, E. B., Urbana, OPony Phaetons, Traps, etc. Gem City Acetylene Generator, Dayton, O.Generators for making Acetylene Lights, etc., for lighting private residences and plants.
Hain Safe Co., The C. W., Columbus, OFire and Burglar Proof Safes, Haswell Furnace Co., Circleville, OFurnaces of several different kinds. Heskett and Co., W. E., Columbus, OStoves, Ranges and Heaters. Knoderer and Co., L. F., Columbus, OThe Hot Air and Blast Heaters for heating
Lamneck and Co., W. E., Columbus, OAll kinds of Roofing Material, such as Tile, Slate, Tin, Tar Paper, etc.
McCray Refrigerator Co., Branch, Co- lumbus. OLarge and small Refrigerators for all pur-
poses and dairy purposes. McIntyre Co., W. H., Auburn, IndAutomobiles, Pleasure and Transfer Cars. Middletown Buggy Co., Middletown, OBuggies and Carriages, Phaetons and Runabouts.
Monarch Specialty Co., Columbus, OWater Power Washing Machines, etc. Monypenny-Hammond Co., Columbus, ODisplayed the "Red Bird" Coffee which they represent in Ohlo.
Morris-Woodhull Co., Dayton, OBuggles and Doctors' Storm Fronts and Carriages.
Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Co., Co- lumbus, O
lumbus, O
Branch), Pittsburg, PaSteam and Gas Heaters for residences or
Seidel Buggy Co., Richmond, IndStorm Fronts, Buggies and Doctors' Carriages.
Colle T TI R M A Co Columbus O Tisks and Tisans Townses Dobos Dispirate
Saddles, etc. Shepard Paint Co., Columbus, O

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MECHANICS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRODUCTS-Concluded.

Walborn and Ricker Co., St. Paris, O....Pony Cabs, Buggies and Povreness Carriages. Walz and Son, Wm., Columbus, O........Harness, heavy and light, Robes, Whips, Blankets, etc.

TENTH DEPARTMENT-MERCHANDISE, MUSIC, ETC.

JACOB DEAN, Member in Charge.

G. F. RAMSEYSuperin	tendent
Received from sale of space 1909	\$167 45 63 00
Received from sale of space 1908	\$177 70 96 00
Apple, M. S., Columbus, O	

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS

HORSES.

AMERICAN BRED DRAFT.

Name.	Postoffice.
Bidwell, Marion	.West Jefferson, O.
Domigan, H. L.	
Ferguson, C. A	
Leonard & Geyer	
McLain, Lonzo	Lima. O.
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSES	
Domigan, H. L	Sunbury, O.
Grimes, H. S	Portsmouth, O.
Highland Forest Farm	Fulton, O.
Leist, Dr. C. E	
Leonard & Geyer,	
Parsell, B. F	Revnoldsburg. O.
Perkins, Jacob B	. Blackstone Bldg.
Ramsey, Nelson	Sunbury, O.
Robison, W. S	
Rolson, E. P., & Son	
Smith, C. G	Detackele of
Smith, Seymout	I ataskala, U.
BELGIAN.	
Bidwell, Marion	.West Jefferson. O.
Crawford, G. W	Newark, O.
McCann, Benj. F	Dayton, O.
CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.	
Bidwell, Marion	West Jefferson O
Leonard & Geyer	London, O.
COACHING PARADE.	
V	
Highland Forest FarmColum	mbus. O., Station B
Robison, W. S	mt. Sterning, O.
FRENCH COACH.	
Domigan, H. L	Sunhury O
Leonard & Geyer	London. O.
McLaughlin Bros	Columbus, O.
GERMAN COACH.	
Boord, Samuel T	South Columbus, O.
Domigan, H. L	Newark, U.
Leonard & Geyer	
Rolson, E. P., & Son	Delaware, O.
Sowers, G. W., & Son	Huntington, Ind.
20-B. of A.	

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS-HORSES-Continued.

GRADE DRAFT.
Name. Postoffice. Bidwell, Marion
Elliott, J. M. Columbus, O., Station A Leonard & Geyer. London, O. Rolson, E. P., & Son. Delaware, O. Stephens, P. W. Ashley, O.
HACKNEYS.
Bunn, C. E. Peoría, Iil. Leonard & Geyer London, O.
HARNESS CLASS.
Bunn, C. E
PERCHERONS.
Bidwell, Marion West Jefferson, O. Crawford, G. W. Newark, O. Domigan, H. L. Sunbury, O. Ferguson Bros. Delaware, O. Jones, C. M. Plain City, O. Leonard & Geyer. London, O. McCann, Benj, F. Dayton, O., U. B. Bldg. McLain, Lonzo. Lima, O. McLaughlin Bros. Columbus, O. Sowers, G. W., & Son Huntington, Ind.
ROADSTERS—NON-STANDARD.
Olentangy Stock Farm Columbus, O., Station B Parsell, B. F. Reynoldsburg, O. Patterson, Robert Hilliards, O. Perkins, Jacob B Cleveland, O. Ramsey, Nelson Sunbury, O. Robison, W. S Mt. Sterling, O. Rolson, E. P., & Son Delaware, O. Smith, Seymour Pataskala, O. Smith, C. G Reynoldsburg, O. Wyscarver, John Columbus, O., 49 Fourteenth St. Young, C. A Lancaster, O.
ROADSTERS—NON-STANDARD.
Andrews, A. H. Columbus, O., Front and Lynn Bailey, C. V. Hilliards, O. Dennis, A. W. Columbus, O., 959 E. Fulton St. Domigan, H. L. Sunbury, O. Dovel Park Stock Farm Pickerington, O. Elliott, J. M. Columbus, O., Station A Grimes, H. S. Portsmouth, O. Grove, John L. Newark, O. Highland Forest Farm Fulton, O. Joseph, A. Columbus, O., 1169 Oak St. Leonard & Geyer London, O. Likins, E. E. Caledonia, O.

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Continued—HORSES—Concluded.

ROADSTERS—STANDARD BRED.
Name. Postoffice. Dovel Park Stock FarmPickerington, O. Heskitt, J. RFulton, O.
Highland Forest Farm Fulton, O. Jamison, H. J Delaware, O. Leist, Dr. C. E Columbus, O., 54 E. Gay St.
Leonard & GeyerLondon, O. Olentangy Stock FarmColumbus, O., Station B Ramsey, NelsonSunbury, O.
Rolson, E. P., & Son
Wyscarver, John
Donovan, H. E., Agt
Robison, W. S
UTILITY CLASS. Stephens, P. WAshley, O.
Stephens, P. WAsmey, O.
PONIES.
OHIO SHETLAND PONIES.
Gavitt, Cobb
Hunter, C. C
OTHER THAN SHETLAND.
Bidwell, Marion
Dolle, Chas
Gavitt, Cobb
Holmes & Walker
Jamison, Benj
Kahler & Justice
SHETLAND.
Bidwell, Marion
Black, Logan WJacksonville, Ill. Bunn, C. EPeoria, Ill.
Coe, Walter T. Gahanna, O. Elliott, Evans Galloway, O.
Gaskell, A. L
Heyl, Geo. A. Washington, Ill. Holmes & Walker
Hunter, C. C. Mt. Vernon, O. Jamison, Benj. Washington C. H., O.
Kahler & Justice
Smith Bros

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Continued.

CATTLE.

ABERDEEN ANGUS. Name. Postoffice. Bradfute, D., & Son		
AYRSHIRES. Arkcoll, Blake, W. W. Paloi, Pa. McCormick, W. L. Pataskala, O.		
BROWN SWISS. Ayres, H. W		
DEVONS. Shaw, James C		
### FAT CATTLE. Bradfute, D., & Son		
Kerr, LewNewtown, Ind.McCoy, Mart LWashington C. H., O.McCray, Warren TKentland, Ind.West & WestHillsboro, O.		
GALLOWAYS. Chamberlin, John		
GUERNSEYS.		
Bell, W. H., & Son Scotts Station, Ky Chestnut Hill Farm Coalburg, 'O. Coe, Walter T. Gahanna, O. Elliott, J. M. Columbus, O., Station A, R. R. 2 Phelps, W. D. Farmville, Va. Whittier, W. P. Galena, O.		
HEREFORDS.		
Chandler, Merritt Onway, Mich. Graves, Clem. Bunker Hill, Ind. Hooker, John New London, O. Luce & Moxley Shelbyville, O. McCray, Warren T Kentland, Ind.		
HOLSTEINS.		
Derrer Bros Camp Chase, O. Eager, F. E., & Son Howell, Mich. Paxton & Wylie Houstom, Pa. Pierson Stock Farm Hadley, Mich. Ross, J. R., & Sons Blanchester, O. Zehring, E. L Germantown, O. Watts, Carl M Columbus, O., Station C		

AWARDS.

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Continued—CATTLE—Concluded.

JERSEYS.		
Name. Postoffice. Boyd, John F. Rushville, Ind. Chambers, J. V., & Sons West Alexander, Pa. Good Hold Farm Mentor, O. Hartman Stock Farm Columbus, O. Ross, C. B Blanchester, O. Spann, W. R Dallas, Texas Zehring, E. L Germantown, O.		
POLLED DURHAMS.		
Edwards, A. L., & B. Versailles, Ky Garrett, M. M. Coldwater, Mich. Miller, J. H. Peru, Ind. Miller, W. H., & Sons. Mulberry, Ind. Rosenberger & Edwards. Tiffin, O. Vollmer Bros. Osgood, Ind.		
RED POLLS.		
Hartline, Frank Strasburg, O. Ineichen, Geo., & Sons Geneva, Ind., R. R. 2 Prewett, M. F. Eatons, W. Va. Shurtz, C. A Gaysport, O.		
SHORTHORN.		
Branson, C. A. Cadiz, O. Carpenter & Ross. Mansfield, O. Gerlaugh, J. A. Harshman, O. Hanna, D. R. Ravenna, O. Johnson, C. E. Flushing, O. Johnson, Thomas Columbus, O. Miller, J. H. Peru, Ind. Nelson, Thos. H Hillsboro, O. Robbins, J. G., & Sons Horace, Ind. Rosenberg & Edwards Tiffin, O Wagner, N. W Fremont, O. West & West Hillsboro, O.		
SWINE.		
BERKSHIRES.		
Barker, E. J. Thornton, Ind. Fisher, A. E. Orient, O. Hupp Farms. Birmingham, Mich. Kite, F. E. St. Paris, O. Meyers, John F. Millersburg, O. Simpson, M. W. Freeport, O., R. R. 2 Tharp, W. J. Pataskala, O.		
Cherry, W. J		
Dever, W. T. Lucasville, O.		

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Continued—SWINE—Concluded.

DUROC JERSEYS.	
No. a.	
Baker, W. P	
Bardwell & Barnard	
Brown, D. W., & SonUnion City, Ind.	
Cadwallader, W. ELynchburg, O.	
Cline & Fields	
Foster, A. E	
Kennel, Jos. AEaton, O.	
Mahan BrosOsborn, O.	
McLaughlin, C. J	
Ross, C. B	
Stemen, E. C., & Sons	
Watt & Foust	
Whittier, W. PGalena, O.	
HAMPSHIRES.	
Essig, Willie	
Rice, C. SSpencer, O.	
POLAND CHINAS.	
Beatty, C. M., & F. AOrient, O.	
Becker, H. ECarroll, O.	
Black, G. AQuincy, O.	
Brown, M. C., & Son	
Cox. Gilbert	
Doyel, JohnBloomingburg, O.	
Fent, E. B. & SonsKenton, O.	
Foster, E. W	
Garvey, J. WalterAuburn, Ill.	
Grieve, A. C., & Son	
Harmison & Perry	
Hays, F. M	
Hatcher, L. R	
Hunter, Thomas, & Co	
Jennings, S. E	٠
Keller, Chas. E	•
Klever, Ed	
Lukins, Linc	
McLaughlin, L. CPleasantville, O.	
Niles & Goslie	
Osburn, F. C	
Salmon. John	
Smith, C. CPlain City, O.	
Spurling Bros	
Stalter, J. APataskala, O.	
Stemen, E. C., & Son	
Stibbs, Lew	
Townsley, J. W	
Welch, W. C	•
Williams Bros	•
Williams, S. P	
Wiseley, HenryGrover Hill, O. Woodmansee, Brent	
TAMWORTHS.	
Ford, Charles	
Thornber, FrankCarthage, Ill.	•
YORKSHIRES.	
Kite, F. ESt. Paris, O.	
Miner, W. H	
Wheeler Homestead, The	

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Continued.

SHEEP.

	 :		
	CHEVIOTS.		
	Name Postoffice		
	Boyd & KingHillsboro,	Ò.,	
	Calland, W. D., & Son	0.	
	Parnell, G. W	Md.	
	Postle, F. L., & Sons	, Qı	
	. COTSWOLDS.	•	
	Bryan, DanielPortland, I	nd	
	Nash BrosTipton, I	nd.	
	Mast Divs		
	DORSETS		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Cherry, H. HXenia,	. O.	
	Cooper & Nephews		
•	Eager, F. E., & Son		
	Henderson, J. B	Vu.	
	Leet, Chas., & Son		
	Miner, W. H	Ÿ.	
	Nash BrosTipton. I	nd.	
	FAT SHEEP.		
	Cooper & Nephews		
	Fielder, A. C	DI.	
	Fillmore FarmsBennington,	V.	
	Henderson, J. B	Pa.	
	Nash BrosTipton. I	nd.	
	Postle, T. DCamp Chase,	0.	
	Postle, F. L., & Sons	O.	
	Watt, R. C., & SonCedarville	, O.	
	FRENCH MERINO—RAMBOUILLET.		
		ĺ	
	Highslip, J. F	Ŏ.	
	Lincoln BrosMilford Center,	, <u>O</u> .	
	Lovett, J., & SonsQuincy,	χ.	
	McMullan, J. HWoodstock,	Õ.	
	Moore, E. MWixon, M	ich.	
	Orth & MathewsMcGuffy	, Ó.	
	Scott, J. KMurfresboro, Te	nn.	
	Shaw, J. M., & SonEdison,		
	Shaw, L. W		
	White, W. LJohnstown,	, U .	
HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.			
	Artz, P. W		
	Cherry, W. J	Q.	
	Judd. C. O	ω. .O	
	Mitchell, C. L Lucas,		
	Taylor, R. E		
	• . , =		
LINCOLN.			
	Bickett, J. RXenia, O., R. 1	R. 9	
	Cooper & Nephews	St.	
	Fielder, A. C	, O .	
	Lile, W. A., & SonsWest Liberty	, <u>O</u> .	
	Rice, C. SSpencer,	U.	

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Continued—SHEEP—Continued.

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MERINOS.		
Name. Postoffice.		
Barker, Clarence W		
Bell, C. H Ashley, O., Classes A. B & C.		
Bell, D. K		
Bissell, E. N East Shoreham, Vt.—A & B		
Bishop, W., & Son		
Blamer, S., & Son		
Cook, W. N., & Son		
Deeds, J. J., & Son		
Dean, A. H., & Son		
Gambier, A. F		
Gosch, Fred		
Harris, W., & Son Edison, O.—B & C		
Johnson, J. P		
Lovett, J., & SonsQuincy, O.—A, B & C		
Moore, E. M		
Queen & Fawcett		
Robertson, J. W		
Russell, F. HWakeman, O.—C		
Shank, G. APataskala, O.—A, B & C		
Sheets, C. HSunbury, O.—A & B		
Swetland, H. CMt. Vernon, O.—B & C		
Walker, J. FGambier, O.—B & C		
Williamson, R. DXenia, O.—A, B & C		
Williamson & RobbinsXenia, O.—A, B & C		
Wilson, J. M Fredericktown, O.—A, B & C		
Wilson, W. E		
Work, G. D		
_		
OXFORD DOWNS.		
Cooper & Nephews. .Chicago, Ill., 177 Illinois St. Heskett, G. W., Jr. .Fulton, O. Rose, W. A. .Norwalk, O. Williamson, J. C., & Sons. .Xenia, O.		
SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.		
G		
Cooper & Nephews Chicago, Ill., 177 Illinois St. Erdenheim Farm Pontiac, Mich., R. R. 3 Harmison & Perry Woodstock, O. Judd, C. O. Kent, O. Keiter, J. D. Xenia, O. Palmer, W. F., & Son Pataskala, O. Postle, F. L., & Sons Camp Chase, O. Postle, Walter D. Camp Chase, O. Stallsmith, Geo. E. Urbana, O. Taylor, R. E. Sidney, O. Wardwell, Henry L. Springfield Center, N. Y.		
SOUTH DOWNS.		
Compton, W. H., & Son Monroe, O. Cooper & Nephew Chicago, Ill., 177 Illinois St. Freed Bros. Lancaster, O. Leet, Chas., & Son Mantua, O. Mitchell, C. L. Lucas, O. Nichols, G. M. Cardington, O. Postle, T. D. Camp Chase, O. Stuckey, Chas. J., & Son Mechanicsburg, O. Watt, R. C., & Son Cedarville, O.		

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Continued—SHEEP—Concluded.

EXHIBITS OF WOOL.

Name.	T 00000000
Cherry, W. J	Xenia, O.
Gambier, A. T	Wakeman, O.
McMullan, J. H	Woodstock, O.
Postle, Ralph	Camp Chase, O.
Postle, F. L., & Sons	Camp Chase, O.
Robertson, J. W	.Cadiz, O., R. R. 2
Ross, L. H	Bucyrus, O.

POULTRY.

Adams, T. ENewark, O.
Anthony, Fred
Barnes, P. N
Bedford, H. MStrongsville, O.
Beusch Bros
Bockley, Wm. LAshland, O.
Brown, G
Burkholder, H
Cadwallader, WLynchburg, O.
Caldwell, R. C. Lyndon, O.
Campbell, ArthurAshland, O.
Cary, L. GTrimble, O.
Cast. G. W
Clark, A. G
Clemans, T. MMechanicsburg, O.
Cline, L. WGreenwich, O.
Close, H. M
Coleman, Joe
Covert. D. M
Cram. C. E
Darst, ChasJacksonville, O.
Davidson, Edw
Dumond, W. A
Eager, F. E., & Son
Eddy, E. ETrimble, O.
Farber, E. GEast Sparta, O.
Farber, E. G
Farber, I. M. & J. W
Farber, I. M. & J. W. Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J. Akron, O. Gillman, P. W. Rittman, O.
Farber, I. M. & J. W. Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J. Akron, O. Gillman, P. W. Rittman, O. Gines, W. H. Tiro, O.
Farber, I. M. & J. W. Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J. Akron, O. Gillman, P. W. Rittman, O. Gines, W. H. Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R. Shelby, O.
Farber, I. M. & J. W. Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J. Akron, O. Gillman, P. W. Rittman, O. Gines, W. H. Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R. Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm Columbus, O., Poultry Dept.
Farber, I. M. & J. W. Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J. Akron, O. Gillman, P. W. Rittman, O. Gines, W. H. Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R. Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm. Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W. Waverly, O.
Farber, I. M. & J. W Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J Akron, O. Gillman, P. W Rittman, O. Gines, W. H Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W Waverly, O. Henry, S. W Columbus, O., Station C
Farber, I. M. & J. W. Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J. Akron, O. Gillman, P. W. Rittman, O. Gines, W. H. Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R. Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm. Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W. Waverly, O. Henry, S. W. Columbus, O., Station C Hermann, A. A. Columbus, O.
Farber, I. M. & J. W. Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J. Akron, O. Gillman, P. W. Rittman, O. Gines, W. H. Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R. Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W. Waverly, O. Henry, S. W. Columbus, O., Station C. Hermann, A. A. Columbus, O. Knapp, H. H. Tiro, O.
Farber, I. M. & J. W. Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J. Akron, O. Gillman, P. W. Rittman, O. Gines, W. H. Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R. Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W. Waverly, O. Henry, S. W. Columbus, O., Station C Hermann, A. A. Columbus, O. Knapp, H. H. Tiro, O. Koontz, Ray Ashland, O.
Farber, I. M. & J. W Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J Akron, O. Gillman, P. W Rittman, O. Gines, W. H Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W Waverly, O. Henry, S. W Columbus, O., Station C Hermann, A. A Columbus, O. Koapp, H. H Tiro, O. Koontz, Ray Ashland, O. Lantz, E. H Trimble, O.
Farber, I. M. & J. W Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J Akron, O. Gillman, P. W Rittman, O. Gines, W. H Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W Waverly, O. Henry, S. W Columbus, O., Station C Hermann, A. A Columbus, O. Knapp, H. H Tiro, O. Koontz, Ray Ashland, O. Lantz, E. H Trimble, O. Larason, E. M Newark, O.
Farber, I. M. & J. W. Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J. Akron, O. Gillman, P. W. Rittman, O. Gines, W. H. Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R. Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm. Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W. Waverly, O. Henry, S. W. Columbus, O., Station C. Hermann, A. A. Columbus, O. Knapp, H. H. Tiro, O. Koontz, Ray. Ashland, O. Lantz, E. H. Trimble, O. Larason, E. M. Newark, O. Lehne, Adolph. Mechanicsburg, O.
Farber, I. M. & J. W Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J Akron, O. Gillman, P. W Rittman, O. Gines, W. H Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W Waverly, O. Henry, S. W Columbus, O., Station C Hermann, A. A Columbus, O. Knapp, H. H Tiro, O. Koontz, Ray Ashland, O. Larason, E. M Trimble, O. Lehne, Adolph Mechanicsburg, O. Leibold, Harry Delaware, O.
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Farber, I. M. & J. W. Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J. Akron, O. Gillman, P. W. Rittman, O. Gines, W. H. Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R. Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm. Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W. Waverly, O. Henry, S. W. Columbus, O., Station C Hermann, A. A. Columbus, O. Knapp, H. H. Tiro, O. Koontz, Ray. Ashland, O. Lantz, E. H. Trimble, O. Larason, E. M. Newark, O. Lehne, Adolph Mechanicsburg, O. Leibold, Harry. Delaware, O. McClave, Chas. New London, O. McCoole, J. B. Troy, O. May, E. A. Galena, O.
Farber, I. M. & J. W Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J Akron, O. Gillman, P. W Rittman, O. Gines, W. H. Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R. Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W Waverly, O. Henry, S. W Columbus, O., Station C. Hermann, A. A Columbus, O. Knapp, H. H. Tiro, O. Koontz, Ray Ashland, O. Larason, E. M. Newark, O. Lehne, Adolph Mechanicsburg, O. Leibold, Harry Delaware, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McCoole, J. B. Troy, O. Mahon, Mrs. J. F. Galena, O.
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Farber, I. M. & J. W Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J Akron, O. Gillman, P. W Rittman, O. Gines, W. H. Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R. Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W Waverly, O. Hermann, A. A Columbus, O. Knapp, H. H Tiro, O. Koontz, Ray Ashland, O. Lantz, E. H Trimble, O. Larason, E. M Newark, O. Leibold, Harry Delaware, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McCoole, J. B Troy, O. May, E. A Galena, O. Mahon, Mrs. J. F Piqua, O. Mangaus, L. D Delaware, O.
Farber, I. M. & J. W Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J Akron, O. Gillman, P. W Rittman, O. Gines, W. H Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W Waverly, O. Henry, S. W Columbus, O., Station C Hermann, A. A Columbus, O. Knapp, H. H Tiro, O. Koontz, Ray Ashland, O. Lantz, E. H Trimble, O. Larason, E. M Newark, O. Leibold, Harry Delaware, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O.
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Farber, I. M. & J. W Sandyville, O. Frank & Son, J Akron, O. Gillman, P. W Rittman, O. Gines, W. H Tiro, O. Harrison, S. R Shelby, O. Hartman Stock Farm Columbus, O., Poultry Dept. Helman, C. W Waverly, O. Henry, S. W Columbus, O., Station C Hermann, A. A Columbus, O. Knapp, H. H Tiro, O. Koontz, Ray Ashland, O. Lantz, E. H Trimble, O. Larason, E. M Newark, O. Leibold, Harry Delaware, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O. McClave, Chas New London, O.

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Continued—POULTRY—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice.
Miller, H. C	Akron, O., 240 E. York St.
Miller, A. G	
Myers, M. M	
Nash, M. J.	Toledo. O.
Pfouts, P. R.	
Ratcliff. S. M	
Rice, C. S	Spencer, O.
Roloson, E. P	
Ross & Sons, J. R	
Sabin & Goldner	
Sayre, J. H	Trimble, O.
Scheibell, W. O	Columbus, O.
Schenck, E. O. & H. A	Columbus, O.
Shiffler, A. J	Ashland, O.
Shirkey, F. P	Jacksonville, O.
Show, M. B	
Sites, F. C	
Skeen, James	
Smith, C. W	
Tannenbaum Farms	
Twin Oaks Farm	
Watts, W. R	
Williams, Gerald	
Wilson Bros	
Wilson, Ralph	
Woodworth, D. & W. H	Delaware, O.
Wurst, S. E	Elyria, O.
Yocum & Bros., J. D	Mechanicsburg, O.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Andorson T T	Cahanna O
Anderson, J. L	Gananna, O.
Bartholomew, F. J	
Beach, Mrs. T. A	Delaware, O., R. R. 3
Bicber, Mrs. Henry	Delaware, O., R. R. 2
Breece, C. C	Delaware, O.
Coburn, F. J	Mechanicsburg, O., R. R. 3
Coyner, D. G	Lyndon, O., Box 57
Craig, Hilas E	Groveport, O.
Deal, R. H	Marysville, O., R. R. 3
Deal, Jas. L	
Fent & Sons, E. B	
Goodrich, Jessie	
Hadler, Fred	Greenleaf, Wis.
Hamblin, Mrs. Caroline	Columbus, O., 1021 Bellows Ave.
Holland, Geo. W	Shepard, O.
Hush, John, Jr	
Husted, Elmer	
Jackson, Walter	
Kalb, T. D	
Keckley, I. B	
Keckley, A. S	
Keckley, J. L	
Kraner, Harry W	
Leavitt, M. J	Mechanicsburg. O.
Leavitt, M. J. & C. E	
Leibold, Harry	Delaware. O.
Lile & Son, W. A	
McConnell, C. M	
Miller, H. C.	Akron. O.
MAILIGE, AA. U	,,,,,,

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Continued—FARM PRODUCTS—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice.
Pearce, Albert	Groveport, O.
Perkins, C. F	Columbus, O., 1208 Neil Ave.
Powell, Howard	Newark, O.
Powell, A. H	
Purks, J. T	
Rice, C. S	
Scott, G. W	Lancaster, O.
Springwater Creamery	
Strong, E. J	
Tillotson, Grant E	
Tobias, J. H	
Tobias, W. H	
West Jefferson Creamery Co	Columbus, O., 272 N. Third St.
Whipps, W. D	
Whipps, F. M	
Wildman, G. W	Springfield, O., R. R. 5
Zehring, E. L	
Zehring, Oscar O	

HORTICULTURAL.

Boehme, Alvina	Columbus, O., 866 E. Fulton St.
Bookwalter, Harrison	Hallsville O
Brennaman, E. A	
Burkholder, H	
Counter, C. W	Toledo O
Cox, U. T	Proctorville O
Cox, E. G	Proctorville O
Cushman Gladiolus Co	
Eaton, J. P	
Farnsworth, W. W	
Fridley	
Gill, R. A	Port Clinton, O.
Hagler, Moses A	Xenia. O.
Hall, Will F	
Howard, Mrs. John	
Hudson, R. L	Delaware, O.
Hunt, Lewis	Proctorville, O.
Hutchinson, Fred	
Hutchinson, Mabel	
Johnson, Mrs. T. S	Port Clinton, O., R. R. 1
Kiefaber, H. C	
Kennedy, Mrs. T. H	
Livingston Seed Co	Columbus, O., N. High St.
McCown, B. F	Proctorville, O.
Montgomery, Cary W	Newark, O.
Montgomery, Martha A	Newark, O.
Myrtletree Fruit Farm	St. Paris, O.
Ortman, W. H	
Peterson, M. L	
Pollock, L. B	
Riebel, Lutie	
Schmitkons, H. W	
Schmitkons Bros	
Shively, M. I	
Stewart, Mary	
Stokes, J. A	
West, W. H	

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Continued.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

·	WOMAN 5 DOILDING.
Name.	Postoffice.
Ackley, Alice	59 N. Champion Ave., City
Ackley, Caroline G	
Armstrong, Mrs. C. S	
Augustus Mrs C	383 Abbott Ava Indianola City
Raker Mrs Chas S	
Dates, Mrs. Western	Morrow, U.
Dates, Mrs. Wesley	385 Woodland Ave., City
Baxter, Blanche	Pekin, 11.
Bieber, Mrs. Henry	
Bieber, Miss Minnie	
Birkenbach, Mrs. Corrinne	e729 Mohawk St., City
Boardman Mable	
Ronner Mrg Louise	
Pothmo Alvino	Occ Thilten Of City
Dommer Maria	866 Fulton St., City
bowman, Mrs. Mae	
Bretz, Mrs. R. C	
Brittian, Mrs. Y. E	
Brodbeck, Augusta	
Brossman, Mrs. C. E	
	965 Oak St., City
Buck Mrs F	
Burrell, Mrs. E. J	160 Warren St., City
	Fallsington, Pa., Bucks Co.
Clutter, Mrs. M. B	
Cochran, Mrs. William	121 Innis Ave., City
Cole Mrs. J. Wendell	
Colley Mrs P M	
Covault, Mrs. L. C	Mechanicsburg, O.
Cowser, Mrs. H. L	383 Twelfth Ave., City
Creamer, Mrs. Cora L	
Creighton Mrs. S. E	
Dale, Mrs. Alice	395 S. 3rd St., City
Dale Mrs R A	
Davidson Mrs Lillia M	
Davidson, Mrs. Dille M	1049 Och Ch
Davis, Luran C	
Dixon, Alice	
Doster, Mrs. J	Chillicothe, O.
Earnest, Mrs. M. E	
Earnest. Meta	
Eiterman, Augusta	
Evans, Dess E	1100 BY TILL CA CIA
Evans, Edna	
Fenstermacher, Chrissie	Springfield, O.
Ferguson, Mary	1343 Oak St., City
Fern, Miss Fannie	Groveport, O
Fisher, Catherine A	400 Grove St., City
Fisher, Mrs. Nettie	
Fleming Mrs Bertha	
Fogle Mrs Clara	Mt. Gilead, O.
For Viola P	
TOX, VIUIZ IL	205 G Vellow Springs St., Springheid, O.
rox, Miss Alice N	305 S. Yellow Springs St., Springfield, O.
Frater, Irene	391 Morrill Ave., City
Frost, Mrs	Toledo, O.
Fuller, Lulu	895 Dennison Ave., City
Garver Margaret	
Gearhart, Ivv	

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Continued—WOMAN'S BUILDING—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.
George, Gertrude	393 Taylor Ave., City
Graham, Mrs. E. L	
Gregg, Mrs. Laura	
Greiner, Mrs. Ed	Delaware, O.
Greiner, Miss Lillie	Delaware. O.
Greiner, Anna M	
Greiner, Mrs. A. A	
Grice, Mrs. F. C	
Groom, Mrs. Mattle	774 Brock St., City
Gugel, Katherine	Dayton, O.
Hain, Mrs. R. P	"The Chelsea," 70 Douglas St., City
Hall, Darris V	
Hall Mrs. Mottle	
Hamblin Mrs. Carolina	1021 Bellows Ave., City
Hamis Charlette M	.241 S. Yellow Springs St., Springfield, O.
Harris Ucctor C	.241 S. Yellow Springs St., Springfield, O.
Hatfield Mrg Goo W	
Hedges Mande	Ashville, O.
Heiman Miss Elizabeth	
Himmeger, Mrs. W. A	677 Park St., Marion, O.
Himmeger Miss Carrie	
Hogan, Florence	
Hood, Miss Mint	
Huckstep, Mrs. L. C	Bowling Green, Mo.
Huckstep, Elsie	Bowling Green, Mo.
Human, Hazel	118 W. 7th St., Sedalia, Mo.
Hunter, Mrs. Chas. N	Springfield, O., R. R. 5
Hunter, Ruth	Springfield, O., R. R. 5
Hussey, Maud C	Pekin, Ill.
Jefferson, Mrs. O. H	211 E. Herman Ave., Dayton, O.
Jennings, Mrs. N. H	
Jennings, May	
Tohnson I. W	
Johnson Anna	
Jones Mrs Mary	
Jones, Clara L	67 W. Central Ave., Delaware, O.
	64 W. 9th Ave., City
Kemp, Mrs. G. W	433 W. 4th Ave., City
Kennedy, Mrs. R. A	
King, Mrs. G. A	24 W. 4th St., Dayton, O.
Koerner, Mrs. A. M	589 Linwood Ave., City
Larkin, Laura A	South Charleston, O.
Leigh, Elizabeth	Groveport, O.
Lewis, Mrs. F. B	539 S. 18th St., City
Lybarger, Mrs. B. E.	1298 Highland St., City
McCord, Mrs. J. C. I	
McDonald Mrs. J. A	
Miller, Mrs. A. M.	637 Sycamore St., Washington C. H., O.
Miller, Mrs. O. J	
Mitchell, Martha	
Mosteller, Carrie F	
Mosteller, Eva B	
Mosteller, Emily H	Newark, O.
myers, Maud	Roundhead, O., R. R. 1

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Continued—WOMAN'S BUILDING—Concluded.

Name.	Postoffice.
Nastri, Anita	96 W Diah St City
Nickerson, Miss Lou M	Circleville O
Nusbaum, Miss Carrie	602 To Main St. City
Ott, Mrs. J. C.	Hartman Stock Form S Columbus O
Oyler, Mrs. Frank L	. Hartman Stock Parm, S. Columbus, O.
Parker, Mrs. J. W	10 N Tiborty St Dolowood A
Parker, Florence	
Patrick, Mrs. Nora	1979 Franklin Ave. City
Peck, Mrs	1260 Foresthe Ave. City
Phillips, Mrs. H. F.	527 Q 19th Qt City
Plotner, Inez E	West Mansfeld O Logan Co
Porter, Mrs. Della	1769 Neil Ave City
Potter, Cornelia	Springfield O R R 1 Halac Farm
Pratt, Mrs. O	Spring Prairie Wis
Pries, Mrs. R. W	365 W 4th Ave. City
Rees, Miss Neva	412 W. 8th Ave. City
Roberts, Catherine	502 S. Ohio Ave. City
Russell, Mary W	441 E Grand Ave Springfield O
Scheibell, Mrs. W. O	
Scott, Miss Anna	
Scott, Miss Daisy M	
Selders, Mrs. M. M	103 E. Lafayette, Greenfield, O.
Sherman, Miss Ruth	
Shipman Mrs. J. W	1261/4 E. High St., Springfield, O.
Shotts, Anna	
Siebert, Mrs. C. M	330 Meigs Ave., Jeffersonville, Ind.
Simon, Miss Lucile	326 N. Columbus St., Galion, O.
Smith, Estelle C	
Smith, Mrs. Anna	
Smith, Mrs. M. A	
Sprague, Mrs. F. W	Springfield, O.
Steele, Mrs. B. J	
Stewart, Mary A	Jacksontown, O.
Stewart, H. E	
Tarbert, F. A.	
Walter, May	Acto Ding CA Name of O
Warman, Miss L. P.	4819 Pine St., Norwood, U.
Watson, Mrs. John	
Watson, Mrs. S. A	
Weekly, Mrs. C. C	116 F Noble St City
William. Mrs. Geo. F	
Wilson, Helen	
Wilson, Ettie	4921 Oak St Norwood O
Wilson, Mrs. J. W	4921 Oak St., Norwood, O.
Wiltberger, Mary E	
Wiltberger, Virginia	
Wolf, Miss Mary	
Wright, P. E	
Young, Mrs. C. F	Columbus, O., Box 783, Station B
Young, Mrs. J. W	763 William St., Delaware. O.
Young, Miss Grace E	850 Oak St., City
Zumkeller Louise	322 Third Ave., Dayton, Ky

INDEX TO EXHIBITORS—Concluded.

FINE ART.

Name.	Postoffice.
Akerly, Ed. E	Zanesville. O.
Bartholomew, F. J	
Beggs, Miss Orpha	702 Cherry St., Findlay, O.
Biddle, Miss M. A	
Birmingham, T. W	Columbus, O.
Bolander, Karl	723 Girard Ave., Marion, O.
Bowman, Mrs. L. A	
Bowman, Miss Ruth	
Brenneman, E. A	Camp Chase, City
Brown, Amelia	1371 Highland St., City
Burrell, Arthur C	194 E. Duncan St., City
Carver, Miss Rachel B	Fallsington, Pa., Bucks Co.
Cissna, Lulu	North St., Washington C. H., U.
Coyner, D. J	Pow 57 Jundon O
Dixon, Alice	
Downey, Minnie	25 N Third St Nowark O
Drake	
Fenstermacher, Henry	
Ferguson, C. B.	1343 Oak St City
Frankenberg, Paul	Shenard O. R. R.
Freshwater Elizabeth	
Garver, Margaret	
Goodrich, Jessie	Powell O
Greiner, A. A	
Hall, Will F	Columbus, O., Station A
Harmer, Lillian M	74 N. Monroe Ave., City
Helwig, Miss G	Cincinnati, O., Lion Bldg.
Hill. Earl H	
Holton, Mrs. Winifred611 N.	Wittenberg Ave., Springfield, O.
Ingeram. Miss Nina	980 Ellsworth Ave., City
Jones, Edward	Linden Heights, O.
Kiebling, Margaret	3 Sheaf St., Portsmouth, O.
Knecht, G. F	623 E. Mound St., City
Kunkle, Miss Alice	139 W. Water St., Greenville, O.
Larkin, Laura L	
Lied, May Eva	
Ludwig, Amelia E	423 S. Champion Ave., City
McGraw, John	232 Chittenden Ave., City
Meyers, Bertha C	
Miller, H. C	AKron, U.
Ogier, A. C.	111/ G High St., City
Ogier, Mrs. A. C.	1114 Q High Qt City
Oppenheimer, Jenette	330 S State St Marion O
Patterson, Lena E	Athens O
Piersche, John N	150 Maynard Ave. City
Posey, F. F	
Price, Frank C	80½ N. High St., City
Russell, Edward Charles20	3 E. Grand Ave., Springfield, O.
Sackett, Miss Florence	1028 Dennison Ave., City
Sibley, Ferol	103 W. Patterson St., City
Snyder, Anna	33 Sells Court, City
Snyder, Cora V	
Snyder, Corynne	493 Oakwood Ave., City
Strait John M	
Strong, E. J	Huntsburg, O
Taylor, Miss Marie	24 Frambes Ave., City
Taylor, Miss Marguerite	24 Frambes Ave., City
Tillman, Miss Ruth	
Watson, Rex	Baltimore, O.
Willard, Bert	671 N. Fourth St., City

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Official Report

OF THE

Secretary

OF THE

Ohio State Board of Agriculture

ON

Commercial Fertilizers

Licensed to be Sold

During the Year 1909

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To the Manufacturers, Importers, Agents and Consumers of Commercial Fertilizers:

This Department submits herewith report of analyses of samples of licensed brands of commercial fertilizers collected by inspectors and sold in Ohio during the year 1909.

SUMMARY OF THE LAW.

The law to regulate the sale of commercial fertilizers in Ohio will be found on the last pages of this report. Special attention is called to the fact that every package shall have printed in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof the number of net pounds, name of brand or trademark, name of manufacturer, place of manufacture, and if manufacturer controls or operates branch or subsidiary companies, the name of the manufacturer and the name of the dealer or agent for whom the goods were manufactured.

No false or misleading name, brand or trade-mark shall be used in designating any commercial fertilizer.

Minimum percentages guaranteed ammonia available, potash soluble, phosphoric acid available and phosphoric acid insoluble to be printed on bags, packages or tags attached thereto.

If insoluble phosphoric acid is claimed, give source of the insoluble, whether from animal or mineral matter.

Observance of these conditions of the law will be conducive of good feeling and confidence between this department and parties most interested.

PENALTIES.

Violation of any of the provisions of the Commercial Fertilizer Law is punishable on conviction by a fine for the first offense; for a second or subsequent offense not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both; provided that a deficiency of six per cent. or less in the total money value shall not be evidence of criminal intent.

FEES.

All licenses expire with the calendar year, December 31st; hence any commercial fertilizers found on the market at any time during the year

will require license. Fee is \$20, and same cannot be prorated under the provisions of this act. Persons handling fertilizers should ascertain whether license has been paid to avoid license liability.

FERTILIZER SAMPLES CAN BE SENT THIS DEPARTMENT FOR ANALYSIS.

The law provides that any person, not a dealer in or agent for the sale of any commercial fertilizer, who may purchase such fertilizer in this state for his own use and not for sale, may send sample to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for analysis.

In selecting sample the greatest care should be taken in order that it may represent fairly and impartially the goods desired to be analyzed.

A small portion should be taken from several sacks and from different places in each sack—top, middle, bottom and sides. This should be thoroughly mixed and portion placed in tin cans or jars, securely sealed and labeled, and one of them sent to secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, express charges prepaid, and accompanied by fee of \$3, as required by law. Sender should plainly mark his name on package, but not name of manufacturer. That can be furnished after analysis has been mailed him.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES.

Correct analysis of all brands found on the markets of the state, with claims of manufacturers, will be found in this report. In addition to these we print claims of the manufacturers for those brands not found on the markets by the inspectors.

Our deputy inspectors made diligent search of the state, collecting 1,540 samples of fertilizers, but were unable to find samples of all brands licensed—666—as against 564 in 1908. Of the 666 brands licensed analyses of 616 appear in this report.

Inspectors were unable to find the 50 samples not reported, so only claims of manufacturer are printed.

OBJECT OF LICENSE.

Law requires commercial fertilizers to be licensed. This Department will analyze the goods as found on the market and publish the results of chemist findings. The purchaser must decide for himself as to the quality of the licensed goods offered for sale.

Only samples found by inspectors on the open market, in the hands of consumer, agent or in transit are reported herein. Neither do we, at the request of the manufacturer, select samples from goods at some particularly designated point.

VALUATIONS.

Prices included in the valuation table are based on the average market quotations for the year. This is not given with the guarantee that farmers can, under all conditions, purchase fertilizers at these prices, but consider it a fair guide. Amount of claims of manufacturers are figured; also the amount of findings of our chemist. These are calculated on the values given in the table and will serve as ready reference, showing the difference in dollars and cents between the claims and findings.

DESCRIPTION OF ELEMENTS.

Agricultural chemists of the world have found that plant growth requires three elements of food—nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. If any of these three elements are lacking in the soil no plant can grow.

Nitrogen increases foliage and gives size to the plant. To do this it should be in the most available form. When your crop is yellow and does not grow to size it lacks nitrogen.

Phosphorus hastens maturity, and thus often gives size and plumpness to the grain—which makes the ears of corn and heads of wheat fill with plump and ripe kernels. When the plant grows rank and dark green and keeps on growing, but does not mature and produce grain, it lacks phosphorus.

Potassium is necessary for the formation of starch and sugar in plants.

SOIL ELEMENT DEFICIENCY.

Clay Soils are generally deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus, but contain potassium. The tendency is for clay soils to bake and get hard, and the addition of a little lime is calculated to correct this.

Black Soils are strong in nitrogen, but sometimes short of phosphorus and potassium. Such soils usually need drainage.

Sandy Soils are generally deficient in potassium. Roughly speaking they are short on all the soil elements. Here is another case where lime will prove a sweetener and will help to retain moisture.

Approvd by Chas. E. Thorne

USE OF FERTILIZERS.

BY PROF. N. W. LORD.

Commercial fertilizers contain practically nothing of value but phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash. These substances have a regular commercial price like sugar or iron. They are at present in all fertile soils in small amounts. In many soils one or more of them are not present in sufficient amount to give good crops.

Fertilizers are added to supply these deficiencies. It is a waste of money to purchase and add to the soil any of these materials already present in sufficient amount. Certain crops need an extra quantity of one or more of them. Fertilizers will not take the place of proper cultivation. Fertilizers will not take the place of humus or organic matter in the soil.

Ammonia is the most expensive by far of the three essentials. Ammonia can also be supplied to the soil by proper use of clover, cow peas, soy beans and other similar crops. These plants get it from the air. Ammonia can be supplied by manure. Ammonia should only be purchased where farm sources are not properly available. Good farming in part consists in preserving and increasing the natural sources of ammonia on the farm by the use of manure and proper plants in rotation.

Phosphoric acid is needed on most Ohio soils. The amount in the soil cannot be increased by cropping. It usually pays to purchase it. It is especially needed by grain crops. Barnyard manure contains too little phosphoric acid. Its value is greatly increased by adding phosphate to it. Insoluble phosphoric acid like that in raw rock is made available to a considerable extent when mixed with manure, but it is not available alone.

Potash is taken from the soil by hay and straw more than by grain. It is not naturally deficient in most Ohio soils. It is particularly needed by some crops like potatoes and tobacco. Some dark "mucky" soils need it naturally. Selling straw, hay and fodder tends to exhaust the potash from soils.

In building up worn-out soils complete fertilizers may be needed at first to get crops started, but the continued use of them when not accompanied by return of organic matter to the soil by manure or clover will leave the land in worse shape than in the beginning.

The "looks" of the plants will often indicate what is lacking. Ammonia promotes growth, and weak plants and light green foliage often go with lack of it, provided other conditions are right for growth. Lack of phosphoric acid and potash will sometimes show in character of grain as well as yield. Continued use of superphosphate (acid rock) tends to soil acidity. This can be corrected by lime or ground limestone.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE USE OF MANURES AND FERTILIZERS.

BY CHAS. E. THORNE.

- 1. What is the average composition of a ton of manure?
- 2. Is manure a well-balanced fertilizer; if not, why?
- 3. What are the losses of manure in the stable?
- 4. What are the losses of manure in the barnyard?
- 5. What are the losses of manure in the field?
- 6. What is the quantity of manure per animal?
- 7. What is the difference between "ammonia" and nitrogen?
- 8. What is the difference between "phosphoric acid" and phosphorus?
 - 9. What is the difference between "potash" and potassium?
 - 10. What is the difference between lime and calcium?
 - 11. What is the difference between quicklime and hydrated lime?
- 12. What is the difference between quicklime and carbonate of lime?
 - 13. What is the meaning of "nitrate?"
 - 14. What is the meaning of "phosphate?"
 - 15. What is the meaning of "acid phosphate?"
 - 16. What is the meaning of superphosphate?"
 - 17. What is the meaning of "sulphate?"
 - 18. What is the meaning of "muriate?"
 - 19. What are the usual constituents of fertilizers?
 - 20. What is the function of "filler" in fertilizers?
 - 21. How to tell when lime is needed.
 - 22. Name the crops most benefited by lime, and why.
- 23. Name the reason why phosphorus is usually the first element needed.
 - 24. Name conditions under which potassium is likely to be needed.
 - 25. Name conditions under which nitrogen is likely to be needed.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE USE OF MANURES AND FERTILIZERS.

BY CHAS. E. THORNE.

1. Approximate average composition of manures.

			I	ounds per ton.	
			Nitrogen.	Phos. acid.	Potash.
*Horse	manu	re	9—10	4-7	10-18
Cow	"		10	5—7	7—10
**Steer	"	(fattening)	12—18	67	7—8
Sheep	"		30	5	20

- 2. No, because when produced by growing or milk producing animals a part of the phosphorus of the foodstuffs will be stored in the bones and nerve tissues of the animal or carried away in the milk, thus leaving the manure naturally deficient in this element.
- 3. If the stable floor is of plank or earth, most, or all, of the liquid will be lost, and this part may contain more than half the total value of the manure. If the manure is allowed to heat in the stable it will lose ammonia to the extent of practically all that contained, and the ammonia constitutes about two-thirds the total value of manure. The Ohio experiments have shown that the loss in manures from steers fed on an earth floor, when there was no heating, may amount to one per cent. per month. (See Bulletin 183, p. 203.)
- 4. In three months untreated manure exposed in an open barnyard suffered the following losses:

Total organic matter3	8	per	cent.
Total ash1	7	"	"
Total phosphorus2	3	"	<i>i i</i>
Water soluble phosphorus			"
Total potassium	7	"	"
Water soluble potassium5			"
Total nitrogen	7	"	"
Water soluble nitrogen6	7	"	"
(See Bulletin 183, p. 205.)			

Field experiments, continued for 12 years, show that such exposure has caused a loss of at least 25 per cent. in the crop-producing value of the manure. (See Circular 92, p. 28.)

^{*}Roberts' "The Fertility of the Land."

^{**}Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin 184, p. 302. See also Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin 134, p. 93.

- 5. If manure is left in piles in the field the organic matter, with its nitrogen, will gradually be converted into gas and escape into the air. As soon as manure is piled this operation begins, and it goes on whenever the temperature within the heap is above the freezing point. In addition to this loss, the fertilizing constituents of such heaps are washed into the soil below with every rain. If manure be at once spread upon the field it will lose only the ammonia that may have already formed in the moist manure. As soon as it becomes dry this loss ceases, and the rains which follow will wash the soluble fertilizing constituents directly into the soil where they are needed. There may be occasional losses by the manure being washed bodily down steep hillsides in heavy rains or melting snows, but the losses from this source under existing Ohio practice are insignificant as compared with those which take place in the stable and barnyard.
- 6. The daily production of manure is approximately as follows per 1,000 pounds live weight.

Horses50	to	60	pounds
Cows60	to	70	pounds
Fattening steers40	to	5 0	pounds
Fattening lambs33			pounds

These estimates include bedding at the rate of about 7 pounds of straw per 1,000-pound animal per day. (Roberts' Fertility of the Land, and Ohio Exp. Sta. Bulletins 183 and 184.)

- 7. Ammonia is a chemical compound made up of 14 parts by weight of nitrogen and 3 parts of hydrogen, or about 82 per cent. nitrogen and 18 per cent. hydrogen.
- 8. Phosphoric acid, as the term is used in fertilizer terminology, is a compound containing 62 parts by weight of phosphorus combined with 80 parts of oxygen, or about 44 per cent. phosphorus and 56 per cent. oxygen.
- 9. Potash is a combination of the elements potassium and oxygen, containing 78 parts by weight of the former and 16 of the latter, or about 83 per cent. potassium and 17 per cent. oxygen.
- 10. Lime is a combination of calcium and oxygen, containing 40 parts by weight of the former and 16 parts of the latter, or about 71 1/2 per cent calcium and 28 1/2 per cent. oxygen.
- 11. Quickline is freshly burnt lime, and if pure, would have the above composition.

When quicklime is exposed to moisture the lime absorbs about 32 per cent. of its weight of water, the two uniting with great energy and the evolution of heat, and if just the proper quantity of water is used a fine, dry powder results which is known as hydrated lime. The per-

centage composition of hydrated lime is approximately 54 per cent. calcium, 43 per cent. oxygen and 3 per cent. hydrogen.

12. If quicklime be exposed for a long time to the air it not only combines with water but also with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid), becoming carbonate of lime, which is the condition in which it is found in nature as limestone. The percentage composition of pure carbonate of lime is 56 per cent. lime and 44 per cent. carbon dioxide, or 40 per cent. calcium, 12 per cent. carbon and 48 per cent. oxygen. The number of pounds of calcium in a ton of each of these three carriers is, therefore, as follows:

In	one	ton	of	quicklime
${\bf In}$	one	ton	of	hydrated lime1,080
In	one	ton	of	carbonate of lime 800

- 13. A nitrate is a salt formed by the combination of nitric acid with a basic element, such as sodium or potassium, giving nitrate of soda or sodium nitrate, nitrate of potash or potassium nitrate, etc.
- 14. A phosphate is a similar combination of phosphoric acid with a base, such as phosphate of lime.
- 15. Acid phosphate is the term used to designate the substance formed by treating the phosphatic rock, found in Tennessee and other southern states, with sulphuric acid, in order to make the phosphorus of this rock (which is phosphate of lime) available to plants, it being insoluble in water in its natural condition. In this treatment approximately equal weight of the ground rock and sulphuric acid are mixed together. Chemical union takes place and the product is acid phosphate.
- 16. Superphosphate is the term originally used in England to designate the composition now known as acid phosphate.
- 17. A sulphate is the combination of sulphuric acid with a base such as sodium, calcium or potassium, giving the sulphates of soda, lime and potash.
- 18. The acid now known as hydrochloric (because it is a compound of hydrogen and chlorine and contains no oxygen, as do sulphuric and phosphoric acids) was originally called muriate acid, and a muriate is the combination of this acid with a base. The muriate of potash is the principal example of this name. Common salt might be called muriate of soda. In the union of hydrochloric acid with these bases the hydrogen is liberated so that the resulting salt contains only two elements, potassium of sodium combined with chlorine. As the term potash is properly applied only to the combination of potassium with oxygen, and as muriate of potash contains no oxygen, the name is a misnomer. The proper name is potassium chloride for the potassium compound and sodium chloride for common salt.

- 19. The basal constituent of ordinary fertilizers is a carrier of phosphorus, either the phosphate of lime found as a rock in South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee, or the bones and other wastes of slaughterhouses. To this base is added materials carrying nitrogen or potassium, one or both. The usual carrier of nitrogen is slaughter-house waste, though peat is used in some low-grade fertilizers. Practically the only carriers of potassium in use for this purpose are the muriate of potash or a crude salt called kainit, the world's supply for both of which is drawn from mines at Stassfurt, Germany.
- There is no place in a properly made fertilizer for any "filler." Acid phosphate and bone meal are dry powders, ready for use alone or for mixing with other materials. Muriate of potash resembles common salt in its appearance and texture, and may be used alone or in mixtures, just as salt might be. Tankage, which is the ordinary carrier of nitrogen used in fertilizers, is made by rendering the waste scraps of meat and tendon of the slaughter-houses to extract the fat and drying and grinding the residue. It is made in various grades and is sold on the basis of the "ammonia" and "bone phosphate" contained. A common grade is called "6 and 35," meaning 6 per cent. "ammonia" and 35 per cent. "bone phosphate." As bone phosphate is about 46 per cent. phosphoric acid and 54 per cent. lime, this grade would carry about 16 per cent. phosphoric acid. Let us now compound a 1-8-1 fertilizer, or a fertilizer carrying in each ton 1 per cent., or 20 pounds of "ammonia," 8 per cent., or 160 pounds of "phosphoric acid," and 1 per cent., or 20 pounds of "potash." The composition of such a fertilizer is shown below.

	Ammonia. Lbs.	Phos. acid. Lbs.	Potash. Lbs.
Constituents in 1 ton	20	160	20
Materials required:			
350 pounds, 6 & 35 tankage	21	4 6	
820 pounds, 14% acid phosphate		114	
40 pounds muriate of potash		• • •	20
1,210 pounds total	21	160	20

Twelve hundred and ten pounds of these mixed materials would, therefore, contain sufficient of the essential constituents to make a ton of fertilizer of the required analysis, and in order to make the farmer think he is getting his money's worth the total weight is made up by adding any refuse that may be convenient. This may be accomplished by using a low grade of phosphate rock for the acid phosphate or by "filling" with ground limestone or with peat. All these methods are

practiced. For example, a dried peat may contain 3 per cent. "ammonia" and 1/3 of 1 per cent. "phosphoric acid." Such a "filler" may be used as below:

	Ammonia.	Phos. acid.	Potash.
810 pounds peat	24	2	
1,150 pounds acid phosphate		161	
40 pounds muriate of potash		• • •	20
2,000 pounds total	24	163	20

If the dry peat cost \$2 per ton, the acid phosphate \$17 and the muriate of potash \$50, the cost of the materials required to make a ton of the above compound would be \$11.59.

Ohio peat is being used in large quantities for mixing fertilizers.

21. The first indication of lime hunger in the soil is the behavior of the clover crop. The seed sown in the spring takes root and apparently a perfect stand is obtained. At harvest the land is fairly evenly covered with young clover, but there are patches of greater or less extent, in which the plant seems unthrifty. As the season progresses these patches increase in size and the contrast becomes more apparent. By the following spring these patches are bare of clover, and weeds of various kinds, especially horse sorrel, have taken its place.

The unthriftiness of the clover usually makes its first appearance on the higher and drier lands, and especially on those which have been long in cultivation with scanty manuring. It is also more apparent in dry seasons; in fact, in a season of abundant rainfall throughout the summer it may not be observed, but the general tendency is toward an increasing difficulty in securing satisfactory crops of clover.

It should not be confused with complete destruction of the young plants by late spring frosts, nor with a disease of clover which causes a wilting and browning of the leaves and the appearance of black spots on the stems.

When these conditions are observed on an acid soil, as indicated by the litmus test, it may safely be assumed that lime is needed.

22. Clover first, and corn next, because a crop of clover contains from four to ten times as much lime as either of the cereal crops, and a crop of corn nearly three times as much as one of wheat, and because an alkaline base is essential to the existence of the soil organisms through whose agency nitrogen is fixed in a form available to higher plants. In the case of clover these organisms operate on the free nitrogen of the air in the upper layer of soil and form the nodules on the clover roots, and in the case of corn similar organisms convert the nitrogen of the dead roots and other organic matter of the soil into available form. Lime is both the cheapest and most efficient base for this purpose.

- 23. In the maturing of the crop about three-fourths of the total phosphorus of the plant is transferred to the grain, while a like portion of the potassium is retained in the stem and leaves. Whether the grain be sold or fed on the farm the result is that most of the phosphorus is carried away, either in the grain itself or in the bones and nerve tissues of the animals fed on it, or in milk. The potassium, however, remains either in the unused straw and stalks or in the manure, since comparatively little of this element is retained in the animal body.
- 24. When straw and hay as well as grain are sold off the farm the time will come when potassium, as well as phosphorus, must be restored.
- 25. Nitrogen, like phosphorus, is stored chiefly in the grain, and unless the system of agriculture be such as to restore this element by the frequent growing of leguminous crops and also by the return to the soil of some manure, the time will come when nitrogen also must be purchased. The Ohio Station's experiments indicate that the growing of clover every third year will not maintain the nitrogen supply if the hay crop be removed from the land. (Circular 79, p. 16.)

FERTILIZERS.

Roberts Fertilizer Company, of Pittsburg, has on the market a brand known as General Crop Fertilizer—2 per cent. ammonia; 8 per cent. total phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent. potash.

They make no claim for available phosphoric acid. For a complete fertilizer the sum of ammonia, available phosphoric acid and potash must total eleven per cent. The phosphoric acid in this brand is derived from ground unacidulated rock "floats." Of the 8 per cent. total phosphoric acid they state that samples analyzed by their chemist showed 1.70 per cent. available. We would then have a brand of 2 per cent. ammonia, 1.70 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. potash; total 5.70 per cent., instead of 11 per cent. as required.

This brand is being sold in open violation of the law. Including the 6.30 per cent. insoluble phosphoric acid, the commercial value would be \$11.42, yet it is being sold at \$15 net. To bring this brand up to legal requirements, at least 7 per cent. of the phosphoric acid should be available. The commercial value would then be \$16.45.

The objection to this brand is that the sum of ammonia, available phosphoric acid and potash does not total eleven per cent.; the purchaser, on the other hand, is misled in believing he is buying what is known on the market as a 2-8-2 goods.

FERTILIZER COMMENT.

In order to give purchasers of commercial fertilizer as much information as possible as to who makes and where same is manufactured, the following letters are published, and the same are self-explanatory:

WESTERN UNION CHEMICAL COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

A. P. Sandles, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir:—We have your favor of the 25th ult., and in reply thereto we beg to advise that we lease the American Agricultural Chemical Co.
factory at Cleveland and Cincinnati for the purpose of maufacturing
our own brands, and the manufacture of our brands is done at our own
expense and under our own supervision.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

WESTERN UNION CHEMICAL Co.,

Per I. H. K.

W. W. Hathaway, Prop.

S. M. HESS & BRO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Hon. A. P. Sandles, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 9th instant is duly received and contents carefully noted.

You are correct in your understanding that we own no plants in either Cincinnati or Cleveland. You are incorrect, however, in your understanding that our goods are manufactured by the American Agricultural Chemical Company. Our brands are manufactured at the factories of the American Agricultural Chemical Company at Cleveland and Cincinnati under our own supervision and at our own expense, and this work is carried out under and pursuant to a lease which we have with the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

In view of this situation, it would seem to us as though we have fully complied with your law in branding our bags as we have.

We remain

Yours very truly,

(Signed) S. M. HESS & Bro.

VALUATIONS OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

N. W. LORD, OFFICIAL CHEMIST.

(N. B.—Please preserve this article.)

The valuations attached to fertilizer analyses are intended to represent the cost of the phosphoric acid, potash and ammonia they contain, delivered at Columbus in the raw materials furnishing them plus an al-

lowance of 25 per cent. to cover the mixing of the material and the profit of the manufacturer. Sacking or bagging is not included. This item will mean an additional cost of from \$1.50 to \$1.80 a ton. The cost of the fertilizer elements in the crude materials is estimated as follows: To the average wholesale price for the season as obtained from trade quotations at Chicago and New York, is added the freight for carload lots to Columbus. From the price so obtained the cost of a unit of the material is figured by dividing the cost by the number of units or per cents. which the material contains. This gives the cost per unit at Columbus.

One unit is one per cent. of one ton, or twenty pounds of the substance. Where several materials are used the average price per unit is taken as the basis of valuation. In fixing the valuation to be used in the calculation of the values of mixed fertilizers, 25 per cent. is added to this cost for profit, mixing and distribution.

In obtaining the following values, the nitrate of soda f. o. b. New York was taken at \$2.16 2/3 a hundred pounds. Dried blood at \$2.45 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago, and tankage at \$2.40 per unit ammonia and ten cents per unit bone phosphate. These give the average cost of ammonia at \$2.61 per unit f. o. b. Columbus. Rock phosphate, basis of 14 per cent. available, New York rate 58 cents a unit, is equivalent to 87 cents per unit f. o. b. Columbus.

Sulphate of potash, 90 per cent. basis. This would contain 48.7 per cent. actual potash. New York quotations \$2.18 2/3 per hundred. Cost per unit in Columbus of actual potash 98 cents.

Muriate of potash, basis 80 per cent., New York quotations \$1.90 per hundred. Actual potash in 80 per cent. muriate 50.5 per cent. Cost per unit in Columbus, f. o. b. Columbus, 83 cents.

The cost of phosphoric acid in bone was estimated as follows: The ground bone, f. o. b. Columbus, on the basis of 4 per cent. ammonia and 50 per cent. bone phosphate, was taken at \$22.75. Calculating the ammonia at \$2.61 a unit leaves \$12.31 for the phosphoric acid. Fifty per cent. bone phosphate is equivalent to 22.9 per cent. phosphoric acid. This would make the phosphoric acid in bone 54 cents a unit.

The value of the phosphoric acid in bone increases with the fineness. In computing the values of bones a difference of 25 per cent. is made between the phosphoric acid in fine bone and the phosphoric acid in medium bone. Adjusting this to an average of 70 per cent. fine gives for the phosphoric acid in medium bone 43 cents per unit and for fine bone 58 cents per unit.

Where acidulated goods are derived wholly from animal matter it is assumed that the insoluble acid has the same value as that in medium bone. Where goods consist of mixed animal and mineral matter the insoluble acid is valued at one-half the price of medium bone.

Adding to the foregoing values 25 per cent. we have the following table of valuations:

	st in raw naterial	With 25% added cost in	Value per pound
p	er unit.	mixed goods.	cents.
Ammonia	\$2.61	\$3.26	16.3
Available phosphoric acid	0.87	1.08	5.04
Actual potash in sulphate	0.98	1.22	6.1
Actual potash in muriate	0.83	1.04	5.2
Phosphoric acid in fine bone	0.58	. 0.72	3.6
Phosphoric acid in medium bone	0.43	0.54	2.7
Insoluble phosphoric acid in animal			
and mineral mixture	0.22	0.27	1.3

To the value of the fertilizer calculated from these figures, the cost of sacking should be added, amounting to \$1.60 a ton.

TABULATED VALUATIONS OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1909.

NOTE—"Unit" is a trade expression. "Unit" equals twenty pounds commercial fertilizer ingredients. "Unit" means one percentum of a ton. For example: For market quotations ammonia is priced at 16.3 cents per pound. Then twenty times 16.3 cents gives price of a "unit" at \$3.26.

In Table No. 1 which follows the valuation of mixed fertilizers including acid rock and potash, are given, based on the following prices per pound and per unit for the ingredients named.

TABLE NO. 1-MIXED FERTILIZERS.

Ammonia, 16.3 cents per pound, or \$3.26 per unit.

Available phosphoric acid, 5.04 cents per pound, or \$1.08 per unit. Insoluble phosphoric acid, wholly mineral, no value.

Insoluble phosphoric acid, in mixed animal and mineral, 1.3 cents per pound, or 27 cents per unit.

Insoluble phosphoric acid, in bone, 2.7 cents per pound, or 54 cents per unit.

NOTE—Where manufacturer only Claim Total Phosphoric Acid in treated bones, the calculation of the value from their claims is made as in case of Bones in Table No. 2:

Potash (actual) from sulphate, 6.1 cents per pound, or \$1.22 per unit. Potash (actual) from muriate, 5.2 cents per pound, or \$1.04 per unit.

In Table No. 2 are given values of untreated bones, which are computed from the following prices:

TABLE NO. 2-BONES.

Ammonia, 16.3 cents per pound, or \$3.26 per unit.

Phosphoric acid in "fine" bone, 3.6 cents per pound, or 72 cents per unit.

Phosphoric acid in "medium" bone, 2.7 cents per pound, or 54 cents per unit.

Total phosphoric acid in bone where "fineness" not given, 3 1/3 cents per pound, or 67 cents per unit.

Potash, if found present, valued same as in Table No. 1.

In Table No. 3 are given values of the unmixed fertilizing materials, viz: potash salts, nitrate of soda, dried blood, tankage and ashes.

These materials are used in the manufacture of mixed fertilizers. The values given are calculated from the average price for these materials, f. o. b. Columbus, and are as follows for the fertilizing ingredients.

TABLE NO. 3—FERTILIZING MATERIALS—UNMIXED.

Ammonia, 13.05 cents per pound, or \$2.61 per unit.

Total phosphoric acid in bone (untreated) 3 1/3 cents per pound, or 67 cents per unit.

Potash (actual) from sulphate, 4.9 cents per pound, or 98 cents per unit.

Potash (actual) from muriate, 4.4 cents per pound, or 88 cents per unit.

Total phosphoric acid in raw rock, 1.6 cents per pound, or 31 cents per unit.

When these substances are purchased in mixed fertilizers the cost price for the fertilizing ingredients is 25 per cent. greater, not including sacking, which will amount to about \$1.60 a ton.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF FERTILIZER INSPECTION ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

License fees received for 666 brands	\$13,320 332	
Amount paid into State Treasury	\$13,652	00
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid N. W. Lord, Chemist, for analyses. Salary and expense of Inspector W. M. Brown. Salary and expense of Inspector T. L. Calvert. Expense of Inspector E. J. Filbin. Salary and expense of Inspector H. F. Fricke. Salary and expense of Inspector S. K. Johnson. Expense of Inspector R. H. Ramsdell. General expense, supplies, postage, etc.	906 712 19 322 123 253	22 89 50 54 63 15
Balance in State Treasury	\$6,401 7,250	
	\$13,652	00

TABULATED ANALYSES AND VALUATIONS OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1909. All analyses are made by Prof. N. W. Lord, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Official Chemist.

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Record Number.			-:-	. ~		es 	4	_ <u>:</u>	۵۵		: 6
!	·əı	Total valu	15.12 15.13	28.96	16.06	18.07	15.06 24.32	16.13	15.44	24.69	17.65
Potash	(When In- cluded.)	Value.		6.9	<u>:</u>	4.09	6.42	_ <u>:</u>	2.39	8.15	2.54
Pot	cluć	Percent.		7.00	4.00	3.93	2.00	2.50	2.30	8.00	2.00
	Gent.	Total Per	15.80	10.15	9.00	11.58	10.71	9.00	10.29	12.01	9.50
Acid	aldu	Value.		0.42		0.65	0.31	- :		1.06	1.28
Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent.	1.79	1.56	1.00	2.40	1.15	1.00	2.43	3.93	1.50
Phos	able.	Value.	15.13	9.28		9.91	10.32		8.49	8.73	8.10
1	Available.	Percent.	14.00	8.69	8.00	9.18	9.00	8.00	7.86	8.08	8.00
onia		Value.		11.90		3.42	7.27	:	4.56	6.75	6.19
! i	тсепt. Ан н п п п — — — лие.			3.65	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.50	1.40	2.07	1.90
Claimed and Found.			Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
Name of Fertilizer and Address of Manufacturer.			Dissolved Phosphate	Garden Truck Buffalo, N. Y.	Fish, Phosphate and Potash, Tobacco and Po	cinnati, O	Grain and Grass Grower	Lake Erie Guano with Phosp	cline Jarecki Chemical Co., Sandusky and Cin-	Onion and Truck Fertilizer	Peerless Superphosphate
Record Number.			67	က		4	ស		00	8	

					COM	MERC	IAL F	ERTILI	ZERS.				33	9
10	:=	12	:	13	14	. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
19.00	15.88 15.45	19.59 17.36	19.24	18.21	19.41 19.59	14.96 15.70	14.25 14.61	12.88 12.89	12.88 13.53	20.59 22.00	16.10	16.33 17.04	16.47	
4.98	2.42	3.05	:	3.17	2.23	4.21	3.31	3.42	2.20	8.36	3.00	4.17	3.96	
4.79	2.33	4.00	00.9	3.05	2.00	4.00	3.18	2.33	2.13	6.00	3.00	4.00	3.81	
8.24	9.40	10.93	7.00	10.12	10.00 12.14	12.75	8.54	11.51	13.02	7.64	11.16	10.12	9.50	
0.08	0.43	0.53	:	0.46	0.73		0.40			0.35	0.77	09.0		
0.31	1.00	1.95	1.8	1.69	2.00	2.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.01	ก๋
8.56	8.43	9.70	:	9.10	10.18	11.49	7.64	10.47	11.33	6.84	8.95	8.52	8.42	rrom suipnate
8.00	8.00	8.98	00.9	8.43	8.00 9.43	10.00 10.64	8.00	10.00	10.00	6.33	9.00	8.00	7.80	rom s
4.82	4.17	4.08	:	5.48	6.45		3.26			6.45	3.75	3.75	3.26	- 4
1.50	1.50	2.00 1.25	2.00	1.68	2.50		1.00			2.00	1.00	1.00	1.0%	
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	-
10 Bash's High Grade Tobacco Special	Hardy's Tankage, Phosphate and Potash The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Hardy's Tobacco and Potato Special	Tobacco and Truck Grower	cinnatt, O	Bash's Blood, Bone and Potash	Superphosphate and PotashThe Packers' Fertilizer Co., Cincinnatt, O	Hardy's Corn and Wheat Grower	Hardy's Phosphate and Potash	Acidulated Phosphate and Potash	Potato, Tobacco and Truck Manure The Packers' Fertilizer Co., Cincinnati, O	Miami Phosphate	Animal Guano, Phosphate and Potash	Peer	riom anima maner.
10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

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TABLE I—MIXED
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٠.						Phos	Phosphoric Acid	Acid		Pot	Potash		
ımpeı	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Claimed	Amm	Ammonia	Available.	able.	Insoluble	uble	эвар.	(When Included.)	(When Included.)	'ə	ımper
Record Kr	-	and Found.	Percent.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Total Pero	Percent.	Value.	Total valu	Record Nu
23	Phosphate and Po	Claimed.	1.00		8.00	<u>:</u>	1.00		9.00	2.00	:	13.98	<u>:</u>
•	rne Jarecki Chemical Co., Sandusky and Cin- cinnati, O.	Found.	1.25	4.08	7.76	8.38	2.33	0.63	10.09	2.45	2.55	15.64	23
24	Hardy's Potash FertilizerThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Claimed. Found.	1.00	2.93	8.31	8.97	1.00	0.32	9.49	4.24	4.41	16.33 16.63	**
22	Ruby Phosphate	Claimed. Found.	1.00	3.52	9.00	8.67	3.00	0.81	11.03	1.00	1.71	14.02 14.71	25
26	Celery and Potato Special	Claimed. Found.	2.00	7.11	8.00	9.43	1.50	0.41	10.23	10.00 11.12	11.56	25.56 28.51	36
27	Farmers' Choice	Claimed. Found.	1.00	3.10	8.00	8.53	2.72	0.73	10.62	5.97	6.21	$\frac{17.10}{18.57}$	27
29	Swift's Truck Grower	Claimed. Found.	1.00	3.19	8.00	8.24	1.00	1.31	9.00	8.4.	4.88	17.32 17.62	29
- 02 -	Swift's Superphosphate Swift & Company, Chicago, III.	Claimed. Found.	2.00	6.78	8.00	7.66	2.00 †5.28	2.85	10.00	2.41	2.51	18.32 19.80	8
31	Groves' Wheat and Oats	Claimed. Found.			10.00 9.84	10.63	2.40		12.00 12.24	2.00	2.16	12.88 12.79	31
32	Fox Formula Louisville, Ky	Claimed. Found.	1.00	2.77	11.99	12.95	1.37		13.36	8.8 9.8	3.21	18.26 18.93	

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TABLE I—MIXED
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	Tedmi	Record Nu		46	47		49	209	51	62
	·ə·	Total valu	19.59 19.02	15.88 15.91	12.88 12.09	14.25 14.01	12.88 12.29	20.14 19.76	21.80 24.20	20.82 21.67
Potash	(When Included.)	Value.	3.83	2.37	2.18	2.01	2.20	10.16	8.53	5.25
Pot	(When I: cluded.)	Percent.	3.68 89.00	2.28	2.00	$\frac{2.00}{1.93}$	2.00	10.00 9.77	5.00 •6.99	4.00 5.05
	.taes	Total Perc	10.23	9.33	11.16	9.14	11.06	6.58	9.00	20.00 15.35
Acid	aldu	Value.	0.41	0.42		0.43		0.15	0.76	3.42
Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.54	1.00	+6.33
Phos	able.	Value.	9.40	8.39	9.91	8.15	10.09	6.52	80.	9.74
1	Available.	Percent.	8.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	10.00 9.34	6.00	8.22	9.03
	Ammonia	Value.	5.38	4.73		3.42		2.93	6.03	3.26
!	Amm —	Percent.	2.00	1.50		1.00		1.00	2.00	1.00
	Claimed	and Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found,	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Manufacturer.	Ohio Farmers' Potato and Tobacco Special The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Ohio Farmers' Corn, Oats and Wheat Fertilizer The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Abbott & Martin's Star Phosphate	Chicago Fertilizer Co.'s Western Phosphate and Potash	Chicago Fertilizer Co.'s Calumet Phosphate The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Special Potato FormulaThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Grower Grower Hirsh, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.	Calumet Brand Special Pure Bone Meal and Potash Hirsh, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.
	ımpeı	Record M	45	46	47	48	49	20	51	52

				COM	1ER(IAL	FERT	ILIZER	s.			3	4 3
, . 53	54		99	. 10	:	28	:09		62	63	64	: 39	
13.42	16.60	16.06 23.66	2.66 20.53	15.12 14.23	14.96	16.12	12.88 13.18	17.10	23.24 26.26	10.88	12.84 13.71	16.47	•
2.95 14.83	4.25	3.59	2.66	15.12	14.96	4.35	1.08	4.41		1.39	3.89	16.47	
2.00	4.09	3.45	\$2.00 \$2.18		4.00	4.18	2.00	5.00. 4.24		1.35	3.00	4.24	
11.00	9.00	0.90 12.33	12.00 12.98	15.67	11.00	12.95	12.79	11.00	19.00	1.20	10.49	9.50 0.39 10.29	
0.42 11.38	0.26		0.67 12.98			:			1.38	0.09	10.49		!
	6.32 70.48	3.33	2.49	1.00	1.00	2.02	1.00	1.00	22.11 †2.56	1.31 †0.16	1.40	1.50	ai.
11.46 10.77	6.32	9.72	11.33	14.23	:	11.77	12.10	8.78	22.11	1.31	9.82	9.64	From sulphate.
10.00	5.85	9.00	5.87 10.49	14.00	10.00	10.90 11.77	10.00	8.00	2.77 20.47	1.00	9.00	8.83	rom s
<u>: :</u>	3.26	9.45	5.87	<u> </u>	<u>:</u>	:		3.42	2.77	7.34		3.91	
	1.00	1.00	1.00			<u>:</u>	<u> </u>	1.00	1.00	2.50	_ <u>;;</u>	1.00	
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
53 Calumet Brand Bone Phosphate and Potash Hirsh, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill	Calumet Brand Wheat, Corn and Oats Special Hirsh, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill	Geo. A. Bell, Wheelersburg, O	6 Bell's Complete Fertilizer	Lion Phosphate	Superphosphate and Potash	cinnati, O	Competitor Phosphate	1 Gem Phosphate	Calumet Brand Dissolved Pure Bone Phosphate. Hirsh, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill	Wizard Brand ManureThe Pulverized Manure Co., Chicago, Ill	4 General Grop	Michigan Carbon's Homestead Grain and Root Fertilizer The American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	† From animal matter.
53	54	55	56	50	59		09	61	62	63	64	65	

Continued.
FERTILIZERS-
ABLE I—MIXED
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1	ımper.	Record Mu	99		: 89	69			72	73
i	·ə:	Total valu	12.88 13.80	14.39 15.48	15.12 15.27	19.59 19.64	20.77 19.94	16.00 14.74	19.47 21.78	14.39 15.80
Potash	When Included.)	Value.	2.35	2.20		7.68	4.98	4.65	12.89	2.65
Pot	(Wb,	Percent.	2.00	2.00		7.00	5.00	5.00	$\frac{10.00}{12.39}$	2.55
	ent.	Total Perc	11.50 12.58	9.50	15.50 16.31	9.50	9.50	11.50	6.50	9.50
Acid	Insoluble	Value.		09.0		0.41	0.55	::	0.29	0.62
Phosphoric Acid	Insol	Percent.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Phos	Available.	Value.	11.45	8.77	15.27	8.29	7.73	10.09	5.18	8.62
	Avail	Percent.	10.00	8.00	14.00 14.14	8.00 7.68	8.00	10.00 9.34	5.00 4.80	7.98
	ionia	Value.		3.91		3.26	6.68		3.42	4.01
!	Percent.			1.00		1.00	2.00		1.00	1.23
	Claimed	and Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Clafmed. Found.	Claimed Found.	Claimed. Found.	Clafmed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	7.	Michigan Carbon's Red Line Phosphate with Potash	Michigan Carbon's Homestead General Crop Fertilizer The American Agri, Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Michigan Carbon's Red Line PhosphateThe American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Michigan Carbon's Homestead Vegetable Manure	Michigan Carbon's Homestead Potato and To- bacco Fertilizer	Michigan Carbon's Special Potash Fertilizer The American Agri, Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Michigan Carbon's Homestead Potash Fertilizer. The American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Cleveland Dryer's Phospho Brand
	ımber.	Record Nu	99	67	89	69	92	11	72	73

74						: 8	:5	:83	: 88	:22	
	14.43	15.12	23.08	16.00	17.65	14.39 15.86	16.47	12.88	12.96		
2.62 19.39	1.55	15.12	2.57 23	6.25 11	2.67	2.67 11	4.09	2.18	- 22	1.22 15.79	
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u>-</u> -			- : :	28	
2.52	1.49		2.00	5.05	2.00	2.00	3.93	2.00		1.00	
9.50	10.50	15.50	10.60 10.87	11.50	9.59	9.50	9.50	11.50	13.50	10.50	
0.36	0.59		0.45	::	0.43	0.48	<u>: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : </u>	11.50		0.62 11.44	
1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50 2.56	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	ď
9.24	9.49	15.95	9.95	10.01	8.64	8.90	8.70	10.01	13.23	9.87	ulphate
8.56	9.00		9.00	10.00 9.27	8.8	8.24	8.00		12.00 12.25	9.00	* From sulphate
7.17 8.56	4.08	14.00	10.11		7.34	3.91	3.19	10.00		4.08	*
2.20	1.25		3.00		2.25	1.20	1.00			1.00	
Clafmed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	. Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
Cleveland Dryer's Ohio Seed Maker with Potash. The American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Cleveland Dryer's Grain and Grass Grower The American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Cleveland Dryer's XXX Phosphate	Cleveland Dryer's Forest City Buckeye Ammoniated Superphosphate	North Western's Horseshoe Potash Manure The American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Grower	80 North Western's Horseshoe Acidulated Phosphate and Potash	North Western's Horseshoe Root and Cereal The American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	North Western's Horseshoe Dissolved Phosphate and Potash	North Western's Horseshoe Quick Acting Phosphate The American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Brad	† From animal matter.
74	56	92	7.7	28	79	80	81	83	83	22	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

•	ımper.	Record N				: 88	: 68	:06		
	·91	ulsv latoT	15.12 15.21	12.88 13.94	12.96 13.44	14.39 15.79	16.47 17.87	16.47 16.91	14.39 16.17	15.12
Potash	(When Included.)	Value.		2.42		2.42	4.47	4.20	2.59	15.12
Po	cluc	Percent.		2.00	<u> </u>	2.00	4.30	4.04	2.49	
	.tn95	Total Pero	15.50 16.25	11.50	13.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	15.50 16.76
Acid	Insoluble	Value.			<u> </u>	0.57	0.46		0.42	
Phosphoric Acid	Inso	Percent.	1.50	$ \frac{1.50}{1.98} $	$\frac{1.50}{3.26}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1.50 \\ 2.11 \end{vmatrix}$	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Phos	Available.	Value.	15.21	11.52	13.44	9.05	9.19	9.12	9.08	15.14
!	Avail	Percent.	14.00 14.08	10.00	12.00 12.44	8.38	8.00	8.00	8.00	
	ionia	Value.				3.75	3.75	3.59	4.08	14.00
	Percent. An Bulle. Bulle. Bulle.					1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Claimed	and Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Clafmed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Pertilizer and Address of		Bradley's Soluble Dissolved Phosphate The American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Bradley's Alkaline Phosphate and Potash The American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Bradley's Justice Brand Phosphate	Bradley's Corn and Wheat Phosphate	Bradley's Potato and Root Phosphate	Williams & Clark's Americus Good Grower Potato Phosphate	Williams & Clark's Americus Corn and Wheat Special	Williams & Clark's Americus Acorn Brand Acid Phosphate
	mpor.	Record Nu	58	98	87	88	68	06	91	26

		•	сом	MERC	IAL F	CRTILI	ZERS.				. 34	47
. 83	94		96	26	86	66	101	102	103	104	105	
12.96	20.77 22.50	12.96 12.31	16.00	16.33 16.16	14.25 15.11	16.00	26.80 23.51	16.00 17.14	19.47 20.70	20.86 25.32	20.18 21.65	
	2.60		5.03	4.07 16.33	2.72	5.34	7.57	5.61	11.22 20.70	3.25	1.82	
	5.38		5.00 4.84	3.91	2.00	5.00	7.28	5.80	10.00 10.79	2.00	1.00	
13.50	9.50	12.17	9.65	9.39	9.84	12.01	7.93	11.50 12.85	6.50	10.00 8.69	10.00 8.95	
	0.45			0.28	0.50		0.31		0.28	1.66	1.24	
1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.50	$\frac{1.50}{1.02}$	4.00	3.00	
13.20	9.60	12.31	8.97	9.04	8.63	10.83	7.32	11.53	5.61	6.07	7.18	Iphate
12.00	8.89	12.00 11.40	10.00 8.31	8.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	10.00 10.68	5.00	6.00	7.00	· From sulphate
	6.85			2.77	3.26	10.00	8.31		3.59	14.34	11.41	•
	2.00			1.00	1.00		4.00		1.00	3.00	3.50	
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
Williams & Clark's Americus Dissolved Phosphate	Crocker's Potato, Hop and Tobacco Phosphate The American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Western Chemical Soluble PhosphateThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Hardy's Acme PhosphateThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Buckeye Special Phosphate and Potash Mixture. The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Buckeye Complete Fertilizer	Buckeye Sterling FormulaThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Vegetable Formula	High Grade Potash ManureThe American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Special Potash MixtureThe American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Big Three	Big Five	† k.cm animal matter.
- 2	22	98	8	26	86	66	101	102	103	104	105	

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٠						Phos	Phosphoric Acid	Acid		Pot	Potash		
ımpeı	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Claimed	Amm	Ammonia	Available.	able.	Insoluble	able	3uəc	(When I cluded.)	(When In- cluded.)	'ə	ımpeı
Record Nu		and Found.	Percent.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Total Perc	Регсеп	Value.	Total valu	Record Mu
106	Big Nine Morris & Company, Chicago, Ill	Claimed. Found.	2.30	7.50	8.00	8.22	12.00	1.52	10.00	5.00 •5.43	6.62	21.80 23.80	907
107	Big Ten Grain Grower	Claimed. Found.	2.60	8.48	8.00	8.36	2.00	0.93	10.00 9.46	\$2.00	3.09	18.1 4 20.86	107
108	C. O. D. Phosphate. The Jarecki Chemical Co., Sandusky and Cinnati, O.	Claimed. Found.			12.00	13.07	1.00		13.00			12.96	108
109	Dissolved Phosphate and PotashThe Cincinnati Phosphate Co., Cincinnati, O	Claimed. Found.				11.80	1.00		12.65	4.30	4.47	15.23 16.27	109
110	Truck and Tobacco Fertilizer	Claimed. Found.	2.00	6.36	6.00	9.47	1.00	0.39	10.23	6.00 •5.66	6.91	20.59 23.19	110
111	"Bonus," A Humus PhosphateThe Cincinnati Phosphate Co., Cincinnati, O	Claimed. Found.	0.50	2.77	12.00 11.26	12.16	3.13		14.39			14.59 14.93	::=
112	Phosphate With HumusThe Packers' Fertilizer Co., Cincinnati, O	Claimed. Found.	0.50	2.54	12.00 10.93	11.80	3.46		14.39			14.59 14.34	112
113	Raw Bone and PhosphateThe Wuichet Fertilizer Co., Dayton, O	Claimed. Found.	2.00	6.85	8.00 10.01	10.81	6.00	1.36	15.03	1.50	1.62	19.96 20.64	113
114	Spot Cash FertilizerThe Wuichet Fertilizer Co., Dayton, O	Claimed. Found.	2.00	5.71	9.00	9.31	3.52	0.96	12.14	2.00	2.25	2.25 18.22	114

				CON	IMERC	HAL F	ertili	ZERS.				349	9
115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	
14.25	16.00 15.62	12.88 12.88	16.06	14.02 16.81	23.56	15.02 15.98	17.51 15.95	8.65 24.81	28.65 30.01	19.59 21.91	27.76	12.96 13.68	
2.46	5.19	2.51	4.77	1.53	5.93	3.33	2.03	8.65	1.42	8.11		12.96	
2.37	6.00	2.41	4.00	1.00	6.00	3.20	2.00	7.00	3.00	7.80			
8.63	11.25	11.13	10.00 9.97	13.72	11.89	10.87	9.00	10.00	23.50 23.60	9.50	30.00	13.50 15.80	
0.36		:\:			0.59	0.84	0.22	2.11	7.05	0.43	9.53	13.50	
1.00	1.00	1.53	8.8 8.83 83.80	2.74	2.17	3.10	1.00	2.00 †3.90	+13.05	1.50	+17.65	3.13	Ď
7.87	10.43	10.37	8.36	11.86	10.50	8.39	8.97	7.60	10.78	9.46	13.34	12.00 12.67 13.68	un puac
8.00	10.00	10.00 9.60	8.00	9.00	9.72	8.00	8.80	8.80 7.04	9.98	8.00	12.35	12.00 12.67	D TION
3.75			3.91	3.42	7.82	3.42	4.73	6.45	10.76	3.91	4.89		7
1.00		:::	1.28	1.00	2.40	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.8	1.20	1.50		
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
115 Ohio Farmers' Wheat Maker and Seeding Down The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Ohio Farmers' Climax Phosphate	7 Ohio Farmers' Soluble Phosphate and Potash The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Groves' Corn and Tobacco Grower	Soluble Fertilizer E. Rauh & Sons Fert, Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	Our Special	Complete Fertilizer	Bash's ideal Grain Grower	Swift's Onion, Potato and Tobacco Fertilizer	Swift's Pure Bone Meal and Potash	Ohio Vegetable ManureThe American Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	6 A Ground Bone	The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	riom senima manci.
115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	

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i	Cont	
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				i		Phosp	Phosphoric Acid	Actd		Potash	ash		` 	
nmper	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Claimed	Ammonia	gir.	Available,	ble.	Insoluble	ple	ent.	(When Included.)	n In- ed.)	9	mper.	
Record K	Manufacturer.	and Found.	Percent.	Value.	Percent.	.Value. 	Percent.	Value,	Total Perc	Percent.	Value.	Total valu	Record Nu	
128	Ground Bone The Amer Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	' Claimed. Found.	3.00	5.71	7.62		9.14	2.47	20.00 16.76			23.18 16.41	128	AGIM
129	Crocker's Universal Grain Grower	Claimed. Found.	1.00	4.40	9.20	9.94	1.50	0.64	9.50	2.49	2.59	14.39 17.47	129	COLL
130	Pacific's A No. One Phosphate	Claimed. Found.	1.30	4.24	8.94	9.66	1.50	0.33	9.50	2.00	2.70	14.39 16.93	130	I LLAM
131	North Western's Horseshoe Challenge Vegetable Grower The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Claimed. Found.	$\frac{1.00}{1.20}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3.91	8.18	8.83	1.50	0.38	9.50	7.00	7.09	19.59 20.21	131	LEPORT.
132	Michigan Carbon's Dessicated Bone	Claimed. Found.	1.50	5.54 1	12.09	13.06	+16.25	8.78	25.00			21.64 27.38	132	
133	Michigan Carbon's Homestead Fertilizer	Claimed. Found.	2.50	.31	8.40	9.07	1.50	0.88	9.50	1.50	1.92	18.76 20.18	133	
134	Cleveland Dryer's Potato, Tobacco and General Crop Fertilizer	Claimed. Found.	1.20	3.91	8.89 .63	9.32	1.50	0.38	9.50	4.00	4.65	16.47 18.26	134	
135	Cleveland Dryer's Horschead Phosphate	Claimed. Found.	<u>::</u>	12.00		11.12	1.50	13.50	13.50 15.86			12.96	135	

136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	145	146	147	148	
12.88 13.80	15.47 18.19	29.37	16.47 18.15	12.88 12.36	12.88	14.39	21.52 21.35	23.56 28.80	13.98 13.63	16.00 16.52	15.12 16.37	
2.35	4.53	6.61	4.45	2.09	2.33	2.52	4.05	9.24	2.31	5.86		
2.26	2.00 4.36	7.00	4.28	2.00	2.00	2.42	3.89	6.00	2.22	5.63		
11.50 12.65	10.50	9.50	9.50	. 11.50	11.50 13.36	9.50	12.00 11.83		10.00 9.52	12.00 12.17	16.00	
	0.45	0.29	0.43		11.50	0.33	0.86	1.00 14.77	10.00		16.00	
1.50	$\frac{1.50}{1.66}$	1.50	1.50	1.50	$\begin{array}{c} 1.50 \\ 2.36 \end{array}$	1.50	2.00	3.71	2.36	2.30	1.98	.:
11.45	9.46	9.33	9.36	10.27	11.88	9.74	11.06	11.94	7.73	10.66	15.16 16.37	มาราสาสาร
10.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	10.00 9.51	10.00	8.00 9.02	10.00	9.00	8.00	10.00 9.87	14.00 15.16	E IIIO
	3.75	13.86	3.91			3.75	5.38	6.62	3.59			4
	1.00	4.25	1.20		: :	1.00	2.00	2.03	1.00		: -	
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Clafmed. Found.	Claimed. Found,	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
136 Cleveland Dryer's Horsehead Phosphate and Potash	Bradley's Dissolved Phosphate with Potash The Amer. Agrl. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Bradley's Complete Manure for Potatoes and Vegetables	Great Eastern's Corn Fertilizer	Great Eastern's Soluble Acid Phosphate and Potash The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Zell's Electric PhosphateThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Zell's Economizer The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Old Reliable Corn and Wheat Special	Potato Phosphate	Groves' Complete Grain GrowerThe Groves Co., Cincinnati, O	Groves' Potash Mixture	Groves, Monarch Brand	
136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	145	146	147	148	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

	mper.	Record Mu	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	167
	• ә	Total valu	19.06 19.36	17.65 17.95	12.96 13.54	15.12 15.68	20.32 22.28	16.00 17.73	$\frac{19.59}{22.10}$	17.12 16.12	14.52 14.84
Potash	(When In-	Value.	10.46	2.33			3.39	6.49	8.35	4.45	2.96
Pot	(When I	Percent.	10.00 10.06	2.24			3.26	5.28	7.00	4.28	2.86
	Juent.	Total Perc	7.00	9.50	13.50 15.80	15.50 16.37	9.50	11.50 13.56	9.50	13.50 14.00	9.00
Acid	aldu	Value,	0.43	0.48			0.48		0.43		0.31
Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent.	1.59	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50 3.19	1.00
Phos	able.	Value.	5.05	8.46	13.54	15.68	8.96	12.24	9.41	11.67	8.64
	Available.	Percent.	4.68	8.00	12.00	14.00 14.52	8.30	10.00 11.33	8.00		88
	onia	Value.	3.42	6.68	12.00		9.45		3.91	12.00	2.93
	Ammonia	Percent.	1.05	2.05			2.50		1.20		9.8
	Clafmed	and Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found,	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	=	Groves' 10% Potash FertilizerThe Groves Co., Cincinnati, O	Crocker's Harvest Jewel	Great Eastern's Unammoniated Wheat Special. The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Crocker's Dissolved Phosphate	Great Eastern's Vegetable, Vine and Tobacco The Amer. Agri, Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	High Grade Acid Phosphate and PotashThe Amer. Agri, Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	A. A. C. Co.'s High Grade Vegetable and Tobacco. The Amer. Agrl. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Cleveland Dryer's XXX Phosphate and Potash The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Calumet Brand Sure Growth Fertilizer
	ımber.	Record Nu	149	150	151	152	153	154	166	156	167

				COV	IMERC	IAL F	ERTIL	izers.				3	Đđ
	158	169	160	191	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	
	16.54	2.49 14.55	2.81 17.66	17.28	4.45 20.83	12.96 13.26	2.75 22.76	19.92	2.16 15.84	15.12 15.51	3.79 17.56	4.47 18.97	
	5.24	2.49	2.81			12.96	2.75					4.47	
	5.0	*2.0 4	2 .00		*3.65		2.00		2.00		3.64	4.80 8.80	
	0.45 11.67	11.00	1.28 14.13	17.00 19.76	15.00	13.00 17.78	1.14 14.00	20.00 22.32	9.00	15.00 15.64	0.29 10.09	1.15 0.31 9.97	
	0.45			17.00		13.00	1.14	6.42	1.76 10.67			0.31	ì
	11.60 +0.83	$\begin{array}{c} 1.00 \\ 10.52 \end{array}$	1.00	1.00	3.96	1.00	2.00 †2.11	†11.89	8.01 13.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	
•	11.60	12.06	10.15	19.76	16.38	13.26	12.84 2.00	11.26	8.01	15.51	9.73	9.53	lphate
	10.00	10.00	8.00 9.40				6.03 11.89	7.66 10.43 11.26	8.00 7.42		9.00	8.82	 From sulphate.
			3.42	16.00	14.00	12.28	6.03	7.66	3.91	14.00	3.76	4.66	•
			1.8				2.00	2.36	1.25		1.00	1.43	
	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
	Calumet Brand High Grade Bone Phosphate and Potash Hirsh, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill	Oats and CornThe M. Hamm Co., Washington C./H., O	General Grop The M. Hamm Co., Washington C. H., O	Dissolved Phosphate	Corn and TobaccoThe M. Hamm Co., Washington C. H., O	Economy The M. Hamm Co., Washington C. H., O	Swift's Champion Wheat and Corn Grower	Swift's Ground Steamed Bone	Swift's Grain Fertilizer	Swift's Garden City Phosphate	Big Bonanza Tobacco and Potato Grower The Queen City Fort. Co., Cincinnati, O	Abbott & Martin's Potato and Tobacco Special The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	† From animal matter.
!	89	169	99	[61	79	163	164	165	991	167	168	169	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

	nuper	Record Nu	170	EI	172	174	:	176	176	177	178
	·ə1	Total valu	15.88 15.02	15.47 15.97	15.47 15.93	15.28 17.13	13.24	13.89	16.47	14.89 15.93	16.33 15.55
qsı	(When In-	Value.	2.42	2.24	2.67	2.43	:	2.71	4.58	2.40	3.95
Potash	(When Included.)	Регсепс.	2.3	2.16	2.67	1.00	2.8	•2.22	4.40	2.8	4.8 8.80 8.80
	эчээ	Total Pero	9.39	10.50 10.81	10.50	12.58	11.00	12.65	9.69	9.50	9.78
Acid	able	Value.	0.38	0.46	0.52				0.42		
Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent.	1.00	1.69	$\frac{1.50}{1.92}$	2.68	1.00	2.30	1.50	$\frac{1.50}{1.92}$	1.00
Phosp	pple.	Value.	8.63	9.82	9.32	10.69		11.18	8.77	9.45	8.83
 	Available.	Percent.	7.99	9.00	9.00	10.00 9.90	10.00	10.35	8.00	8.8 8.75	8.30
	onia	Value.	3.59	3.42	3.42	4.01			8.75	4.08	2.61
	Ammonia	Percent.	1.50	1.8	1.00	1.23		:	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Claimed	and Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Manufacturer.	Abbott & Martin's Harvest KingThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Farmers' Union Standard Phosphate The Amer. Agrl. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Pacific's Nobsque General CropThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Ohio and Michigan SpecialBuffalo Fertilizer Co., Buffalo, N. Y	Square Brand Phosphate and Potash	clunati, O.	Read's StandardThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Milsom's Wheat, Oats and BarleyThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Chicago Fertilizer Co.'s Potash Special
	ımper	Record N	170	171	172	174	175		176	177	178

	181	182	183	184	185	187	188	189	190	191	192	
19.65	22.28	16.20 17.22	13.40	16.33	3.11 26.20	12.88	20.59	20.22	25.51	16.50	16.00 16.41	
8.32 19.65				3.89	3.11	2.44	6.22	88	3.60	2.15	4.95 16.41	
8	5.00			3.74	2.56	2.00	6.00	8.00	3.00	1.76	5.00	
11.67	11.44	20.60	13.50	1.21 13.36	17.97	13.75	8.44	9.00	13.00	2.52 21.17	12.27	
: :			_ <u>;;</u>	<u> </u>	1.68	<u> </u>	0.33	0.98	1.45			!
11.83 1.08	1.05	1.50	1.50	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.21	3.64	- 3.00 5.38	9.33	1.66	e e
11.33	11.22	17.22	13.40	09:6	12.67	11.89	7.81	8.64	13.12	12.79	11.46	* From sulphate.
10.49	9.00	15.94 15.94	12.41	8.8 8.8	10.00	11.00	6.00	8.8	12.15	11.84	10.00	From a
	5.71			3.75	8.74		7.01	7.01	7.34	4.08		I.
	2.00	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1.00	3.00		2.15	1.00	2.8	1.25		
Found.	Clatmed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed Found.	Claimed. Found.	
Buffalo Fertilizer Co., Buffalo, N. Y	Ideal Wheat and CornBuffalo N. Y	Bell's Phosphate	Crocker's Erle FertilizerThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Corn and Wheat Grower	Dahl's Special	Phosphate and PotashThe Queen City Fertilizer Co., Cincinnati, O	Lion Truck Grower	Truck GrowerThe M. Hamm Co., Washington C. H., O	Hamm's SpecialThe M. Hamm Co., Washington C. H., O	Acidulated SpecialThe M. Hamm Co., Washington C. H., O	Abbott & Martin's Dissolved Phosphate and Potash The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	† From animal matter.
3	181	182	183	184	185	187	188	189	190	191	192	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

•			AGRI	CULTUR	AL RE	PORT.			•	
11.	mper.	Record Nu	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	:00
	,	Total valu	19.45 20.03	14.25 14.46	17.28 17.27	12.88 13.43	12.88 14.85	14.39 16.69	17.65 20.28	2.16 14.12
Dotogh	(When In-	Value.	7.30	2.29		2.67	2.35	2.54	2.44	2.18
) o	(Who	Percent.	7.00	2.00		2.67	2.00	2.8	2.35	86.08 8.08
	:euç	Total Perc	9.84	9.59	16.95	12.07	11.50	9.50	9.50	11.50
A of d	aple	.eulaV	0.36	0.43				0.38	0.45	
horde	Insoluble	Percent.	1.34	1.00	1.00	2.11	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.60
Dhos	Percent. Value. Percent. Percent. Percent. Percent. Percent. Percent. Percent.		9.18	8.64	17.27	10.76	12.50	9.53	9.73	11.96
g G			8.50	8.8	16.00 15.99	10.00 9.96	10.00	8.82	9.00	10.00
			3.19	3.10		·		4.24	7.66	
1			1.00	1.00				1.30	2.36	
	Claimed and Found.		Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Manufacturer.	tin's York S Agri. Chem. (Abbott & Martin's Peerless Phosphate and Potash The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	16% Acid PhosphateThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Buckeye Wheat Maker	Williams & Clark's Americus Dissolved Phosphate and PotashThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Wheeler's Royal Wheat Grower	Wheeler's Corn Fertilizer	Wheeler's Wheat and Clover Fertilizer
	mper.	Record Nu	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

201	202	: 803	204	202	506	207	508	508	210	211	212	213
3.57 22.71	12.96	14.43	15.47 17.92	16.47 18.80	12.96 13.47	16.00 15.03	12.88	14.39 14.98	21.64 26.85	15.12 15.41	14.39 14.93	15.12 15.48
3.57	12.96	1.46	2.87	4.67	12.96	5.15	2.29	2.42	21.64		2.46	15.12
8.8 3.43		1.00	2.3	4.00		5.00 4.95	2.30	2.33			2.00	
9.50	13.50 15.61	11.95	10.50	9.50	13.50 14.58	11.50	11.50	9.50	25.00	15.50 16.12	9.50	15.50 16.05
0.48 10.61	13.50	09:0	0.76	0.45 10.55	13.50	11.50		0.48	8.35	15.50	0.41	15.50
1.50	1.50 3.19	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	115.47	1.50	1.50	1.50
9.63	13.41	10.60	9.40	09.6	13.47	9.88	10.43	8.49	12.86	15.41	8.64	15.48
		9.00	9.00	8.89	12.00	10.00 9.15		8.00	11.91	14.00	8.00	
9.13 8.82	12.00	4.56	4.89	4.08			10.00	3.59	5.64		3.42	
2.50		1.00	1:00	1.25				1.00	1.50		1.00	14.00
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
Wheeler's Potato Manure	Quinniplac's Plain SuperphosphateThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Quinnipiac's Mohawk FertilizerThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Quinnipiac's Climax PhosphateThe Amer. Agri, Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Quinnipiac's Special PotatoThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Bull Dcg Phosphate	Dissoived Phosphate and Potash	Grain and Grass Grower	Corn and Wheat Grower	Tiger Bone Meal. Western Union Chemical Co., Cleveland, O	Great Eastern's Dissolved Acid Phosphate The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Farmers' Union Club and Grange Formula The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Farmers' Union Dissolved Phosphate
201	202	203	Ž.	202	206	207	308	209	210	211	212	213

† From animal matter.

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

			v	OHIME	MOTATI	PERT	LILZIBIN	ρ.			308
226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	. 64 33:	236	237
21.60 26.54	16.33	12.88 13.98	12.88 13.38	14.96 13.42	36.04 34.14	18 14 20.60	14.96 16.17	15.12 15.07	27.90 27.13	17.78 18.57	14.25 18.04
1.63	3.57	2.37	1.86	2.93	9.74	7.35	4.67	15.12	11.03	4.07	2.35 18.04
1.00	3.43	2.00	2.00	2.82	10.00 •7.98	6.00	4.49		10.00 *9.04	3.91	2.2
4.73 20.73	11.00	13.94	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.64	12.92	16.89	9.00	9.8	11.61
4.73			<u> </u>		0.93	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		0.49	0.55	0.71
6.00	1.92	3.19	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.23	2.27	2.94	1.00	11.00	2.62
12.94	9.81	11.61	11.52	10.49	10.43	9.08	11.50	15.07	8.76	7.43	88 8.89 9.60 From sulphate
10.00	9.8	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	10.00	14.00	8.00	8.00	8.89 From st
7.34	3.26		<u> </u>	<u>:::</u>	13.04	4.17			6.85	6.52	5.38
2.25	1.8				8.4	1.00			2.00 2.10	88	1.65
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
The Jarecki Chemical Co., Sandusky and Cincinnati, O.	Tobacco, Potato and Beet Grower	Eagle Potash Mixture	Swift's Special Phosphate and PotashSwift & Company, Chicago, Ill	Swift's High Grade Phosphate and Potash	Swift's Vegetable Grower	Peerless Fertilizer E. Rauh & Sons Fert. Co., Indianapolis, Ind	Grain Grower	Red Star Phosphate	Calumet Brand Special Potato, Tobacco and Onion Grower Hirsh, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.	Calumet Brand Grain Grower	Grain and Grass Grower
226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

<u> </u>	Tədmi	Record Nu	214	215	216	218	220	222	223	224	225
	*e	Total valu	15.12 14.36	12.96 13.13	15.88 14.92	31.44 28.54	21.40 21.76	16.13 15.11	19.60 20.58	12.88 12.67	16.12 16.20
Potash	Cluded.) in-			::	2.65	5.50	11.53	1.80	10.42	2.17	
Pot	clud clud	Percent.			2.42	4.00	10.00 •9.45	2.50 1.25	10.00	22.08	
	эвэс	Total Perc	15.50 15.22	13.50 14.33	9.21	12.00 11.57	6.00	14.33	6.00	11.50 12.46	15.50 16.87
Acid	aldu	Value.				1.52	1.14		0.28		
Phosphoric	Insoluble	Percent.	1.50	1.50	1.00	5.00	1.00	2.30	1.00	1.50	1.50
Phos	Percent. Value. Appropriate Descent. Value.		14.36	13.13	8:29	9.46	5.67	12.99	6.29	10.50	16.20
			14.00 13.30	12.00 12.16	8.00	7.00 8.76	5.00	8.00	5.82	10.00 9.72	14.00
					4.08	12.06	3.42	0.83	3.59		
					1.50	3.70	1.06	1.50	1.00		
	Claimed and Found.		Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Manufacturer.	Milsom's Acid PhosphateThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Milsom's 12% Acid Phosphate	Buckeye Champion Grain Grower	Big Four Morris & Company, Chicago, Ill	Swift's Potato, Celery and Onion Grower	General Favorite	Calumet Brand Special 10% Potash Manure Hirsh, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill	Crocker's Dissolved Phosphate and Potash The Amer. Agrl, Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	North Western's Horseshoe Soluble Phosphate The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O
•	Record Number.		214	215	216	218	230	222	223	224	225

	~			G	омме	RCIAL	FERT	LIZER	s.			3	59
	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	
	21.60 26.54	16.33 16.64	12.88 13.98	12.88 13.38	14.96 13.42	36.04 34.14	18 14 20.60	14.96 16.17	15.12	27.90 27.13	17.78 18.57	14.25 18.04	
	1.58	3.57	2.37	1.86	2.93	9.74	7.35	4.67	<u> </u>	11.03	4.07	2.35 18.04	
	1.00	3.43	2.28	2.00	4.00 2.82	10.00 •7.98	6.00	4.00	::	10.00 •9.04	3.91	2.36	
	4.73 20.73	11.80	13.94	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.64	12.92	16.89	9.00	9.00	0.71 11.51	
	4.73	<u>::</u>	<u>:::</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	0.93				0.49	0.55	0.71	1
	6.00	1.92	3.19	1.40	1.00	2.00	2.23	2.27	2.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	12.94	9.81	11.61	11.52	10.49	10.43	9.08	11.50	15.07	8.76	7.43	9.60	From sulphate
	7.34 11.98	9.8	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	10.00	14.00 13.95	8.00	8.00 6.88	8.8	rom si
•	7.34	8.26				13.04	4.17			6.85	6.52	5.38	E4
	2.26	1.8				8.4	1.00			2.00	88.8	1.00	
	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found,	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
	Raw Bone and Guano Mixture The Jarecki Chemical Co., Sandusky and Cincinnati, O.	Tobacco, Potato and Beet GrowerThe Cincinnati Phosphate Co., Cincinnati, O	Eagle Potash Mixture	Swift's Special Phosphate and PotashSwift & Company, Chicago, Ill	Swift's High Grade Phosphate and Potash	Swift's Vegetable Grower	Peerless Fertilizer E. Rauh & Sons Fert. Co., Indianapolis, Ind	Grain Grower E. Raub & Sons Fert. Co., Indianapolis, Ind	Red Star Phosphate	Calumet Brand Special Potato, Tobacco and Onion Grower	Calumet Brand Grain Grower	Grain and Grass Grower	† From animal matter.
	526	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	

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0				AGRI	CULTURA	AL REI	PORT.				
i	, 	ıwpeı	Record M	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245
. [·ə1	Total valu	16.47 18.00	18.76 22.54	12.96 12.99	17.28 18.51	13.15 11.94	14.25 13.24	15.37	16.33 17.81
	Potash	(When in-	Value.	4.39	1.77			2.68	2.67	3.41	5.17
,	Pot	cluć Spo	Регсепт.	4.22	1.50	::		2.00	2.00	3.28	4.97
		-puəs	Total Pero	9.50 10.80	9.50	15.99	17.40	11.00	8.88	11.00	9.00
,	Acid	aldu	Value.	0.60	0.69				0.71	1.17	0.58
	Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent.	1.50	1.50	3.96	0.26	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Phos	able.	Value.	9.26	11.05	12.99	18.51	9.26	6.76	9.29	9.29
	!	Percent. Available Parcent. Available Parcent.		8.00	8.00 10.23	$\frac{12.00}{12.03}$	16.00 17.14	10.00 8.57	8.00	10.00	8.8
!		Percent. B B B B D D S B I B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B		3.75	9.13				3.10	6.19	2.77
,	١ .			1.00	2.50		: :		1.00	1.90	1.00
		Claimed and Found.		Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
		Name of Fertilizer and Address of		Milsom's Buffalo Complete Manure The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	North Western's Horse Shoe Garden City Superphosphate	Dissolved Phosphate The G. E. Howell Provision Co., Newark, O	Sixteen Per Cent. Acid	Phosphate and PotashThe G. E. Howell Provision Co., Newark, O	Corn and Oats SpecialThe G. E. Howell Provision Co., Newark, O	Wheat and Grass Grower	Potato and General Crop Grower
	Record Number.			888	539	240	241	242	243	244	246

		COMMERCI		IAL	FERTIL	IZERS.				3	61		
246	248	249	250	251	:	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	•
27.20	12.88 12.41	15.12 13.06	15.12 16.26	15.12 16.31	17.24	19.19	19.47 21.08	14.34 15.76	13.10 12.85	19.47 21.81	16.00 17.49	2.51 17.68	
11.54 28.74	1.94				<u>:</u>	2.55	11.59	3.31	2.03	11.54	5.55	2.51	•
10.00	2.00				2.00	2.46	10.00 11.14	2.00	1.50	10.00	5.00	2.41	
8.00	11.50	15.99	16.37	16.56	<u>:</u>	10.16	6.50	13.05	1.75	6.75	13.36	0.57 11.70	
1.90					:	0.45	0.31		0.10	0.35		0.57	l
5.03 +3.52	1.50	3.90	1.31	1.00		1.66	1.50	4.54	0.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	6
	10.47	13.06	16.26	16.31	:	9.18	5.59	9.19	1.59	5.91	11.94	10.36	• From sulphate.
10.27 4.66	10.00 9.69	14.00	14.00 15.06	14.00 15.10	8.00	8.50	5.00	8.00	1.50	5.00	10.00	9.00 9.59	rom s
10.27			<u> </u>	<u>::</u>		7.01	3.59	3.26	9.13	4.01	<u> </u>	4.24	•
3.15	::	<u> </u>	<u>::</u>	::	2.00	2.15	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	<u>::</u>	1.00	
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found,	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
Truck Grower The G. E. Howell Provision Co., Newark, O	Milsom's Dissolved Phosphate and Potash The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Buckeye PhosphateThe Wuichet Fertilizer Co., Dayton, O	Buckeye Extra Superphosphate	Ohio Farmers' Alkaline Phosphate	Number Five Special Grain and Grass Grower The Independent Parkers Bertilizer Go Colum-	bus, O.	North Western's Horse Shoe Special Potash Manure	Eagle Corn and Wheat Grower	"Natural Guano" (Pulverized Sheep Manure)	Bowker's 10% ManureThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cincinnati, O	Bowker's Potash FertillzerThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cincinnati, O	Bowker's Sure CropThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cincinnati, O	† From animal matter.
246	248	249	250	251	252		253	254	255	256	257	258	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

•	ımper	Record N	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267
	·əı	Total valu	12.96 13.47	12.88 14.01	21.64 24.58	26.15 28.19	14.39 16.22	18.10 19.69	21.67 23.53	15.12 17.55	16.16 18.20
Potash	en In- led.)	Value.		2.27	21.64	7.17	2.38	4.42	6.49	15.12	2.31
Po	Total Percent. Percent. Percent. Yalue.			2.00		6.00 5.88	2.3	8.4 8.3	5.32 5.32		2.00
	cent.	Total Per	16.05	13.36	25.00 25.14	11.19	11.13	10.42	10.29	19.32	9.52
Acid	Percent. In Soluble Value.				8.12	0.65	0.52	0.35	0.41	19.32	0.55
Phosphoric Acid	Inso	Percent.	3.58	1.50	+15.03	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	3.07	2.06
Phos	Percent. Available. Palue.		13.47	11.74	10.92	9.87	9.95	9.87	9.46	17.55	8.07
Percent.		12.00 12.47		10.11	8.00 9.14	8.00 9.21	9.14	8.00	14.00	7.00	
Value.			10.00	5.54	10.60	3.42	5.05	71.7		7.27	
	Percent. A B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B				1.50	3.25	1.8	1.50	88.		2.23
	Claimed and Found.		Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
-	Name of Fertilizer and Address of		Bowker's Acid Phosphate	Bowker's Wheat and Oats Special	Bowker's Bone Meal	Bowker's High Grade Fertilizer	Bowker's Harvest QueenThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cincinnati, O	Bowker's Ideal Grain Grower	Bowker's Tobacco Grower	Humus Chief	O. K. ChiefThe New Process Fertilizer Co., Columbus, O
•	ımper	Record N	259	260	261	292	263	364	265	566	267

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.													3	63	
268	269	270	271	272	273	274		276	:	277	:	278	:	279	
16.06 19.63	18.28 18.12	21.44 20.33	23.48	25.56 21.43	3.11 14.80	28.14 30.35	13.94	14.60	16.06	17.39	19.69	20.88	12.88	14.19	
4.53 19.63	3.19	4.85	7.52	7.53	3.11	28.14		3.65	:	4.02		9.34		2.39	
4.36	3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	2.99	<u>:</u> :	3.00	3.41	4.8	3.87	8.00	8.98	2.00	2.30	
9.88 1.98 11.13	11.31	10.23	9.84	8.79	10.00 8.63	20.73		7.67		9.33		6.33		11.25	
<u>::</u>		::		::	0.67	7.32		:	:					:	ı
1.98	2.62	1.79	1.82	1.21	2.00	9.46 †13.56		0.39	:	1.02		0.77		0.32	
9.88	9.39	9.12	8.66	8.19	7.04	8.85		7.86	:	8.97	:	6.00		11.80	Ilphate
9.15	8.00	8.8	8.08	8.00	8.00	11.27 8.19	7.00	7.28	8.00	8.31	6.00	5.56	10.00	10.93 11.80	• From sulphate.
5.23	5.54	6.36	5.87	5.71	4.08	14.18		3.19	:	4.40	:	5.54			•
1.80	2.00	1.36	1.80	1.76	2.00	4.36	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.35	1.50	1.70		:	
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed,	Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed.	Found.	
268 Big Chief	Black Chief	Royal Chief	Acme Chief	Acme SpecialThe New Process Fertilizer Co., Columbus, O.	Animal Tankage and PotashThe G. E. Howell Provision Co., Newark, O	Pure Bone Meal. The Mendelson Reduction Co., Elyria, O	Number Two General Grop	Ine Independent Fackers Fertilizer Co., Co-lumbus, O.	Number Three, Corn, Wheat, Oats and Clove	Ine Independent Fackers Fertilizer Co., Co-lumbus, O.	Number Four, Tobacco, Potato, Onion ar	Ine independent rackers retuizer co., co- lumbus, O.	Number Eight Phosphate and Potash	3 :	† From animal matter.
268	369	270	271	272	273	274	276		277		278		279		

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

•	ıwper	Record N	<u>:</u>	280	281	282	284	:	282	286	287	288
	·91	Total valu	15.12	14.88	17.28 18.23	19.40 20.08	17.28	19.18	19.10	23.48 23.82	27.37	13.98
Potash	(When In-	Value.	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	::	1.97	::	<u>:</u>	6.27	.88	12.44	2.51
Pot	(When I cluded.)	Percent.	:			1.89	::	7.00	6.03	8.35	10.00	22.8
	зиес	Total Per		14.61	17.00	11.00	18.61	8.6	10.80	10.00	8.00	9.50
Acid	aldı	Value.		:		0.46		:			0.45	0.50
Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent.		0.83	1.00	1.00	1.53	1.00	1.79	2.43	2.00	1.50
Phos	able.	Value.		14.88	18.23	11.46	18.45	:	9.73	7.80	7.46	8.97
	Available.	Percent.	14.00	13.78	16.00 16.88	10.00 10.61	16.00 17.08	8.00	10.6	8.00	6.90	8.31
	onia	Value.		:		6.19			3.10	6.68	6.85	3.91
	Percent. An on on on on on on on on on on on on on					1.90	: :	1.00	0.95	22.8	2.50	1.80
	Claimed	and Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found,	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of		late	lumbus, O	Enterprise	Century Zanesville, O	Ohio Grange Phosphoric AcidThe G. E. Howell Provision Co., Newark, O	Potash	chneatt, O	Groves' Special Truck ManureThe Groves Co., Cincinnati, O	Bash's Tobacco and Truck Fertilizer	Special Corn Manure
	ımper	Record Nu	280		281	282	284	285		286	287	288

			C	OMME	RCIAL	FERT	Lizers.				3	65
7 H	290	291	282	293	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	
2.40 13.86	24.47 24.26	29.50 30.74	19.45 19.55	15.88 15.08	15.88 14.35	23.18	20.77 22.62	12.96 13.96	17.44 17.12	18.97 21.87	1.30 15.25	
2.40	9.31	8.13	8.20	2.40	2.14		5.71	12.96 13.96	2.23	2.42	1.30	
2.31	10.00 8.95	7.00	7.00	2.8	22.00		5.00		2.00	1.98	1.25	
11.50	10.00	0.50 11.00	9.49	9.08	8.57	20.00	9.50	13.50	0.60 10.09	12.52	0.64 11.67	
	0.92	0.50		<u>::</u>	<u>::</u>	6.59	0.62	13.50	09.0	3.03		l
1.50 2.37	3.39	1.85	1.3	1.00	1.00	+12.20	1.50	3.19	2.23	0.50	0.75 2.36	ai.
11:46	8.49	9.88	8.32	8.12	7.81	10.24	9.12	13.96	8.49	7.45	10.05	• From sulphate.
10.00	8.00	9.15	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.48	8.90	12.00 12.93	8.00	6.90	9.00 9.31	rom s
	5.54	12.23	3.03	4.56	4.40	10.11	7.17		6.80	8.97	3.26	•
	1.50	3.75	1.00	1.50	1.50	3.00 3.10	8.8 8.8 80	,	2.00	3.00	1.00	
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found,	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
289 Potash Mixture S. M. Hess & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa	Big Petash Brand	Vegetable and Lawn Fertilizer	Western Chemical Gem PhosphateThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Western Chemical Standard Phosphate The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Chicago Fertilizer Co.'s B. B. and P. Brand The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	North Western's Horse-Shoe Pure Ground Bone. The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Farmers' Union Potato, Tobacco and Truck Manure	Farmers' Union Erie Queen	Grain Grower The Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, III	Ammoniated Bone with PotashThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill	Wheat, Corn and Oats SpecialThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, III	† From animal matter.
289	390	291	292	293	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

					 - 	Phosp	Phosphoric Acid	Acid		Potash	ash		
unper	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Claimed	Ammonia	sluo	Available.	rble.	Insoluble	able	Jues	(When In- cluded.)	n In- ed.)	·91	ımpeı
Record N	. Manufacturer.	and Found.	Percent.	Value.	Регсепт.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Total Perc	Percent	Value.	Total valu	Record Nr
303	Fruit and Root Crop SpecialThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, III	Claimed. Found.	1.85	6.03	8.00	7.11	0.75	0.79	9.52	5.61	.83	20.56 19.76	303
304	Bone, Blood and PotashThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill	Claimed. Found.	5.00	18.09	8.00	8.65	0.50	3.60	14.58	1.00	6.62	33.75 36.86	304
305	High Grade Potato	Claimed. Found.	2.00	6.85	9.01	9.73	0.75	0.66	11.44	10.00	11.48	27.56 28.72	305
306	Celery and Potato GrowerThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill	Claimed. Found.	1.8	3.26	8.00	7.68	0.75	0.38	8.51	4.00	4.93	16.26 16.25	306
307	Crop Grower The Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, III	Claimed. Found.	1.50	5.80	8.8	9.00	0.75 3.74	1.01	12.07	2.8	2.77	15.81 18.58	307
308	Bone and Potash MixtureThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, III	Claimed. Found.	2.25	6.78	86.6	10.78	+12.85	6.94	20.00 22.83	3.00	2.39	23.86 26.89	308
312	Banner Brand	Claimed. Found.			10.00	10.85	0.50		10.49	8.48	8.82	19.12 19.67	312
313	Soluble Phosphate and PotashThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, III	Claimed. Found.			10.00	10.29	0.50		10.87	4.38	4.56	14.96 14.85	813
314	Phosphate and PotashThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, III	Claimed. Found.			10.00	12.29	0.50		11.89	1.81	1.88	12.88	314

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

				COI	MMER	CIAL F	ERTIL	izers.				3	369
337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	
7.20 21.73	16.10 15.31	15.06 15.71	21.26 22.28	14.96 14.45	21.26 28.16	12.88 12.97	27.20 25.56	16.33 13.49	7.97 24.48	15.49 16.66	13.94 14.91	12.90 13.10	
7.20	3.07 15.31	2.44	5.27	4.19	21.26	1.81	9.62	3.59	7.97	6.98	6.83	3.87	
7.00	3.00	2.35	6 .00	4.00		2.00	10.00	3.45	6.00	5.00 5.75	4.00	3.72	
9.50	9.39	10.00	9.00	11.00 10.90	22.00 28.41	13.11	8.00 10.09	9.00	10.00 10.55	5.62			,
0.64 10.84	10.00		0.28		9.53		0.93		1.24	<u> </u>			[
$\frac{1.50}{2.36}$	1.53	1.43	1.02	1.40	+17.65	2.78	3.46	3.19	2.00 †2.30	0.26			
9.16	8.49	9.85	8.91	10.26	11.62	11.16	7.16	7.68	8.91	5.79			• From sulphate.
8.48	9.00	9.00	8.00	10.00	10.76	10.00	6.8 6.83	8.00	8.8	5.00			rom su
4.73	3.75	3.42	7.82	10.00	7.01	10.00	7.82	2.22	6.36	4.89	8.08	9.23	•
1.60	1.00	1.00	2.00		2.00	<u> </u>	3.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	8.8 4.8 8.8	2.8	
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found,	Claimed. Found.	
Peerless Vegetable Grower	Thomas' Wheat and Corn	Improved SuperphosphateI. P. Thomas & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa	Potato, Tobacco and Corn	Special AlkalineI. P. Thomas & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa	F. Rauh & Sons Fert. Co., Indianapolis, Ind	Phosphate and Potash	Ohio Grange Truck GrowerThe G. E. Howell Provision Co., Newark, O	Ohio Grange Corn, Wheat and GrassThe G. E. Howell Provision Co., Newark, O	Seneca Potato and Vegetable Manure	Corn and Wheat FertilizerThe Roberts Fertilizer Co., Pittsburg, Pa	Vegetable and Grain Fertilizer	Ammoniate Fertilizer with PotashThe Roberts Fertilizer Co., Pittsburg, Pa	† From animal matter.
£ 24-	es B. of	A 338	34 0	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

						Phosp	Phosphoric Acid	Acid		Potash	ųs.		٠.
ımpeı	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Claimed	Amm	Ammonia	Available.	able.	Insoluble	able	.tnes	(When In-	n In- ed.)	·91	ımpeı
Record Nu	Manufacturer.	and Found.	Percent.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Percent	Value.	Total Perc	Percent.	Value.	Total valu	Record Nr
350	ertii	Claimed. Found.	2.00	6.03	0.32	0.35	8.37		8.69	2.08	2.79	13.96	350
352	Stadier's Pure Bone Meal	Claimed.	3.50		:	:		:	20.00		:	24.81	:
		Found.	3.85	12.55	9.27	10.01	19.72	5.25	18.99	:	:	27.81	352
363	, to the second	Claimed.	2.50	:	9.23	:	0.77		10.00	8.8	i	26.86	:
	land, O	Found.	2.70	8.8	8.64	9.33	3.25	0.88	11.89	7.86	8.17	27.18	353
354	1	Claimed.	2.50		9.23	:	0.77	:	10.00	8.4	:	22.70	. :
	8	Found.	2.70	8.80	8.57	9.26	1.66	0.46	10.23	4.49	4.67	23.18	354
355	ecial	Claimed.	1.00		8.00	:	1.25	:	9.25	4.00	:	16.74	:
	land, O	Found.	1.20	3.91	7.07	7.64	2.23	09.0	9.30	4.68	4.87	17.02	322
356	ite and Potash	Claimed		<u>:</u>	9.6	i	1.00	- -	10.00	3.00	i	12.84	:
	land, O	Found.			10.04	10.84	1.40		11.44	3.16	8.29	14.13	356
367	1	Claimed.		:	14.00	:	1.00		15.00	<u>:</u>	:	15.12	:
_	land, O	Found.	<u>:</u>	:	15.64	16.78	96.0		16.50 .	- :	:	18.78	357

898	Ten-Five Brand Darling & Company, Chicago, Ill.	Claimed. Found.			9.97	10.77	0.89		10.36	6.20	5.41 16.18	16.00	358	
828	High Grade Acid Phosphate	Claimed. Found.			14.00 13.79	14.89	1.72		15.51			15.12 14.89	359	
380	Phosphate and Potash	Claimed. Found.			10.00	12.01	0.19		11.31	1.62	1.68	12.88 13.69	360	
361	Sure Winner Brand	Claimed. Found.	1.30	4.24	9.15	9.88	2.36	0.64	10.00	3.20	333	15.56 18.09	361	
362	General Crop Brand	Claimed. Found.	1.35	4.08	8.8	8.88	2.2 .84 .84	0.77	10.00	6.00	6.53	18.68 20.26	362	соми
363	Farmers' Favorite Brand	Claimed. Found.	3.00	9.29	9.37	10.12	2.00	1.21	10.00 13.84	4 00	4.17	23.12 24.79	363	(ERCIA
364	Chicago Brand	Claimed. Found.	2.25	7.34	8.38	9.05	2.00	0.77	10.00	2.30	2.39	17.78 19.55	364	L FEE
365	Two and Twenty Bone Darling & Company, Chicago, Ill.	Claimed. Found.	2.20	7.17	7.11	7.68	112.27	6.63	18.00 19.38			18.58 21.48	365	TILIZI
367	Thomas' Phosphate Powder (Basic Slag Phosphate) The Coe-Mortimer Co., New York, N. Y	Claimed. Found.			15.00	7.29	2.00 9.72		16.47			16.20 7.29	367	ers.
368	Keystone Phosphate S. M. Hess & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa	Claimed. Found.	1.20	3.91	8.00 9.15	9.88	1.50	<u>: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : </u>	9.50	1.02	1.06	13.98 14.85	368	
698	Crocker's Ammoniated Wheat and Corn Phosphate The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Claimed. Found.	2.60	25.62	8.00	8.63	1.50	0.50	9.50	1.50	2.05	18.76 19.82	369	
02.2	Hardy's Security Phosphate	Claimed. Found.		14.00	14.84	16.03	1.00		16.56		15.12	15.12 16.03	370	3
	† From animal matter.			F	ns wo.	From sulphate		i						71

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

	ларет.	Record Nu	371	373	374	376	377	378	379	380
	*ə	Total valu	15.12 16.68	20.77	15.12 15.14	19.27 20.18	16.40 18.20	16.06	15.12 15.08	12.96 14.16
Potash	(When In-	Value.		5.44		3.53	2.91	. 13		::
Pot	(When Included.)	Percent.		5.23		3.00	2.50	3.97		<u> </u>
	Juent.	Total Pero	15.50 17.17	9.50	15.48	16.00 14.26	10.42	9.00	15.00 15.55	13.00 13.17
Acld	aldu	Value.		0.48		3.80	0.45			
Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent.	1.50	1.50	1.46	‡7.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Phos	able.	Value.	16.68	8.21	15.14	7.80	9.46	95	15.08	14.16
1	Available.	Percent.	14.00 15.44	8.00	14.00 14.02	7.22	8.00	8.00	14.00 13.96	12.00 13.11
	onia	Value.		6.78		5.05	5.38	3 75		<u>::</u>
	Ammonia	Percent.		2.00		1.50	1.50	1.00		
	Claimed	and Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of		Ď,č	North Western's Horse Shoe Potato Grower The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	High Grade Acid Phosphate	Big Seven Special Bone Meal and Potash Morris & Company, Chicago, Ill	High Grade GuanoThe Cincinnati Phosphate Co., Cincinnati, O	Special Sugar Beet GrowerThe Jarecki Chemical Co., Sandusky and Cincinneti O	Pioneer High Grade Acid Phosphate	Acid Phosphate
	.Tədmi	Record N	371	373	374	376	377	378	379	380

384	385	386	387	388	389	391	392	393	394	396	397	398	
12.84	15.12 11.80	22.60 25.65	13.98 16.68	16.06 18.19	20.22 21.72	19.59 21.12	17.65 18.87	13.49 13.89	16.47 17.31	17.12 16.98	14.22 14.66	16.26 16.10	
2.87		3.65	3.35	4.00	11.16	7.11	2.51	1.81	4.50	4.73	1.58	3.99	
3.00		3.00	3.22	3.85	8.00 10.73	7.00	2.41	1.00	4.8 8.8	4.00	1.00	3.84	
10.00	15.00 12.98	16.00 17.78	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	8.00	9.50	12.24	10.23	9.46	
11.89		1.57					0.53	0.46	0.41		0.85	0.46	
1.00	1.00	8.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.69	1.50	06.0	3.13	0.75	ď
11.05	11.80	12.93	8.77	12.07	8.28	9.12	8.49	6.80	8.49	12.25	7.67	8.39	* From sulphate.
	14.00 10.93	8.00	8.00	8.00 11.18	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	8.00	12.00 11.34	9.00	7.77	rom s
9.00 10.23		7.50	4.56	2.12	2.28	4.89	7.34	4.82	3.91		4.56	3.26	*
		2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.50	$\frac{1.00}{1.20}$		1.00	1.00	•
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	· Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
Phosphate and Potash	Farmers' Friend Phosphate	Raw Bone, Phosphate and Potash The Alliance Fertilizer Co., Alliance, O	Complete General Crop	Gold Standard	Potato and Truck Manure	Vegetable and Tobacco Manure	Herrick's Fertilizer with Potash	Common Sense	Pacific's Potato Phosphate	Rickard's Dissolved Phosphate and Potash The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Tuscarora Fert. Co.'s Ammoniated Phosphate The Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago Ill	<u> </u>	i riom animal matter.
384	385	386	387	388	389	391	392	393	394	396	397	398	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

١.		! !!			- 	Phos	Phosphoric	Acid		Pot	Potash		!!
ımper	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Claimed	Аши	Ammonia	Available.	able.	Insoluble	uble	ent.	(When I cluded.)	(When In- cluded.)	•a	mper.
Record N	Manufacturer.	and Found.	Percent.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Регсеп	Value.	Total Per	Percent.	Value.	ulav latoT	Record Nu
400	S. C. Phosphate	Claimed. Found.			14.00	16.31	1.00		15.00 16.06			15.12 16.31	400
401	Ground Bone The Cincinnati Phos. Co., Cincinnati, O	Claimed. Found.	3.00 2.65	8.64	9.61	10.38	112.07	6.52	20.00			23.18 25.54	401
402	Groves, Pure Ground Bone	Claimed. Found.	2.80	9.13	9.27	10.01	+14.20	79.7	20.00			23.18 26.81	402
403	Alkaline PhosphateThe Cincinnati Phos. Co., Cincinnati, O	Claimed. Found			10.00	11.19	1.00		13.11	2.00	2.20	12.88 13.39	403
404	Bone and Phosphate Mixture Wheat Special The Cincinnati Phos. Co., Cincinnati, O	Claimed. Found.	2.00	6.85	10.00	10.29	6.00	1.81	16.25	1.8	1.60	21.60 20.55	404
405	Valley Gem PhosphateThe Queen City Fert. Co., Cincinnati, O	Claimed. Found.	1.80	3.26	8.00	8.14	2.11	0.67	9.65	2.16	2.25	14.25 14.22	405
406	Globe Acid Phosphate	Claimed. Found.			14.00 15.99	17.27	0.44		16.43			15.12 17.27	904
404	Globe Universal Crop and Tobacco Grower Globe Fertilizer Co., Louisville, Ky	Claimed. Found.	1.80	3.91	8.00	9.24	96.0		9.52	4.8	5.25	16.78 18.40	407
408	Globe Grain Grower	Claimed. Found.	1.26	4.08	9.00	9.75	1.46		10.49	1.00	2.67	14.20	* 08

				COI	IMERC	IAL F	ertili	zers.				3	75
4 08	410		412	413	414	416	416	417	418	419	420	421	
21.66	18.80 19.78	15.12 16.31	14.25 15.72	17.60	19.45 20.12	14.34 15.84	28.91 28.95	13.24	27.60 30.55	21.02	17.28 18.99	15.28	•
8.25	2.92		2.25	3.11	7.46	1.67		4.97		.4.		1.34 15.00	
8.00 •6.76	2.30 2.30		2.00	2.65	7.00	1.37		4.07		3.8		1.10	•
	12.98	18.56	0.62 10.87	8.78	9.65	12.14	32.00 33.45		23.00	13.00	19.00	11.32	•
		<u> </u>	0.62		0.39		15.00 †18.71 10.10	12.00	6.25 21.24	1.54 14.26	19.00		i
0.84	1.15	1.50	2.30	0.74	1.00	0.83	15.00 †18.71	2.00 0.87	13.00 †11.57	3.00	3.00 0.26	2.00	٠
10.07	12.78	16.31	9.26	8.68	8.85	12.21	15.92	11.90	10.44	9.23	18.99	9.91	From sulphate.
9.32	4.08 11.83	14.00 15.10	8.00	8.8	8.19	8.00 11.31	17.00	10.00	10.00 9.67	10.00 8.65	16.00	3.75 9.18	rom s
3.62		<u>; ; </u>	3.59	5.54	3.42	1.96	2.93		13.86	7.43		3.75	
1.88	1.25		1.00	1.70	1.8	0.60	0.75		3.00	2.38		1.00	
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
Globe Vegetable Grower	Braden Formula	Bowker's Black DiamondThe Amer, Agri. Chem. Co., Cincinnati, O	Ammoniated PhosphateThe Packers' Fertilizer Co., Cincinnati, O	Eagle Corn and Wheat Grower	Chicago Fert. Co.'s New Leader	Daybreak Wheat and Corn SpecialFederal Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky	Union Steamed Bone MealAmerican Glue Co., Chicago, Ill	Seneca John's Tax PayerThe Seneca Fertilizer Co., Tiffin, O	Seneca Acidulated Pure BoneThe Seneca Fertilizer Co., Tiffin, O	Seneca Wheat Grower No. 1	Seneca High Grade PhosphateThe Seneca Fertilizer Co., Tiffin, O	Seneca All Crop Special	† From animal matter.

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

	Весога Мишрег.			422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429
-		·91	Total valu	17.10 17.68	14.59 15.85	14.02 16.02	12.88 12.80	15.47 15.35	12.88 12.87	14.39 14.31	15.12 16.20
	Potash	(When in-	Value.	5.21		1.02	1.92	1.74	2.39	2.16	15.12 16.20
-	Pot	clud	Percent.	5.00 5.01		1.00	2.00 1.85	2.00	2.30	2.00	
		Jues:	Total Per	9.00	13.00	10,00	11.00	10.50 11.06	11.50	9.50	16.50
	Acid	uble	Value.		: :	0.72		0.59	0.46	0.45	
	Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent.	1.02	0.70	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	$\frac{1.50}{1.86}$
	Phos	able.	Value.	8.56	13.40	9.88	10.88	9.60	10.02	8.28	16.20
		Available.	Регсепс.	8.00	12.00 12.41	9.00	10.00	9.00	10.00 9.28	8.00	14.00
1,		Ашпопія	Value.	3.91	2.45	4.40		3.42		3.42	
. 1		Am 	Регсепt.	1.20	0.50	1.35		1.00		1.00	
		Claimed and Found.		Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
		Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Manufacturer.	Victor Potash Manure	Wheat SpecialI. P. Thomas & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa	Anti Trust	Ten Two L. Frank & Sons, Zanesville, O.	Williams & Clark's Americus Royal Phosphate The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Pacific's Dissolved Phosphate and Potash The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Grower The American Wheat and Rye Grower The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Packers' Union Superior Acid Phosphate The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O
į , .	T.	nmpe	Record N	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429

29 2.38 24.37 431		2.00 12.88 1.79 1.86 11.94 432	12.96	5.86 24.88 434	00 17.24 MW	16.06 4.21 17.12 436	2.01 15.86 437	2.33 12.96 438	4.19 26.96 439	2.00 2.70 17.24	00 28.00	3.65 16.15 442	-
0.36 9.52 5.66	0.45 11.64 2.29	10.23 1.	13.81	0.35 9.21 5.63	0.48 9.78 2.20	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c} \dots & 2.00 & 2.00 \\ 0.10 & 2.05 & 1.93 \end{array}$	11.50 2.00	8.87 26.74 4.03	$\begin{array}{c c} 10.00 & 2. \\ \hline 0.81 & 10.15 & 2. \end{array}$	10.00 4.00	11.57 3.51	-
8.83 1.34 0.	10.78 1.66 0.	10.08 0.90	13.29 1.50	8.56 1.28 0.	8.63 1.79 0.	8.97 1.28 0.	2.01 +0.19 0.	10.63 2.30	11.13 †16.43 8.	7.72 2.00 0.	11.05		- -
7.17 8.18	$\begin{array}{c c} & 9.00 \\ 10.76 & 9.98 \\ \end{array}$	10.00	12.00 12.31 1	10.11 8.00 7.93	6.85 7.99	3.59 8.31	11.74 1.86	10.00	2.77 10.31	6.68 7.15	11.08 10.23	12.00	* From sulphate.
2.20	3.00			3.10	d. 2.00	d. 1.00	3.60		d. 1.00	d. 2.00	d. 4.00	 	
Ciaimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Clafmed Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed Found.	Claimed. Found	•
The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Packers' Union Animal Corn Fertilizer	Peerless Dissolved Bone Phosphate with Potash. The Canton Fert. and Chem. Co., Canton, O	Peerless Dissolved Bone PhosphateThe Canton Fert. and Chem. Co., Canton, O	Potato and Truck Manure	Ammoniated Superphosphate	Special Compound	Swift's Pulverized Sheep ManureSwift & Company, Chicago, Ill	Farmers' Union Dissolved Phosphate and Potash. The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Groves' Fine Ground Bone and Potash The Groves Co., Cincinnati, O	Groves' Favorite Fertilizer	Liquid Fertilizer The National Chem. & Seed Co., Columbus, O.	Martin's Potash and Soluble Phosphate D. B. Martin Co, Philadelphia, Pa	7 From animal matter.
430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

<u> </u>	19Qmi	Record Mr	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	:	450
	•91	Total valu	21.22 21.91	16.40 18.45	30.44	23.76 32.44	16.47 17.70	18.44 20.35	13.24	19.09	18.97
Potash	When In-	Value.	7.44	2.72			4.44	6.71	2.40	:	3.61
Pot	clud clud	Percent.	7.00	2.50			4.00	3.00	2.00 *1.97	3.00	3.47
	эцээ	Total Perc	9.50	10.93	21.11 ⁷ 20.09	16.00 18.55	9.50 10.19	18.00	11.83	11.00	8.57
Acid	aldu	Value.	0.35	0.48	6.29	5.85		2.69		:	0.35
Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent.	1.50	1.00	†11.64	110.84	1.50	† 4 .99	0.38	2.00	1.31
Phos	able.	Value	9.39	9.87	9.13	8.33	9.35	8.34	12.37	:	7.84
	Available.	Percent.	8.69	8.00 9.14	8.45	7.71	8.00	7.72	10.00	8.6	7.26
	Ammonia	Value.	4.73	5.38	16.30	18.26	3.91	2.61		 :	7.17
 	Amr	Percent.	1.50	1.50	5.00	4.00 5.60	1.8	1.00		1.75	2.20
	Claimed	and Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Cladmed.	Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of		Potato and Truck Manure	Miami Valley Grain GrowerThe Queen City Fertilizer Co., Cincinnati, O	Rupp's Bone and Blood FertilizerGeo. Rupp & Co., Hamilton, O	Pure Animal FertilizerThe Harveysburg, O	Packers' Union Universal Fertilizer	Bowker's Pure Bone and Potash Mixture The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cincinnati, O	Potash Special Globe Fertilizer Co., Louisville, Ky	90	Fittsburg Frovision and Facking Co., Fitts-
	ımpeı	Record Nu	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	420	

		COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.											3	79	
:	452	:	463	454	:	465	456	467	468	459	460	461	462	463	
25.05	26.89	15.97	14.99	13.98 16.15	13.98	15.67	12.96 13.47	19.45 19.94	16.33 18.12	15.12 16.41	16.85	12.84	16.16 18.83	21.12	
25.05	8.98		:	2.43	13.98	2.29	12.96	7.76	4.67		4.26	3.69	4.83	8.60 21.12	
4.00	•6.72			2.34	2.00	2.20		7.00	4.39		. 2.50	3.3 35.8	2.00	7.00	
10.00	12.14	11.00	8.63	9.50		99.66	16.63	9.46	9.90	16.98	8.95	10.61	8.11	9.00	
1.00 1.00 7.00	0.72	:	0.50	0.36		:		0.38	0.24	16.98	0.28	10.61	0.26		
1.00	2.68	2.00	1.85	1.50	:	0.19	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.83	96.0	1.00	
<u>:</u>	10.22	:	7.32	9.51		10.12	13.47	8.70	9.72	16.41	8.56	10.56	7.72	8.93	From sulphate.
9.6	9.46	9.6	6.78	8.8 8.81	8.8	9.37	12.00	8.00	8.6 9.8	14.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	8.00	rom st
:	8.97		7.17	3.85	:	3.26	<u> </u>	3.10	3.59		6.52		6.52	3.59	
3.00	2.76	1.76	2.80	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.50		88	1.00	
Claimed.	Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
452 Special Potato Fertilizer	schug co.,		Pittsburg Provision and Packing Co., Fitts-	Wheat and Grass Manure	eat Special	The Independent Packers Fertillzer Co., Columbus, O	Wheat Grower	Ohio Farmers' Excelsior Phosphate	Abbott and Martin's Universal Fertilizer The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Abbott and Martin's Hercules Phosphate The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Sweepstakes	Square Deal Fertilizer	Complete Potato FertilizerThe Roberts Fertilizer Co., Pittsburg, Pa	Tobacco and TruckThe Edward Slover Fert. Co., Camden, O	† From animal matter.
123		453		454	465		126	124	458	459	460	194	462	463	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

•	ımper	Record Mu	797	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	476
	•	ulsy latoT	21.54 23.19	15.06 16.53	16.12 17.05	14.02 15.85	15.37	12.96 15.12	15.12	16.47 16.68	23.43
Potash	(When In- cluded.)	Value.	2.20	2.35	2.12	1.79	1.90		<u> </u>	4.31	1.38
Pot	cluć cluć	Регсепт.	2.50	2.00	2.8	1.00	1.8	<u> </u>	`	4.00	1.83
	ent.	Total Perc	13.00 15.28	10.00 10.55	14.00 14.20	9.53	11.00	13.00 14.26	15.50 16.76	9.50	18.35
Acid	Insoluble	Value.	0.95	: :				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	0.34	1.87
Phosphoric	Insol	Percent.	3.00	1.00	1.00	0.89	1.00	1.00	1.50	$\frac{1.50}{1.25}$	6.90
Phos	Available.	Value.	12.70	10.50	14.93	9.33	12.70	15.12	15.82	8.77	12.36
	Avail	Percent.	10.00	9.00	13.00 13.82	9.00	10.00	12.00 14.00	14.00 14.65	8.00	10.00
	Ammonia	Value.	7.34	3.68		4.73	3.42			3.26	7.82
•	Amu	Percent.	2.25	1.00		1.00	1.00			1.1	2.40
	Clafmed	and Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found,	Claimed. Found.	Clatmed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	-	ite Bran Edward	Wheat Special	Thirteen and Two	Fox Grain Grower	Corn, Oats and Wheat Fertilizer	Acid Phosphate	International Phosphate	Grain and Potato Grower	Pure Bone with Phosphate and Potash The Packers' Fertilizer Co., Cincinnati, O
	ımpeı	Record N	464	465	199	467	468	1 69	£70	471	476

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.												3	81
477	478	481	482	483	484	486	487	488	489	490	491	493	
12.88	27.78 33.17	21.54 19.66	12.96 12.43	17.65 18.78	14.39 16.16	12.96 13.77	12.96 13.74	12.88 13.10	20.77 21.44	14.39 15.75	15.12 16.79	5.42 22.88	
2.25	::	2.63	<u> </u>	2.55	2.29	12.96	<u>: :</u>	2.27	4.99	2.35	15.12 16.79	6.42	
2.00		2.53		2.45	2.00			2.00	5.00 4.80	2.00		6.00	
11.50	22.00 23.93	19.32	14.07	9.50	9.50	13.50	13.50	11.50	9.50	9.50	15.50 16.89	0.59 10.23	
<u>::</u>	5.87	2.37	<u>:</u>	0.45	0.29	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		0.48	0.39	<u> </u>	0.59	ì
1.50	14.10 +10.87	11.40 8.76	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.17	ai.
10.76 2.05		11.40	12.43	9.26	19.67	13.77	13.74	10.83	9.12	9.26	16.79	8.70	ulphat
10.00	13.20 13.06	3.26 10.56	12:00	8.00	8.95	12.00 12.75	12.00 12.72	10.00	8.00	8.00	14.00 15.55	8.00	· From sulphate
<u>::</u>	13.20	3.26		6.52	3.91	12.00	<u> </u>		6.85	3.75		7.17	
	4.00	1.00		22.8	1.00				2.00	1.00	<u> </u>	2.50	
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found,	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
477 Read's Alkaline Phosphate	Peerless Pure Raw Bone	German Formula The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Chicago Fert. Co.'s Acid Phosphate	Read's Gold CoinThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Read's Leader The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Wheeler's Unammoniated Wheat Grower The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Read's Acid PhosphateThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Quinniplac's Dissolved Phosphate and Potash The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Read's Farmers' Friend	Great Eastern's English Wheat Grower	Pacific's Dissolved Phos, of Lime	Potato and Truck Special	† From animal matter.
477	478	48 1	482	483	484	486	487	488	489	490	491	493	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

<u> </u> :	mper	Record Nu		495	497	498	499	203	208	204	909
!	·ə1	ulsv latoT	16.65 16.43	14.02	20.08 23.00	27.94 27.99	32.59 35.48	23.21	17.65 18.58	12.96 13.61	14.96
Potash	(When In- cluded.)	Value.	4.95	1.75	5.81	3.64	4.17		2.16		2.67
Pot	clud clud	Percent.	3.00	1.00	5.00	3.50	3.00		2.00		2.57
	Ju96	Total Perc	10.00	11.00	10.00 12.04	20.00 19.51	16.00 15.09	29.77 25.72	9.50	16.56	11.00
Acid	aldu	Value.		0.44		1.93	3.73	6.36	0.48		
Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent.	0.90	1.63	1.00	2.00 †3.58	16.91	111.77	1.50	3.96	1.02
Phos	Available.	Value.	8.55	9.70	11.97	17.20	8.83	15.07	8.77	13.61	12.78
	Avail	Percent.	8.00	9.00	9.00	18.00 15.93	8.18	13.95	8.12	12.00 12.60	
	Ammonia	Value.	2.93	2.12	5.22	5.22	18.75	1.96	7.17		10.00 11.83
 	Amn	Percent.	1.50	1.00	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.50 \\ 1.60 \end{bmatrix}$	1.60	5.75	0.60	2.30		
	Claimed	and Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of		Buckeye The Marietta Bone & Phos. Co., Marietta, O	Corn, Oats and Wheat Grower	Special Vegetable Grower	Swift's Pure Dissolved Animal Bone and Potash. Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill	Swift's Pure Ammoniated Bone and Potash	Calumet Brand Special Pure Bone Meal	Great Eastern's Wheat Special	Acidulated PhosphateThe Packers' Fertilizer Co., Cincinnati, O	Pioneer High Grade Phosphate and Potash
	ımper	Record N	494	495	497	498		203	203	25	208

				CON	IMERC	IAL F	ERTILI	ZERS.				3	83
208	508	209		511	512	513	514	517	518	613	280	521	
18.13 19.92	14.43 16.38	18.76 20.04	16.33 15.98	17.24 17.08	18.65 21.50	23.18	18.16 16.50	18.24 11.52	14.43 16.29	13.96 14.32	13.92 12.88	4.14 16.81	
5.22 19.92	1.51	1.92	5.12	2.59	2.12		4.61	3.59	1.58	1.63	3.07	4.14	
4.00	1.00	1.50	4.92	2.49	2.04		5.00 4.43	3.45	1.00	2.00	3.00 2.95	3.88 8.88	
	0.69 11.77	9.50	8.44	8.00 9.81	15.00	20.00 19.63	13.50	8.00	10.50 11.38	12.50 13.69	11.50	9.50	
1.59 11.61	0.59	0.43		<u>: :</u>	2.92	5.56		1.06	0.55			0.38	ı
	1.50	1.50	1.80	1.98	10.80	+10.29	3.19	2.00 11.95	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
9.26 12.94	10.37	9.06	7.60	8.46	19.61	10.09	11.89	2.32	10.08	12.79	9.81	8.70	From sulphate
9.00	9.60	8.8	7.04	8.00	8.30	9.34	12.00	6.00	9.8	11.00	9.08	8.00	rom s
3.85	3.91	8.64	3.26	6.03	6.85	10.60		4.56	4.08			3.59	
1.00	1.80	2.50	1.8	2.00	2.00	3.00		2.00	1.00			1.00	
Claimed. Found	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	
Pioneer Truck and Corn Grower	Milsom's Erie KingThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Milsom's Buffalo FertilizerThe Amer. Agrl. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	E. Frank Coe's Western New Yorker	Wheat, Corn and Oats SpecialThe Roberts Fertilizer Co., Pittsburg, Pa	Bone and Potash FertilizerThe Roberts Fertilizer Co., Pittsburg, Pa	Ground Bone Bro., Philadelphia, Pa	Peerless Phosphate S. M. Hess & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.	Defiance Meat and Bone Fertilizer	Ohio Farmer Phosphate	Perfection Crop-Maker and Potash	Big Crop-Maker and Potash	Mace's Prizetaker Tobacco and Potato Special Mace & Mansfield, Greenville, O	† From animal matter.
200	803	609	210	511	612	513	514	517	618	519	200	521	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

						Phos	Phosphoric Acid	Acid		Potash	ash		:	
ımpoı	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Claimed	Ammonia	onia	Available.	able.	Insoluble	aldu	cent.	(When Included.)	(When In- cluded.)	·91	ımper	
Record M	Manufacturer.	and Found.	Percent.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Total Per	Percent.	Value.	Total valu	Record Nu	
522	Vegetable Manure	Claimed. Found.	3.00	9.13	6.00	7.19	1.00	0.17	7.00	6.00	6.94	22.50 23.43		AGRI
623	High Grade Super Phosphate of Bone	Claimed. Found.	1.13	3.68	9.00	10.90	2.00		11.00	3.24	3.37	16.69 17.95	523	CULTU
28	Ohio Farmers' Tobacco Grower	Claimed. Found.	0.30	2.93	8.51	9.19	1.00	0.39	9.97	3.95	4.11	16.33 16.62	528	JRAL 1
529	Ohio Farmers' Superior Phosphate	Claimed. Found.			12.00 11.64	12.57	1.00		14.51			12.96 12.57	529	REPOR'
530	Buckeye SuperphosphateThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Claimed. Found.			12.00 12.83	13.86	1.00		13.91		:::	12.96 13.86	530	r.
5 31	Park and Lawn FertilizerThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Claimed. Found.	3.70	12.06	8.33	9.00	1.50	0.48	9.50	7.00	6.79	29.37 28.33	531	
533	Prize Potato and Vegetable Grower	Claimed. Found	2.08	6.68	7.00	11.39	3.90	1.05	14.45	10.00	10.22	24.75 29.34	533	
534	Pioneer Potato and Vegetable Grower	Claimed. Found.	1.80	5.87	9.00	8.63	2.00	2.00	11.00	7.00	9.28	25.32 25.78	534	
535	Martin's Special Potato Manure	Cfalmed. Found.	1.00	3.59	8.00	7.97	1.28	0.35	8.66	5.80	6.03	17.10 17.94	535	

				COMM	IERCIAL	FERT	Lizer	8.	;	•	385
536	587	638	539	540	541	542		554			559
2.49 18.20	12.96 12.03	14.43 16.35	14.96 16.90	15.88 16.23	. 14.43 16.22	17.51 24.04	20.09 19.57	15.12 16.28	19.94 22.08	25.13 27.58	49 20
2.49		1.88	3.75	2.93	1.56	2.86	1.60	<u> </u>	2.90	<u> </u>	18.29
2.39		1.00	3.61	2.82	1.80	2.8	1.35		2.79		11.00
9.00	13.81	10.50 10.36	12.82	9.78	10.50 11.83	15.03	11.00 6.84	16.12	12.11	22.00 21.62	1.66 11.19 14.99 18.29 48.22
0.53		0.48		0.45	0.67	1.17	0.83	•	0.35	2.94	1.66
1.95	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.66	1.50	1.00	+1.53	1.05	1.00	2.00 15.44	6.14
8.66	12.02	9.26	13.15	8.77	10.50	11.63	5.73	16.28	11.66	17.47	12.00 2 5.05 5.45 From sulphate.
8.00	12.00 11.13	9.00 8.57	10.00 12.18	9.00	9.00	8.00 10.68	6.06	14.00 15.07	7.17 10.80	20.00 16.18	12.00 5.05 Form su
6.52 8.02		4.73	12.18	4.08	3.59	8.48	11.41		7.17	7.17	22.82 5.06 From 8
2.8		1.00		1.25	1.00	2.60	3.65		2.20	0.75 2.20	7.8
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
Iron City	Hardy's Dearborn Phosphate	Michigan Carbon Work's Red Line Complete Manure The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Phosphate and Potash	Martin's Dissolved Organic Compound	Williams and Clark's Americus Prolific Grop Producer	Buckeye State Crop GrowerThe Youngstown, O.	Wizard Brand Concentrated Plant Food	Rickard's Dissolved PhosphateThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Calumet Brand Ammoniated Dissolved Pure Bone and Potash	Swift's Pure Dissolved Animal BoneSwift & Company, Chicago, Ill	Walker's Excelsior Brand
982 25-	_B. of	& 28 4.	233	640	641	542	220	554	557	829	629

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			AGRI	CULTU	KAL	KE	PORT.				
	ıəqui	Record Nu		561	:	299	563	564	565	299	208
	·ə:	, ulsv lstoT	36.62 36.39	23.66 27.96	27.48	26.77	14.59 17.56	17.28 19.41	13.24 13.94	13.98 18.26	35.28 36.32
Potash	when in-	Value.	0.64	4.85		5.92			2.45		0.58
Pot	cluded.)	Percent.	0.48	4.66	3.00	•4.85	::	::	2.00	3.39	0.56
	.juəc	Total Pero	14.20 13.43	16.00 16.15	14.00	15.86	13.17	18.23	11.86	12.40	9.01
Acid	aldu	Value.	3.69	1.54		1.69				0.92	1.80
Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent.	8.60	7.00	2.00	6.27	0.77	0.26	1.22	3.39	4.16
Phos	able.	Value.	7.12	11.30		10.36	13.39	19.41	11.49	9.73	6.13
	Available.	Percent.	5.60	9.00	12.00	9.69	12.00 12.40	16.00 17.97	10.00 10.64	8.00 9.01	7.41
	Bino	Value.	24.94	10.27		8.80	4.17			4.08	27.81
•	Ammonia	Percent.	7.80	3.00	3.00	2.70	0.50			1.00	7.50
Claimed		and Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Manufacturer.	Acme The F. C. Stedman Co., Athens, O	Complete Fertilizer		burg, Pa.	Globe Wheat and Corn Special	High Grade Acid PhosphateThe Roberts Fertilizer Co., Pittsburg, Pa	Ox Potash Mixture	Corn and Wheat Grower	Tankage The Coshocton Provision Co. Coshocton. O.
.ì	nmpe	Record N	260	561	299		263	564	299	299	299

269	569 Fox Wheat and Corn Special	Claimed. Found.	0.60	0.50 12.00 0.50 1.63 14.17	12.00	15.30	0.77		14.94	15.30 0.77 14.94 16.93	<u>::</u>	14.59 16.93	
670	Fox Potash Special	Claimed. Found.	10.00			14.33	0.67	13.94	13.94	*0.41	0.50	0.50 14.83	
571	Quinniplac's Soluble Dissolved Phosphate The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Claimed. Found.		14.00	14.00 16.06	17.34	$\frac{1.50}{1.72}$	15.50	15.50 17.78	15.12		15.12 17.34	
572	Clover Leaf Special Wheat Grower	Claimed. Found.	1.23	4.01	4.01 4.09	4.42	0.60	0.48	6.60	3.95	4.11	4.11 13.02	
673	Martin's Pure Bone and Potash Compound D. B. Martin Co., Philadelphia, Pa	Claimed. Found.	1.70	5.54	8.21	8.87	8.87 †12.07 6.52 20.28	6.52	16.00 20.28	2.50	2.67	19.84 23.60	573
574	Dissolved PhosphateI. P Thomas & Son Co., Philadelpha, Pa	Claimed. Found.	::	12.00		16.25	0.74	15.79	15.79	12.96		12.96 16.25	574
575	Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers Bowker Fertilizer Co., New York, N. Y	Claimed. Found.	3.20	2.43 3.20 10.43	6.90	7.45	5.56	1.50 12.46 *3.55	6.00		4.33 23.71	14.68 23.71	675
576	Packers' Union Wheat, Oats and Clover Fertilizer	Claimed. Found.		10.00		11.88	1.50	11.50	11.50 13.05	2.00 2.16	2.25	2.25 14.13	
577	Tip Top Superphosphate	Claimed. Found.	::	14.00		15.48	1.50	15.50	15.50 17.14	15.12	15.12	15.12 15.48	
619	Grain and Grass FertilizerInternational Seed Co., Rochester, N. Y	Claimed. Found.	1.50	6.03 10.49	10.00	11.33	1.50		11.50	3.05	3.17	3.17 20.53	629
280	Electric Fertilizer	Claimed. Found	1.25	4.08	8.8	8.97	1.50		9.50	2.00	2.09	2.09 15.14	280
681	The Leader Buggy & Supply Co., Brooklyn, O	Claimed. Found.	1.90	6.19	8.00	7.42 †2.94	0.75	1.69	9.81 *5.34	5.00	6.51	6.51 21.71	
	† From animal matter.			•	rom su	From sulphate.				,			

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Continued.

ı	147	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1			-			1		1	1
٠.			!	1		Phos	Phosphoric	Actd		Pot	Potash		٠.
ımpeı	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Claimed	Ammonia	onta	Avail	Available.	Insoluble	aldu	cent.	(When I cluded.)	When In- cluded.)	*ə	ımper
Record M		and Found.	Percent.	Value.	Регсепт.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Total Perc	Percent.	Value.	Total valu	Record Mu
283	Leader StandardThe Leader Buggy & Supply Co., Brooklyn, O	Claimed. Found.	1.90	6.19	8.00	8.83	3.07	0.83	11.25	2.00	2.29	17.44 18.14	583
585	Vegetable and Grain GrowerT. & H Stedler Bond & Bort Co.	Claimed.	1.00	:	8.00		1.25		9.25	2.00		14.32	:
	אומיונו זומיותי מל דפורי	Found.	1.90	6.19	8.70	9.40	2.65		11.35	3.64	2.75	18.34	282
282	Bone	Claimed.	3.00	:			:		16.00	:	:	20.50	:
	burg, Pa	Found.	3.85	12.55	8.32	8.99	18.37	4.52	16.69	:	:	26.06	283
288	Pioneer General Crop Grower	Claimed. Found.	2.00	6.85	9.00	8.21	2.80 14.60	2.48	11.00	2.55	2.65	18.86 20.19	288
289	Pioneer Bone Meal	Claimed. Found.	3.80	10.43	9.83	10.62	†13.62	7.35	25.00			26.53 28.40	283
280	Bone with Phosphate and PotashThe Queen City Fertilizer Co., Cincinnati, O	Claimed. Found.	8.8	6.52	10.00	11.19	6.00	5.04	19.70	1.00	1.75	21.60 24.50	280
592	Acid Phosphate "High Grade"	Claimed. Found.			14.00	15.82	1.98		14.00			15.12 15.82	592
262	Wizard Brand Pure Ground Bone	Claimed. Found.	3.00	9.62	9.54	10.30	10.30 715.15	8.18	28.00			25.19 28.10	594

·			COM	MERCI	AL FE	RTIL	IZER	s.				;	389
269	596		909	602	603	:	604	:	605	909	209	. 608	
12.96 14.03	15.12 15.93	13.98 18.03	16.92 17.56	15.12	2.70 20.46	17.53	20.43	24.92	29.84	8.04 15.44	23.18 27.10	15.12 16.30	
12.96	15.12	2.80	10.71 17.56	15.12	2.70	17.53	3.01	24.92				16.12	-
		8.8	10.00 10.30		88. 88.	1.50	2.89	:	:		<u> </u>		
13.50 15.67	15.50 16.82	9.00		15.00 16.56	0.45 10.74		10.42	8.00	9.52	12.00 14.33	20.00 18.61	15.50 17.14	
13.50	15.50	9.00		16.00			1.85 0.50	:	1.97		6.70	15.50	
1.50 2.68	1.50	1.92		0.38	1.66	2.00			6.60 21.52 5.88 6.35 13.64	12.00 14.30 15.44 0.0314.33	6.21 6.71 †12.40 6.70 18.61	1.50	்
14.08	15.95	8.00 9.72 10.50	6.85	17.47	9.81	_ <u>:</u>	9.26	<u>:</u>	6.35	15.44	6.71	14.00	· From sulphate.
12.00 12.99	14.00			14.00	8.00 9.08	9.00	8.57	<u>:</u>	5.88	14.30	6.21	14.00 15.09	From 8
12.00		4.73	•		7.50	_ <u>:</u>	2.66	_ <u>:</u>	21.52		13.69		•
<u>::</u>		1.00	2.00	<u>::</u>	2.30	1.75	2.35	.8 8.9	6.60	<u>::</u>	3.8	<u>:</u>	
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claim_d. Found.	
595 Acid Phosphate Philadelphia, Pa	High Grade Acid Phosphate	Thomas' TriumphI. P. Thomas & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa	Truck Special	602 *Piedmont High Grade Acid Phosphate	Piedmont Plow Brand	Keystone Fertilizer Pittshurg Provision and Packing Co. 1944-		Pure Bone and Meat Diffehing Droubling Co. Title	burg, Pa.	Acid Phosphate	Eagle Raw BoneLouisville Fertilizer Co., Louisville, Ky	Zell's T. & P. Superphosphate	† From animal matter.
269	596	269	009	602	603	604		605		909	209	09	

TABLE I-MIXED FERTILIZERS-Concluded.

						Phos	Phosphoric Acid	Actd		Pot	Potash		.
equir	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Claimed		Ашпопів	Avail	Available.	Insoluble	able	cent.	clud	(wnen in-	·91	ıæpæı
Record N	Manufacturer.	and Found.	Percent.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Total Per	Percent.	Value.	Total valu	Record M
609	609 Fox Acid Phosphate	Claimed. Found.			14.00 15.79	17.05	0.90	0.90	16.69	•		15.12 17.06	609
610	Standard PhosphateThe M. Hamm Co., Washington, C. H., O	Claimed. Found.			14.00	19.06	1.00	15.00	21.68			15.12	610
611	Clover Leaf Wheat, Oats and Corn Grower The Canton Lime & Fert. Co., Canton, O	Claimed. Found.			8.00 5.23	5.65	0.80		8.80	3.74	3.89	12.80 9.54	611
612	Eagle Tobacco Grower	Claimed. Found.	3.00	5.71	5.71 10.06 10.86	10.86	2.11	12.17	12.17	6.00	4.84	4.84 21.41	612

† From animal matter.

* From sulphate.

Note—Fox Chemical Company and Globe Fertilizer Company of Louisville, Ky., are branches of the Federal Chemical Company, of Louisville, Ky.

TABLE II-BONES.

	1	əqu	Кесота Иш		<u>:</u>		: 58		100	144	179	186
			Total Value	26.15 28.45	23.18	25.07	19.92 24.51	25.86 27.56	. 21.53	29.41	26.53	23.18
-	sp	cluded)	Value		:	:						
,	Potash	(When included)	Percent		i	i						
		ĵα	Total Perce	22.00 23.09	20.00	23.06	20.00	3.50 27.00	23.93	5.16 20.34	25.00	20.00
Acld		Bone.	eulsV	2.18	20.00	1.99	2.68	3.50	3.23	5.16	2.49	1.67 22.01
Phosphoric Acid		In Med	Percent	4.04	i	3.69	4.96	6.48	15.00 92 5.98	9.56	4.62	3.09
Phos		Вопе	•ulaV	13.72		13.95	13.84	14.77	12.92	7.76	14.18	13.62
	Percent In Med. Bone Value Percent Value Value Value Value Value		19.05	:	19.37 13.95	19.22	20.62	5.00 17.95	10.78	19.69	18.92 13.62	
	'		• eulsV	12.55	:	9.13	7.99	9.29	5.38	15.65	10.92	10.27
	Percent B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B		3.50	3.00	2.80	2.45	3.85	1.65	4.80	3.35	3.00	
	,	Claimed	and Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
			Name of Fertilizer and Address of Manufacturer.	Bone Meal Buffalo, N. Y.		The Jarecki Chemical Co., Sandusky and Cincinnati, O.	Pioneer Chicago Bone Meal	Bone Meal	Bone Meal	Pure Raw BoneThe Alliance, O	Swift's Pure Bone Meal	Lion Bone Meal. The Queen City Fertilizer Co., Cincinnati, O
	4	r pe	Record Nun	မ	- 2		88	22	100	144	179	186

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-BONES
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TABLE
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					Phos	Phognhoric Acid	Actid					[
			Ammonia		FILLS	phoric	Acid		Potash	rsh Tsh		:
		Claimed		In Fin	In Fine Bone In Med. Bone	In Med	Bone.	ĵα	(When in	When included)		rper
Name of Fernizer and Address of Manufacturer.		Found.	Velue	Регсеп	Value	Percent	Value	Total Perce	јпео те Ч.	Value	Total Value	Record Nun
Big Two, Pure Bone Meal	i	Claimed. 2. Found. 2.	2.65 8.64	20.95	15.08	6.62	3.57	28.00 27.57			26.91 27.29	217
Big Six, Special Bone Meal		Claimed. 1. Found. 1.	1.10 3.59	9 22.03	15.86	4.84	2.61 26.87	26.87			21.35 22.06	219
Swift's Pure Raw Bone MealSwift & Company, Chicago, Ill		Claimed. 4. Found. 4.	4.504.98 16.23	3 14.50	10.44	8.15	4.40	23.00			30.08 31.07	221
Bone Meal (Steamed)		Claimed. 2. Found. 2.	2.70 8.80	16.14	11.62	5.10	2.75	.75 21.24			22.89 23.17	247
The Independent Packers' Fertilizer Co., Co-		Claimed. 1.	1.00	98 10	86 06	: K	. 6	27.00	:		21.34	
Pure Bone Meal L. Frank & Sons, Zanesville, O			4.85 15.81		8.70	10.30	99.9	21.00			27.11 30.07	\$: £
Raw Bone MealThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill		Claimed. 4. Found. 4.	4.50 15.81	1 21.58	15.64	3.81	2.06	22.00			29.41 33.41	309
Bone MealThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill		Claimed. 3. Found. 4.	3.00 4.00 13.04	4 20.71	14.91	3.95	2.13	24.00	: :		25.86 30.08	310
Steamed Bone MealThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill		Claimed. 2. Found. 2.	2.60 8.4	8.48 17.24 12,41	12,41	4.31	2.83	20.00	19.92		19.92	311

			•		COM	MERC	IAL :	FER'	TILIZE	RS.				39
326	:	351	366	372	375	399	:	461	479	480	492	507	515	516
25.86	30.08	29.43	25.19	23.64	29.12 32.37	30.45	. 28.74	. 29.00	30.28	25.06	28.65	26.44	28.13	27.78
<u>::</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>		<u>::</u>				<u>:</u>		<u>::</u>	<u>::</u>			
	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>::</u>	<u> </u>	<u>::</u>		<u>:</u>	<u>:::</u>	<u>:::</u>	<u> </u>		<u>::</u>	::
24.00 24.57	23.00	22.68	23.00	25.00 28.21	24.00 23.96	80.00 80.00	21.00	19.48	23.06	22.80 22.58	18.00 20.28	20.00	20.00 20.18	9.82 24.57
2.06		4.22	3.73	4.95 28.21	4.53	2.76	21.00	2.53	5.23	2.07	5.09	4.21	7.63	9.82
3.81 2.06 24.57	:	7.82	6.91	9.17	8.39	5.11	:	4.68	9.69	3.84	9.43	7.79	4.36 14.13	4.60 18.18
14.95	:	10.70	14.93	13.71	11.21	10.74		10.66	9.63	13.49	7.81	11.14	4.36	4.60
8.48 20.76 14.95	:	14.86 10.70	9.13 20.73 14.93	4.89 19.04 13.71	15.67	14.91	:	14.80 10.66	13.37	8.15 18.74	10.85	15.47	6.05	6.39
8.48	i	14.51	9.13	4.89	16.63 15.67 11.21	16.95 14.91 10.74		18.31	15.42 13.37	8.15	15.76 10.85	14.02 15.47 11.14	16.14	13.53
8.8	4.50	4.45	8.80 8.80	1.50	4.00 5.10	4.50 5.20	4.50	4.85	4.50	2.50	4.25	4.00	4.95	4.00
Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
Tuscarora Fertilizer Co.'s Animal Bone The Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill	Stadler's Pure Raw Bone Meal	land, O	Pure Ground Bone	Packers' Chicago Bone MealThe Amer. Agri, Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Big One—Ground Raw Bone	Calumet Brand Pure Raw Bone Meal	Pure Raw Bone Meal	burg, Pa.	Tuscarora Fert Co., Raw Bone Meal	Calumet Brand Pure Bone Meal	Pure Raw Bone	Superior Pure Raw Bone	Raw Bone	Groves' Pure Raw Bone
326	351		366	372	375	399	451		479	480	492	507	515	516

TABLE II—BONES—Concluded.

	rp et	Record Num	525	543	549	551	553	555	226	266	678
		Total Value	25.19	23.71	23.56	25.19 26.71	28.45 34.06	29.41 32.84	23.18	29.30 30.65	<u> </u>
-5	claded	enisV		1.47	NN	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>84 66</u>	<u> </u>	6.42 30	<u> </u>
Potech	(When included)	Регсепі		2.50	- <u>:</u>					6.00	30.08
	Ī	Total Perce	23.00 30.58	20.50 22.07	23.00	24.37	23.00	22.00 25.01	20.00	20.15 26.91 •	23.00
Acid	Вопе	Value	2.81 3	5.84 2.84	<u> </u>	2.63	20.23	1.96	1.34 .27	2.38	3.45 22
Phosphoric Acid	In Med. bone	Percent	5.20	10.00		4.87	7.95	3.63	2.49	4.40	6.38
Phosp		eulsV	18.27	8.11.1	19.39		 -	- -	13.77	15.49	
	In Fine Bone	Регселt	25.38	10.50	26.93	19.50 14.04	5.08	1.38	19.13	21.51	5.63
a) ta		eulsV	5.87	13.53	7.82	10.04	18.91 15.08 10.86	15.49 21.38 15.39	10.11	6.36 2	14.67 15.63 11.25
Ammonia		Регсепt	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	5.80	4.50	3.10	1.96	4.50
	Claimed	and Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
	Name of Fertilizer and Address of an Manufacturer. Fou		Hunt's Pure Ground Bone for Greenhouses E. H. Hunt, Chicago, Ill	Buncombe	Bone Flour The Pulverized Manure Co., Chicago, Ill	Pure Bone Flour	Bone Meal	Kendel Pure Raw Bone MealA. C. Kendel, Cleveland, O	Bone MealThe Packers' Fertilizer Co., Cincinnati, O	Pure Bone and Potash	Swift's Pure Bone Meal and Blood
	19Qu	кесога Иш	525	543	249	551	253	222	226	999	578

					_	_				
- 283	584	286	591	593	597	299	<u>:</u>	601	614	615
28.45 29.41	29.41 31.60	24.62 28.01	23.71 26.59	29.12	27.11 30.64	32.02	28.07	31.53	19.92	28.34
28.45	29.41	24.62			::		:	:		
							:	:		
24.88	22.00	22.00	20.02	21.00	24.37	23.00	00.00	30.34	88	28.53
2.69	1.70	7.38 22.39	2.59 20.02	5.71 21.82	6.18	7.44 24.37	:	3.13 20.34	0.83 23.60	4.01 28.53
4.00 12.39 19.90 14.33 4.98 2.69 24.88	4.50	13.66	4.80	10.58	15.16 12.92 9.30 11.45 6.18 24.37		20.00	5.80	1.53	7.42
14.33	15.88	3.00 4.40 14.34 8.73 6.29 13.66	4.00 13.04 15.22 10.96 4.80	4.50 15.32 11.24 8.09 10.58	9.30	16.95 10.60 7.63 13.77	:	5.50 17.93 14.54 10.47 5.80	15.89	9.13 21.11 15.20 7.42
19.90	22.06	8.73	15.22	11.24	12.92	10.60	:	14.54	10.27 22.07 15.89	21.11
12.39	14.02	14.34	13.04	15.32	15.16	16.95	:	17.93	10.27	9.13
8.8 8.8	4.50	8.4	4.8	4.50	8.8	4.50	4.50	2.50	3.15	8.8
Claimed. Found,	j.	je .		-						
Cla	Claimed. Found.	Claimed Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found,	Claimed	Found.	Claimed Found.	Claimed. Found.
Buffalo Fertilizer Co., Buffalo, N. Y Fou	584 Wood's Pure Lawn Bone Fertilizer Claim Wood & Company, Cleveland, O Found	Bone Meal Claim The G. E. Howell Provision Co., Newark, O Found	Peerless Bone Meal	Pure Raw BoneThe Youngstown, O. Found.	Ground Raw Bone	Swift's Pure Lawn Fertilizer		clnnatt, O Found.	Bone Meal Claimer The M. Hamm Co., Washington C. H., O Found.	Bone Meal Claime The Individual Fert. Works, Columbus, O Found.

From sulphate.

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MATERIALS-
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	Name of Fertilizer and Address of Manufacturer.	Claimed				Phosp	Phosphoric Acid.	Acid.		Pot	Potash		
<u>δ</u> Σ		Claimed	Amb	Ammonia.						¥ 114	e In-		.190
Ø ∑	Manufacturer.	pus		<u>,</u>	Available	able	Insoluble	able	Эпэс	clud	cluded.)	ng.	ımp,
δ Σ		Found.	Регсепт.	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Регсеп	Value.	Total Perc	Регсеп	Value.	BV LatoT	Record 1
Σ	Swift's Ground Dried BloodSwift & Company, Chicago, Ill	Claimed. Found.	16.00 16.98	44.32								41.76	173
	Muriate of PotashThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Claimed. Found.								48.00 32.88	28.93	42.24 28.93	294
<u>.</u>	Nitrate of Soda	Claimed. Found.	19.00 19.05	49.72							<u>::</u>	49 59	295
317 Muriate The A	Muriate of PotashThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill	Claimed. Found.	:::	::	::					48.00	42.5	4 42.54	317
381 Sulphat	Sulphate of Potash	Claimed. Found.								48.00	48.00 •47.32 46.37	47.04	381
382 Nitrate	Nitrate of Soda	Claimed. Found.	18.00 18.80	49.07			<u> </u>					46.98	385
383 Muriate	Nuriate of Potash	Claimed. Found.								50.00	45.3	44.00 0 45.30	. 88
390 Nitrate The A	Nitrate of Soda	Claimed. Found.	19.00 18.85	49.20								49 59	390
395 Nitrate	Nitrate of Soda	Claimed. Found.	19.00 18.90	49.83			<u>::</u>	: : : :				49.33	395

					CO	MMER	CIAL I	FERTIL	izers.	•			3	97
	472	473	474	476	485	496	200	501	524	526	527	532	544	
	10.56 10.86	10.56 12.88	47.04	43.12 45.09	39.60 39.90	49 59 49.59	47.04	49.59	31.32 41.76	47.76	42.24	5.28	47.04	
•	10.86 10.86	12.88	48.00	45.09 45.09	39.90 39.90	49.59	48.20 47.24		31.32		46.64	5.09	48.00 47.04 448.80 47.82 47.82	
	12.34	12.00	48.80	49.00	45.00						48.00 53.00	6.00	48.00 •48.80	
					45.00								48.00	
		::				49.69		49.46	41.76	47.37				
						19.00		19.00	16.00	18.30				
	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. 1	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Claimed. 1	Claimed.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	
III CABOUT PARTIES TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP	472 German Kainir Fertilizer Wolne, Outweet, 111,	73 Old Reliable Brand Genuine German Kainit James Bonday, Jr., & Co., Baltimore, Md	No. 1 Syndikat Sulphate of Potash	No. 1 Syndikat Muriate of Potash	Muriate of Potash.:	Nitrate of Soda	Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill	Nitrate of Soda	Plood Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Nitrate of Soda	The Buffalo Fertilizer Co., Buffalo, N. Y	Swift's Screened Hard Wood AshesSwift & Company, Chicago, Ill	Sulp	rom sulpaste.
	£ 73	473	474	475	485	496	200	501	524	526	527	532	44	

TABLE III-FERTILIZING MATERIALS-UNMIXED-Concluded.

-H		Record 1	12 08 545	58 546	24 547	98	59 552	81 613	12 51 616
		Total Va	46.08	46.68 46.68	49.59	46.98 48.81	49.59	. 8.68 . 9.81	48.51
Potash When In-	ed.)	Value.	46.08	46.68	<u>`:::</u>	_ <u>:::</u>		<u>::</u>	43.12
Potash (When I	cluded.)	Percent	49.00 52.86	48.00 53.04		<u>:</u>			49.00 55,12
	3 u 93	Total Pero		<u>:</u>				28.00	
Acid.	aldu	Value.		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		::		
Phosphoric Acid.	Insoluble	Ретсепт.					<u>::</u>	28.00	<u> </u>
Phosp	able	Value.					· ! !		<u> </u>
	Available	Регсепт.						<u>:</u>	
onia		Value.			50.24	48.81	49.69		
Ammonia		Регсепт.			19.00 19.25	18.00 18.70	19.00 19.00		<u>:</u>
	Claimed	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Fourd.
		Manufactirer	Muriate of PotashThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Tuscarora Fert. Co.'s Muriate of Potash The Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill	Tuscarora Fert. Co.'s Nitrate of Soda	Nitrate of SodaThe Jarecki Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O	Nitrate of SodaThe Canton Fert. & Chem. Co., Canton, O	Mt. Pleasant Untreated Phosphate	Muriate of Potash
.T9	quin	Record 1	545	546	547	548	222	613	616

		·punc				Phosp	Phosphoric Acid.	Acid.		Potash			• •
19quin	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	and F	Ammonia.	onis.	Available	able	Insoluble	able	диээ.	(When In- cluded.)	n In- ed.)	·ən	ıəquin
K broosH	Manufacturer.	bemisIO	Percent.	Value.	Percent	Value.	Регсепт.	Value.	Total Per	Регсепс	Value.	Total Val	Record N
ρ	Peerless Superphosphate	Claimed. Found.	2.20	6.52	8.00	8.70	1.50	0.76	9.50	2.28	2.37	17.65 18.35	 D3:
D22	Peerless Ohio Grain and Truck Grower The Canton Fert. & Chem. Co., Canton, O	Claimed. Found	1.00	3.42	7.93	8.56	1.50		9.50	4.00	4.25	16.47 16.23	 D22
D124	Swift's Pure Bone Meal and PotashSwift & Company, Chicago, Ill	Claimed. Found.	3.05	9.94	9.55	10.31	112.62	6.76	23.50 22.07	3.00	3.27	28.65 30.28	D124
D294	Muriate of PotashThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Claimed. Found.							50.64		44.56	42.24	 D294
D335	Peerless Onion and Celery Grower	Claimed Found.	2.8	6.52	8.00	8.77	1.50		9.50	10.00 9.77	10.16	25.97 25.45	D335
D337	Peerless Vegetable Grower	Claimed. Found.	1.50	4.89	8.8	8.64	1.50	0.46	9.50	7.00	7.65	21.22	D337
D385	Farmers' Friend Phosphate	Claimed. Found.			14.00	14.16	1.00	14.13	15.00 14.13			15.12 14.16	D385

NOTE—This list is published at the request of the manufacturers who were not satisfied with the first analysis of their brand. The result of the first analysis of each of these brands may be found by referring back to the same number in the regular report by which these brands are numbered. These duplicate samples were collected by regular inspectors of this department, and in no case were they furnished by the manufacturer. In each of these cases the manufacturer paid the cost of duplicate analysis. In reading the results of this second analysis reference should also be had to the first, which may be found in the regular list of this report by referring to the corresponding number,

DANGER

STOP—LOOK—LISTEN

argin	.16	nmp)	Record 1	12:	37	4 3:		.::	96	101
8 8 m8		θn	aV latoT	19.59 17.36	16.00 13.92	16.00 14.17	16.60 14.09	16.00 14.74	16.00 14.00	26.80 57 23.51
permit	ash	n In- ed.)	enlaV	3.06	4.33	4.85	4.25	4.65	5.03	7.57
е Ів.	Potash	(When In- cluded.)	Регсепt	4.00	5.00	5.00 4.66	4.00	5.00	5.00 4.84	7.28
r. Th		Jusor	Total Per	0.53 10.93	10.80	10.03	9.00	11.50	9.65	7.93
facture	Acid	aldu	9nlaV	0.53	10.80	10.03	0.26			0.31
mann	Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent	1.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.15
ned by	Phosp	able	Value	9.70	9.69	9.32	6.32	10.09	8.97	7.32
s clain		Available	Регсеп	8.00	8.88	10.00 8.63	8.8 5.85	10.00	10.00	6.00
ralue a value.		Sino Sino	enlaV	4.08	10.00	10.00	3.26			8.31
noney		Ammonia	Регсепt	2.00			1.80			2.55
ent. in the total money value sof six per cent. in money value.		Claimed	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claiméd. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
These brands show a deficiency of over six per cent. in the total money value as claimed by manufacturer. The law permits a margin of six per cent. in money value.		Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Manutacurer.	Hardy's Tobacco and Potato SpecialThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Western Chemical Royal PhosphateThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Chicago Fertilizer Co.'s Diamond Phosphate and Potash The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Calumet Brand Wheat, Corn and Oats Special Hirsh, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill	Michigan Carbon's Special Potash Fertilizer The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co., Cleveland, O	Hardy's Acme PhosphateThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Vegetable Formula
Thes	T.	nmpe	Record 1	12	37	43	75	72	96	101

Bash's ide Bash Fe	122 Bash's ideal Grain Grower Bash Fertilizer Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind	Cialmed. Found.	1.45	4.73	8.31	8.97	1.00	0.22	9.00	1.95	2.03	17.61	122	
Ground BoneThe Amer. Agri. Chem. Co	em. Co., Cleveland, O	Claimed. Found,	8.0 1.75	5.71	7.62	8.23	9.14	2.47	20.00 16.76		<u> </u>	23.18	128	
Cieveland Dryer's Horsehead The Amer. Agri. Chem. Co.,	ieveland Dryer's Horsehead Phosphate	Claimed. Found.			12.00 10.30	11.12	1.50 5.56		13.50 15.86			12.96	135	
Dissolved Phosphate and Pot Western Union Chemical	ind Potashmical Co., Cleveland, O	Claimed. Found.			10.00	9.88	1.50		11.50	5.00 4.95	5.15	16.00 15.03	207	
Buckeye Champion Grain Grower, The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus,	ain Growerem. Co., Columbus, O	Claimed. Found.	1.25	4.08	8.00	8.29	1.00		9.21	2.45	2.55	15.88 14.92	216	CO
Big Four	Chicago, Ill.	Claimed. Found.	3.70	12.06	7.00 8.76	9.46	5.00 †2.81	1.62	12.00 11.57	4.00	5.50	31.44 28.54	218	MMER
General Favorite Buffalo Fertilizer Co., Buff	io, Buffalo, N. Y	Claimed. Found.	1.50	0.82	8.00	12.99	2.30		14.33	1.25	1.30	16.13 15.11	222	CIAL
Swift's High Grade Phosphat Swift & Company, Chicago	hosphate and Potash	Claimed. Found.			10.00	10.49	1.00		11.00	4.00	2.93	14.96 13.42	230	PERTI
Phosphate and PotashThe G. B. Howell Provision	nrovision Co., Newark, O	Claimed. Found.			10.00	9.26	2.8		11.00	2.00	2.68	13.15	243	IIZIBIRO
Corn and Oats Special	rovision Co., Newark, O	Claimed. Found.	0.38	3.10	8.00	6.76	1.00	0.71	8.88	2.00	2.67	14.25	243	•
Buckeye Phosphate The Wuichet Fertilizer Co	lizer Co., Dayton, O	Claimed. Found.			14.00	13.06	3.90		15.99		<u>: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : </u>	15.12 13.06	249	
Acme ChiefThe New Process Fertilizer	Pertilizer Co., Columbus, O.	Claimed. Found.	1.80	5.87	8.08	8.66	1.82		9.84	7.23	7.52	23.48	271	
Acme SpecialThe New Process Fertilizer	Pertilizer Co., Columbus, O	Claimed. Found.	2.00 1.75	5.71	8.00	8.19	1.21		8.79	10.00	7.53	25.56	272	•
† From animal matter.	ter.	,		占	From sulphate	phate.								Ю1

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r.						Phosp.	Phosphoric Acid.	Actd.		Potash	da,		T.
nmpe.	Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Claimed	Ammonia.	ig.	Available.	able.	Insoluble.	ible.	диеэ	(wnen in- cluded.)	d.)	.eu	ınmpe
1 broosa	Mahuracurer	Found.	Регсепт.	.eula∀	Регсепт.	Value,	Регсепт.	Value,	Total Per	Регсепт.	Value.	LeV latoT	Record L
273	Animal Tankage and PotashThe G. E. Howell Provision Co., Newark, O	Claimed. Found.	1.25	4.08	8.00	7.04	2.00	0.57	10.00	2.99	3.11	17.78 14.80	273
294	Muriate of PotashThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Claimed. Found.	::				::	::	48.00	48.00 32.88	42.24	28.93	294
396	Chicago Fertilizer Co.'s B. B. and P. Brand The Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Claimed. Found.	1.50	4.40	8.00	7.81	1.00		8.57	2.8	2.14	15.88 14.35	296
820	Tusacora Fertilizer Co.'s StandardThe Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Illg	Claimed. Found.	1.65	5.38	7.10	7.67	0.75	0.60	8.95	8.8	2.70	17.44	320
823	Tuscarora Fertilizer Co.'s Acid Phosphate The Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill	Claimed. Found.	::		14.00	13.29	0.50		13.36			15.12 13.29	323
330	Hardy's Imperial PhosphateThe Smith Agri. Chem. Co., Columbus, O	Claimed. Found.	1.80	2.93	8.62	9.31	1.00	0.41	10.15	4.67	4.86	19.45 17.51	330
335	Peerless Onion and Celery Grower	Claimed. Found.	1.80	5.87	8.00	8.18	1.50		9.50	10.00 9.77	10.16	25.97 24.21	335
344	Ohio Grange Truck Grower	Claimed. Found.	3.00	7.82	6.63	7.16	3.46	0.93	8.00	10.00 9.28	9.65	27.20 25.56	344
845	Ohio Grange Corn, Wheat and Grass	Claimed. Found.	1.00	2.22	8.00	7.68	3.19		10.30	3.45	3.59	16.33 13.49	345

			O	OMME	RCIAL	FEF	RTIL.	ZERS.				4	03
350	367	386	D386	432	442	:	453	481	514	617	520	537	
9.17	16.20	15.12	15.12 14.16	1.86 11.94	18.16 16.16	15.97	14.99	21.54 19.66	18.16 16.50	18.24 11.52	13.92 12.88	12.96 12.02	
2.79 9.17				1.86	3.65	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	2.63	4.61	3.59	3.07	<u> </u>	
2.68				2.00	3.51	:	:	2.63	5.00 4.43	3.45	2.96	12.96	
8.8	16.47	15.00	15.00	10.23	11.57	11.00	8.63	19.32	13.50	8.00	11.50	13.81	
							0.50	2.37		1.05	11.50	<u> </u>	
8.37	9.72	1.00	1.00	0.90		2.00	1.85	10.00 8.76	3.19	2.00	1.50	1.00	
0.32 0.35 8.37	7.29	11.80	14.16	10.08	12.50	:	7.32	11.40	11.89	2.32	9.81	12.02	lphate.
0.32	15.00 6.75	14.00 10.93	14.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	6.78	10.00 10.56	12.00	6.00	10.00	11.13	From sulphate
6.03						<u>:</u>	7.17	3.26	<u> </u>	4.56	10.00		• E
2.00						1.75	2.20	1.80		1.40			
Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed.	Found	Claimed Found.	Claimed. Found,	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	•
S60 General Grop The Roberts Fertilizer Co., Pittsburg, Pa	Thomas' Phoephate Powder	Farmers' Friend Phosphate	Se Farmers' Friend Phosphate	Peerless Dissolved Bone Phosphate with Potash. The Canton Fert. and Chem. Co., Canton, O	Martin's Potash and Soluble Phosphate	Guano Fertilizer	Fittsburg Frovision and Facking Co., Fitts-	German Formula	Peerless Phosphate	Defiance Meat and Bone Fertilizer	Big Crop Maker and Potash	Hardy's Dearborn Phosphate	† From animal matter.
360	191	386	D385	432	442	453		481	514	617	200	537	1

DANGER-STOP-LOOK-LISTEN-Concluded,

T.	equi	υN	Record	672		613
	.ө	nĮı	Total Vs	18.90 13.02	12.80 9.54	24.66 21.41
Potash	8. q. (.)		Value.	18.90	3.89	4.84 21.41
Pot	(When cluded.)		Регсепţ	4.00 3.95	4.00 3.74	6.00 4.65
	Jue.	ıce	eq fatoT	6.60	. 10.15	12.17
Acid.	uble.		Value.	0.48		2.11
Phosphoric Acid.	Insoluble	-	Percent.	4.42 0.60 0.48 6.88	0.80	2.11
Phosp	Available.		Value.		5.65	10.86
	Avail		Percent.	6.00	8.00	6.71 10.06 10.86
	ome.		Value.	4.01		
	A mmonus.		Рексепт	1.23		3.00
	Claimed	and	Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.	Claimed. Found.
		Name of Fertilizer and Address of	Manufacturer.	Clover Leaf Special Wheat Grower	Clover Leaf Wheat, Oats and Corn Grower The Canton Lime & Fertilizer Co., Canton, O	Eagle Tobacco Grower
.10	equi	υN	Record	572	611	612

LIST OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS PROPERLY LICENSED

And offered for sale in Ohio in 1909, but samples of which were not found by the Secretary or Deputies on the markets, hence they have not offered for sale in this report.

MANUFACTURERS' CLAIMS.

,	COMME	RCIAL I	PERTILIZER	5.				400
Potash	cluded.)	Percent	4.00	2.4.0 1.00	2.80	2.00	50.00	
p	Total	Percent	8 . 23.00 2.26	10.50 9.50 10.50	9.50 15.50	9.50 13.50		
Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble	Percent	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50		
ď	Available	Percent	7.00	9.8.8.8. 8.00.85	8.00 14.00	, 12.00		14.00
		Percent	1.50 3.00 2.80	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00	2.00		
	Address of Manufacturer and Name of Fertilizer.		American Reduction Co. of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pa.— Century of Phosphate and Potash	The American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.— Crocker's New Rival Ammo. Superphosphate Crocker's Complete Manure Crocker's General Crop Phosphate Pacific's Acid Phosphate	Quinniplac's Corn and Wheat Grower Zell's Dissolved Phosphate	Zell's Ammoniated Superphosphate	Buffalo Fertilizer Co., Buffalo, N. Y.— Sulphate of Potash	Baugh & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and Norfolk, Va.— Baugh's High Grade Acid Phosphate

LIST OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS PROPERLY LICENSED—Continued.

		Pl	Phosphoric Acid.	đ.	Potash,
Address of Manufacturer and Name of Fertilizer.	Ammonia	Available.	Insoluble.	Percent.	(When In- cluded.)
	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Total.	Percent.
The Coe-Mortimer Co., New York, N. Y.— E. Frank Coe's Gold Brand Excelsior Guano E. Frank Coe's Universal Fertilizer.	3.00 2.00	8.00	1.00		6.00 3.00
The Canton Lime and Fertilizer Co., Canton, O.— Clover Leaf Grain and Grass Grower Clover Leaf High Grade Wheat, Oats and Corn Grower. Clover Leaf Farm and Garden Fertilizer. Clover Leaf Vegetable Grower Clover Leaf Celery and Onlon Grower.	1.00	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.80 0.80 0.50 0.50	11.00 2.50 5.50 5.50	22.28 74.20 87.40 .00
Federal Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky.— Daybreak Potash Special. Daybreak Grain Special. Daybreak Favorite	1.00	10.00 12.00 11.00			2.00
Hirsh, Stein & Co., Chicago, III.— Calumet Fruit and Truck Grower	5.00	8.00	1.00	9.00	7.00
S. M. Hess & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.— Tobacco Manure	3.00	8.00	1.50	9.50	6.00
The G. E. Howell Provision Co., Newark, O.— Ohio Grange Corn and Oats	1.00	8.00	1.00	0.6 0.6	88.8

The Independent Packers' Fertilizer Co., Columbus, O No. 6 Ammoniated Phosphate with Potash	1.00	9.00			1.00	
The Leader Buggy and Supply Co., Brooklyn, O.— Leader Pure Bone Meal	3.00	9.00	0.76	24.00	1.00	
Louisville Fertilizer Co., Louisville, Ky.— Eagle High Grade Dissolved Phosphate		14.00				
D. B. Martin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.— Martin's Prize Potato	2.00	8.00 10.00 14.00			10.00	ĊОМ
Pittsburg Provision and Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.— No. 1 Pure Raw Bone Meal. Phosphate and Potash Acid Phosphate	4.50	9.00 12.00	1.00	22.24 10.00 13.00	2.00	MERCIAL 1
Fioneer Fertilizer Co., Chicago, Ill.— Kainit Muriate of Potash Sulphate of Potash Pioneer Bone Meal and Potash	2.40			20.00	12.40 45.00 48.00 3.00	FERTILIZERS
E. Rauh & Sons Fertilizer Co., Indianapolis, Ind.— Half and Half	1.50	8.8	10.00			•
The Smith Agricultural Chemical Co., Columbus, O.— Abbott & Martin's Tennessee Phosphate Dried Blood Sulphate of Potash	16.00	12.00	1.00		20.00	
The Edward Slover Fertlizer Co., Camden, O.— Fourteen		14.00	1.00	15.00		
Tennessee Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn.— Ox High Grade Dissolved Phosphate		14.00				4 07

LIST OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS PROPERLY LICENSED—Concluded.

		Ā	Phosphoric Acid.	lđ.	Potash.
Address of Manufacturer and Name of Fertilizer,	Ammonia.	Available, Insoluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	(When In- cluded.)
	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.
I. P. Thomas & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa.— Grain and Grass Grower		10.00		11.00	2.00
Tuscarora Fertilizer Co., Chicago, Ill.— Phosphate and Potash		10.00	0.50		2.00

Note-License Certificate No. 11 was issued to Hammond's Slug Shot Works, Fishkill on Hudson, New York, for Hammond's Sward Food. This brand did not meet requirements of law. Said license was cancelled by this Department.

Ohio Fertilizer Law

AN ACT

To Regulate the Sale of Commercial Fertilizers and to Amend Sections 4446a, 4446b, 4446d, 4446f, 4446g, 4446h and 4446i of the Revised Statutes of Ohio and to Repeal Certain Sections Therein Named.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That sections 4446a, 4446b, 4446d, 4446e, 4446f, 4446g, 4446h, and 4446i of the Revised Statutes of Ohio be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4446a. Every manufacturer of commercial fertilizers, and every person, firm or company, who shall sell, offer for sale, or expose for sale any commercial fertilizer in this state, shall affix to every package of such commercial fertilizers, in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof, a plainly printed certificate stating the number of net pounds contained in the package so sold or offered for sale, the name, brand, or trade-mark under which it is sold, the name of the manufacturer, the place of manufacture, and if the manufacturer controls or operates one or more branch or subsidiary companies, the name of the manufacturer and the name of the company for whom the goods were manufactured. Such certificate shall also contain a chemical analysis, stating the minimum percentages guaranteed of ammonia in an available form, of potash soluble in water, of phosphoric acid in an available form (the available comprising the soluble and reverted) and of the insoluble phosphoric acid, and the source of the insoluble phosphoric acid, whether animal or mineral. No other form of analysis shall be used and no duplication of the terms or any equivalents of the same in other terms (other than nitrogen or its equivalent in ammonia), or any figures of percentages higher than the lowest actually guaranteed shall be affixed to any package, or be printed upon the bags, or sample packages, or be used in any printed matter descriptive of the same; and no false or misleading name, brand or trade-mark shall be used in designating any commercial fertilizer or a name, brand or trade-mark indicating or denoting that the essential ingredients thereof were obtained from bone or animal substances, when in fact the source of the same was wholly or in part a mineral substance. For the purposes of this act any material that has been so heated as to destroy the organic matter shall be considered as a mineral substance.

No commercial fertilizer shall be sold or offered for sale when the percentage of essential ingredients is less than the following, to-wit: For a complete fertilizer, the sum of ammonia, available phosphoric acid and potash must total eleven per cent.; no complete fertilizer shall be offered for sale containing less than one per cent. ammonia; for a mixed fertilizer without ammonia, the sum of available phosphoric acid and potash must total twelve per cent.; no mixed fertilizer shall be offered for sale containing less than two per cent. potash; for an acid fertilizer, the available phosphoric acid must total twelve per cent.

SEC. 4446b. Before any commercial fertilizer is sold or offered for sale, the manufacturer, importer or party who caused it to be sold or offered for sale within the state of Ohio, shall file with the secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture a certified copy of the certificate referred to in section 4446a.

SEC. 4446c. The manufacturer, importer or agent of any commercial fertilizer, shall pay, annually, on or before the first day of May, a license fee of twenty dollars on each brand, for the privilege of selling or offering for sale within the state, said fee to be paid to the secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; provided, that whenever the manufacturer or importer shall have paid the license fee herein required, for any person acting as agent for such manufacturer or importer, such agent shall not be required to pay the fee named in this section.

SEC. 4446d. All analysis of commercial fertilizers sold within the state shall be made by or under the direction of the secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, and paid for out of the fund arising from the license fees provided for in section 4446c. At least one analysis of each fertilizer sold shall be annually made, and any surplus arising from license permits shall be placed to the credit of the agricultural fund.

Sec. 4446e. The secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture shall publish annually a correct report of all analyses made and certificates filed, together with the relative commercial value of each fertilizer computed from its analysis in such manner as he may determine; he shall also publish for comparison the analysis guaranteed by the manufacturer. Such publications shall contain a statement of moneys received on account of license fees and expended under this act.

SEC. 4446f. Any person or party who shall offer or expose for sale, or sell any commercial fertilizer without complying with the provisions of sections 4446a, 4446b and 4446c of the Revised Statutes, or shall permit an analysis to be attached to any package of such fertilizer, stating that it centains a larger percentage of any one or more of the constituents named in section 4446a than it really does contain, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for a first offense, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months,

or both; provided that a deficiency of six per cent. or less in the total money value of the product as computed by the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shall not be evidence of criminal intent.

SEC. 4446g. It shall be the duty of the attorney general or any prosecuting attorney to prosecute all violations of this act.

SEC. 4446h. The secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture or any person by him deputized, is hereby empowered to select from any package of commercial fertilizer, exposed for sale in any county of Ohio, or in the possession of any dealer, consumer or transportation company, a quantity not exceeding two pounds, which quantity shall be for analysis to compare with the sample deposited with said secretary, as provided in section 4446b, and with the printed certificate found on the package so exposed for sale.

SEC. 4446i. To facilitate the inspection of fertilizers, the secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture is authorized to require all manufacturers making shipments into or within the state to notify him of the kinds, amounts, dates, destinations and consignees of all such shipments. And any person not a dealer in, or agent for the sale of any fertilizer who may purchase any commercial fertilizer in this state for his own use and not for sale, may take a sample of same for analysis, which analysis shall be made by or under the direction of the secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. Such sample for analysis shall be taken by the purchaser in the presence of the person, company or agent selling the fertilizer, from at least ten (10) per cent. of the sacks or other packages comprising the whole lot purchased; provided, however, that if the number of sacks comprising the whole lot purchased be less than one hundred, then samples shall be taken from not less than ten sacks; and if the number of sacks comprising the whole lot purchased be less than ten, the samples shall be taken from each sack and all such samples shall be taken in the manner and as prescribed and required by the secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, and the samples shall in all cases be taken from dry and undamaged goods from packages or sacks that have not heretofore been opened, broken or resacked and said samples shall be taken at the time and place of delivery to the purchaser, and shall be thoroughly mixed and at least two pounds of the material after mixing must be put into two cans or jars, one of which, securely sealed and marked in such a way as to surely identify the sample and show by whom it was sent, without giving the name of the fertilizer or the person from whom it was purchased, and must be forwarded by express all charges prepaid to the secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio, accompanied by a fee of three dollars, the other sample so securely sealed shall be turned over to the company or agent selling same. The purchaser shall also send with the sample a certificate signed by himself and two disinterested witnesses, stating that the sender has purchased the fertilizer for his own use and not for sale, and that the sample was taken in the manner prescribed in this section. Provided, however, that if the person, company or agent shall refuse to witness the taking of sample, then the sample may be taken in the manner already described in the presence of two disinterested witnesses who shall certify to the manner of taking the sample. The purchaser shall preserve the printed certificate from one of the bags or other packages sampled to be sent to the secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture after having received the report of analysis of the sample, and at the same time he shall furnish to the secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture the name and address of the firm of whom the fertilizer was purchased and the amount purchased; and any person having sent a sample for analysis, under the provisions of this section, who shall, after having received the report of analysis of same, refuse to furnish the required information, shall thereafter forfeit the privilege of analysis of fertilizers, under this section. But if any sample shall have been submitted for analysis, without all the requirements of this section having been complied with, the secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture shall inquire into the case and may accept the sample for analysis if he believes that it is a fair sample of the fertilizer as it was delivered to the purchaser. Provided, however, that no provisions of this act shall apply to any fertilizer purchased from the manufacturer by a retail dealer prior to October 15, 1908, provided that the amount of such fertilizer in the hands of such retail dealer does not exceed three tons.

Section 2. That sections 4446a, 4446b, 4446d, 4446e, 4446f, 4446g, 4446h, 4446i, and 7002 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio be and the same are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of November, 1908.

OFFCIAL REPORT

OF THE

Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture

ON

Commercial Feed Stuffs

·Licensed to be sold

During the Year 1909

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS INSPECTION ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

License fees received for 303 brands		
Amount paid into State Treasury	\$7,735	00
DISBURS EMENTS.		
Amount paid H. A. Weber, Chemist, for analyses	\$2,328	00
Salary and expense of Inspector W. M. Brown		
Salary and expense of Inspector T. L. Calvert	475	26
Expense of Inspector E. J. Filbin	13	00
Salary and expense of Inspector H. F. Fricke	215	02
Salary and expense of Inspector S. K. Johnson	82	42
Expense of Inspector R. H. Ramsdell	168	77
General expense, supplies, postage, etc	. 71	70
·	\$3,958	31
Balance in State Treasury	3,776	69
•	\$7,735	00

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE USE OF COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS.

BY H. A. WEBER, CHEMIST.

These questions to be asked and answered at Institute meetings and Grange Lodges:

- 1. What is a nutrient, and what are the nutrients contained in a feeding stuff?
 - 2. What is a complete food?
 - 3. What is a perfect food or ration?
 - 4. What are concentrated feeding stuffs?
 - 5. For what purpose are concentrated feeding stuffs employed in feeding?
 - 6. What are coarse fodders or roughage?
 - 7. For what purpose are coarse fodders employed in feeding?
 - 8. What is the function of protein in a feeding stuff?
 - 9. What is the function of fat in a feeding stuff?
- 10. What is the function of nitrogen-free extract or carbohydrates in a feeding stuff?
 - 11. What is the function of the ash ingredients in natural food products?
 - 12. What commercial feeding stuffs are deficient in ash ingredients?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

BY H. A. WEBER, CHEMIST.

Answer 1.

A nutrient is a single body or chemical compound, which takes an active part in the process of animal nutrition. The nutrients contained in a feeding stuff are:

- 1. Nitrogenous organic compounds, as the various albuminoids and amine bodies, known as protein.
- 2. Non-nitrogenous organic compounds, as starch, sugar, fiber pectose, gums, etc., known as carbohydrates.
- 3. Non-nitrogenous organic compounds, as the various animal and vegetable oils and fats.
- 4. Inorganic compounds or salts, as sodium chloride, potassium chloride, potassium phosphate, calcium phosphate, magnesium and iron compounds, etc., known as the ash ingredients, which form the residue after complete combustion or burning of the feeding stuff.

Single nutrient, even when fed in ample quantities, cannot support animal life. But not only this. If all the organic nutrients mentioned in groups 1, 2 and

3 are fed together and group 4 is wanting, animals will die of starvation as speedily as if receiving no food at all. The same may be said if groups 2, 3 and 4 are fed together and group 1 is omitted.

Answer 2.

A complete food is one which contains all of the four groups of nutrients mentioned above. The natural feeding stuffs and many of their by-products are complete foods. Among these may be cited the cereals, corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley, etc.; the legumes, beans, peas, vetches, lentils, etc.; green fodders, pasture grass, hay, corn, stover, straw, bran, linseed meal, cotton seed meal, tubers, roots and many others.

Answer 3.

The natural feeding stuffs, as well as the commercial by-products, taken separately, rarely if ever contain the various nutrients in the proper proportions to answer the purpose for which animals are fed. It has been shown by experiment that, for maintenance, for growth, and for the production of force, fat, flesh, milk and wool, certain proportions of the organic nutrients are the best and most economical. Special attention must be called here to the fact that the total amount of the nutrients of a feeding stuff, as determined by chemical analysis, is no criterion of its food value. The true food value of a feeding stuff depends upon the amount of the various nutrients which are digested. In general, it may be stated that the lower the contents of fiber the higher the digestibility of the nutrients, and conversely the higher the content of fiber the lower the digestibility of the nutrients in a given feeding stuff. Hence the protein, fat and carbohydrates of such feeding stuffs as the cereals, bran, cotton seed and linseed meals and the like are much more largely digested than those of hay, straw, stover, chaff and hulls. From these considerations it is evident that in giving the proper proportions and amounts of nutrients for the various purposes for which animals are fed, only the digestible portion of the nutrients can be considered. The amounts of digestible nutrients best adapted for the various purposes of feeding farm animals, as determined by feeding experiments, are called feeding standards, and a mixture of feeding stuffs containing these prescribed amounts is a perfect food or ration.

Answer 4.

Concentrated feeding stuffs are such which usually have a low content of fiber and a high content of digestible nutrients. They are articles of commerce and are embraced in the term commercial feeding stuffs. Some are rich in carbohydrates like the cereals; others are rich in protein like the legumes, cotton seed meal, linseed meal, malt sprouts, brewers' and distillers' grains, etc. Meat meal is rich in fat and protein. The same may be said of cotton seed meal and old process linseed meal.

Answer 5.

The concentrated feeding stuffs are employed in feeding for the purpose of making balanced rations. By their judicious admixture to inferior feeding stuffs rations can be prepared which comply with the standards established for various purposes. Thus the feeder is enabled to utilize the inferior feeding stuffs which may be in his possession and which he could not profitably feed alone. Attention should be called here to numerous commercial feeding stuffs found upon the mar-

kets, which contain large amounts of waste products, like oat hulls, corn-cobs and rice hulls, etc. These waste products have little or no food value. The mixtures are high in fiber and low in digestible nutrients and cannot, therefore, be employed in preparing a balanced ration.

Answer 6.

Coarse fodders, or roughage, consist of the bulky feeding stuffs produced upon the farm, as grass, silage, hay, straw, corn fodder and stover. Their content of fiber is high. The young plants which produce this roughage contain less woody fiber and are much more nutritious than after they have reached maturity.

Answer 7.

Farm animals, like horses, cattle and sheep, are so constituted that they can consume much more bulky food than swine. The ruminants are especially adapted to the consumption of bulky food. Owing to this fact the nutrients of coarse fodders can be utilized for the production of energy, food and raiment for the human race. The office of coarse fodders is to increase the volume of rations so as to make them suitable for the former class of farm animals just mentioned.

Answer 8.

Protein is the most complicated of all the nutrients of a feeding stuff. It consists of the four elements—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nifrogen. It has its counterpart in the various nitrogenous bodies found in the animal system, and is the only source of these bodies. The function of protein, therefore, is chiefly to furnish the material for forming the flesh, sinews, nerves, hair, hoofs, horns, casein of milk and many other nitrogenous bodies found in the animal economy. Protein may also be utilized for the production of energy and the formation of fat in the animal body, but since it is the most expensive of all the nutrients it should never be put to the latter uses, which can be accomplished as well by the cheaper non-nitrogenous nutrients, fat and carbohydrates.

Answer 9.

The function of the fat in a feeding stuff is two-fold. In the first place it can be directly assimilated and thus produce animal fat, and in the second place it may serve for the production of animal heat and energy. The energy produced by the digestible fat of feeding stuff is two and one-fourth times as great as that produced by an equal weight of carbohydrates.

Answer 10.

The nitrogen-free extract of a feeding stuff is the difference between one hundred and the sum of the moisture, protein, fat, fiber and ash. The digestible portions of this, together with any digested fiber, are known as carbohydrates. Like the fat, the function of the digestible carbohydrates is two-fold. They may serve for the production of fat and other non-nitrogenous bodies in the animal system as well as for the production of energy.

Answer 11.

It goes without saying that the inorganic or mineral constituents of a feeding stuff are essential for the formation of the bones in the animal body, as these

consist of about sixty per cent .of mineral matter. Especially is this true for the young and growing animal. But this is not the only function of the inorganic nutrients. Their presence is absolutely essential in all the vital processes of nutrition and assimilation. The full-grown animal, therefore, whose bones are completely developed, requires a constant supply of these ingredients with its food in order to exist. Little attention is paid to these essential ingredients by the feeder of farm animals, since the natural feeding stuffs contain these nutrients in ample proportion excepting common salt.

Answer 12.

Of late years there appeared among the concentrated commercial feeding stuffs a number of by-products which, from the method of their preparation, must necesarily be deficient in ash ingredients or inorganic nutrients. Among these may be mentioned brewers' grains, distillers' grains, starch refuse, and dried beet chips. All of these by-products have in the process of manufacture been exhausted with large volumes of water, and consequently the soluble salts of the ash ingredients must be largely extracted. These products should never be fed alone, and should only be the minor part of a ration in connection with other feeding stuffs of non-ash constituents.

TO THE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND CONSUMERS OF COM-MERCIAL FEED STUFFS.

This Department submits herewith report of analyses of samples of licensed brands of commercial feed stuffs collected by inspectors and sold in Ohio during the year 1909.

SUMMARY OF THE LAW.

The law to regulate the sale of commercial feed stuffs in Ohio will be found on the last pages of this Report. Special attention is called to the necessity of labeling all packages, even when sales are made from original sacks or from bulk, showing number of net pounds, name of brand or trade-mark, name of manufacturer or shipper, place of business, with percentages claimed of crude protein, crude fat and crude fiber, and the ingredients of which feed is composed. Observance of these conditions of the law will be conducive of good feeling and confidence between this Department and parties most interested.

PENALTIES.

Violation of any of the provisions of the Feeding Stuff Law is punishable on conviction by a fine. Offender also liable for damages sustained by purchaser for a deficiency of more than two percentum of crude protein or two percentum of crude fat, or an excess of two percentum of crude fiber claimed to be contained in said commercial feed stuffs.

FEES.

All licenses expire with the calendar year, December 31st. Hence any commercial feed stuffs found on the market at any time during the year will require license—fee is \$25—and same cannot be prorated under the provisions of this act. Persons handling such feeds should see that they are licensed for sale in the state.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES.

Correct analyses of all brands found on the markets of the state, with claims of manufacturers, will be found in this Report. In addition to these, we print claims of the manufacturers for those brands not found on the markets by the inspectors.

Our deputy inspectors made diligent search of the state, collecting 1,019 samples of feed, but were unable to find samples of all brands licensed—303—as against 171 in 1908. Of 303 brands licensed, the analyses of 291 appear in this Report.

Inspectors were unable to find the 12 samples not reported, so only claims of manufacturer are printed.

PROSECUTIONS.

This Department brought seven prosecutions for wilful violations of Sections 1 and 3 of the Ohio Feed Stuff Law. Failure to label packages and neglect to license goods caused parties to plead guilty and were fined from \$2 to \$25 and costs.

OBJECT OF LICENSE.

Law requires feeds termed "commercial feed stuffs" to be licensed. License no guarantee of purity or high feeding value. This Department will analyze the goods as found on the market and publish the result of chemist findings. The purchaser must decide for himself as to the quality of the licensed goods offered for sale.

PERCENTAGE AMOUNT.

This is the amount in 100. If feed is guaranteed to contain 12 per cent. protein, 3 per cent. of fat and 7 per cent. of fiber every 100 pounds of it should contain 12 pounds of protein, 3 pounds of fat and 7 pounds of fiber, and a ton should contain 20 times these amounts.

FUNCTION OF THE NUTRIENTS.

Crude protein and crude fat are called nutrients because they build up and restore old tissues and maintain the animal body.

Crude Protein—Essential ingredient in the formation of flesh, ligaments, muscles, tendons, sinews, hair, hide and all portions of the body which have strength. Protein builds up the animal machinery and is the source of casein in milk and the basis of the blood.

Crude Fat—Heat and energy producer. Also keeps digestive tract in good condition.

Crude Fiber—Has least value of all constituents of feeding stuffs. Its principal value seems to be as a source of roughness. A portion of the crude fiber of some feeds is digestible. However, digesting it consumes so much energy that a large portion of the value is taken up in the process of digestion. Corn cols, oat hulls, peanut hulls, cotton seed hulls and similar material used as adulterants for feeding stuff contain much fiber.

DEALERS TAKE WARNING.

Many dealers handling unlicensed goods were called upon to pay license fee, as manufacturers declined to do so.

Law requires manufacturer to pay \$25 each year for the privilege of selling or offering for sale commercial feed stuffs in Ohio.

Whenever manufacturer or importer fails to pay fee, any person, company, firm or agent handling such goods is liable for fee named.

Any dealer selling without license is subject to fine.

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS.

A feed containing corn bran, wheat bran, screenings, sweepings, corn cob oat hulls and such material must be licensed.

From Barley.

Malt sprouts are the dried shoots secured in the germination of barley in the production of malt.

Brewers' dried grains consist of the residue left after mashing the malt. The residue is dried and placed on the market as a feed.

From Oats.

Oat feed composed of oat hulls and other foreign material. Oat hulls have little feeding value.

From Cotton Seed.

Cotton seed meal is the residue left after the cotton seed hulls have been removed and the oil extracted. Is rich in protein and fat and used extensively in Ohio.

From Flaxseed.

Linseed meal secured from ground flaxseed, and is the residue left after extracting the oil.

From Corn.

Hominy feed consists of the germ and starchy portion of the corn kernel and possibly corn bran.

Gluten feed is the by-product secured in the manufacture of starch and glucose. Consists of the bran coating, gluten and germ.

Corn cob meal is low in protein and fat and high in fiber. Has little feeding value and is a common adulterant of feeding stuffs.

From Wheat.

Bran consists of the outer portion of the wheat grain. Owing to its protein and fat is a valuable feed.

Middlings is the coating of the wheat grain below the bran layer.

Screenings are the smaller, imperfect grains of wheat, weed seeds and other foreign materials.

Mixed Feeds of Corn and Oats.

Generally sold under the name of Chop Feed by mixing corn and oats together.

Molasses Feed.

Mixtures of brewers' grains, malt sprouts, oat hulls, linseed meal, cotton seed meal and grain screenings with molasses.

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF FEEDING STUFFS,

	Protein	Fat	Fiber
HAY, BTC.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent
	Tel Celle.	Ter Cent.	rei cent
Timothy hay (in full bloom) Red clover hay (in full bloom) Alfalfa hay. Cowpea hay. Wheat straw Rye straw.	6.0 12.4 14.3 16.6 3.4 3.0	3.0 4.5 2.2 2.2 1.3	29.6 21.9 25.0 20.1 38.1 38.9
Oats straw	4.0 3.8	2.3 1.1	37.0 19.7
Grain			
Corn (Dent). Oats. Rye Wheat (winter). Barley. Sunflower. Buckwheat.	10.3 11.8 10.6 11.8 12.4 16.3 10.0	5.0 5.0 1.7 2.1 1.8 21.4 2.2	2.2 9.5 1.7 1.8 2.7 29.9 8.7
By-Products	}		ľ
Wheat bran (winter). Wheat middlings. Cotton seed meal Linseed meal (old process). Linseed meal (new process). Malt Sprouts. Dried beet pulp. Corn bran. Wheat screenings.	16.0 15.6 42.3 32.9 33.2 23.2 7.9 9.0 12.5	4.0 4.0 13.1 7.9 3.0 1.7 0.6 5.8 3.0	8.1 4.6 5.6 8.9 9.5 10.7 17.4 12.7 4.9
WASTE PRODUCTS	ĺ	ĺ	İ
Corn cob. Oat hulls Rice hulls Buckwheat hulls. Cotton seed hulls	1.5 3.4 2.9 4.9 3.7	0.3 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.5	24.0 30.7 33.5 43.1 43.6

TABULATED ANALYSES OF COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1909.

All analyses are made by Prof. H. A. Weber, Ohio State University, Columbus, Official Chemist.

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Record Number	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed and	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Fiber
Recor		Found	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1	Old Process Oil Meal	Claimed Found	32.00 35.44	5.00 6.00	7.00 7.05
2	Dewey's Distillers' Dried Grains	Claimed Found	30.00 25.37	12.00 10.39	10.00 9.75
3	Schumacker Stock Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.81	4.00 4.50	10.00 9.28
4	Buffalo Gluten Feed	Claimed Found	23.00 30.18	2.50 2.04	8.50 · 6.72
5	Ow! Brand Cotton Seed Meal	Claimed Found	41.00 43.18	6.00 9.18	10.00 6.27
6	Old Process Oil Meal	Claimed Found	30.00 35.83	5.00 7.3 6	10.00 7.82
7	Michigan Farmer Brand Cotton Seed Meal	Claimed Found	41.00 43.31	9.00 10.17	10.00 7.42
8	Sugarota	Claimed Found	18.00 17.94	4.50 8.66	14.00 19.33
9	Pine Tree Scratch Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 11.81	3.00 3.48	5.00 3.55
10	Queen Poultry Mash	Claimed Found	10.50 12.25	3.00 3.14	7.00 10.10
11	Globe Scratch Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 12.25	3.00 2.73	5.00 5.55
12	Crescent Chick Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 10.94	3.00 3.15	5.00 2.70
13	Sucrene Dairy Feed	Claimed Found	16.50 18.38	3.50 4.44	12.00 11.75
14	Schumacher Scratching Grains	Claimed Found	10.50 11.37	3.00 3.19	4.50 3.30
15	Admiral Chick Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.81	2.50 3.08	2.50 2.60
16	Sugared Cow Feed	Claimed Found	16.50 19.69	3.50 4.87	12.50 11.80
17	Sugared Horse Feed	Claimed Found	12.50 15.31	5.00 3.38	12.50 8.95
18	Badger Stock Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 15.75	4.00 3.84	14.00 8.90
19	Badger Dairy Feed	Claimed Found	16.00 18.81	3.50 4.06	$12.00 \\ 12.30$
20	Diamond Gluten Feed	Claimed Found	23.00 29.39	2.50 2.50	8.50 8.05
21	Peters' June Pasture Dairy Meal	Claimed Found	12.00 12.25	1.00 0.65	26.00 21.80

TABULATED ANALYSES OF COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS-Continued.

Record Number	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed and Found	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Fiber
Recor			Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
22	Boss Chop Feed	Claimed Found	8.50 10.50	3.50 5.19	11.00 10.88
23	Sucrene Horse and Mule Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.37	3.00 4.49	13.50 10.05
24	King Pigeon Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 11.81	3.00 2.90	5.00 8.85
25	Peters' Alfal-fat Sugar Meal	Claimed Found	11.00 14.00	1.50 1.00	22.00 20.50
26	Excelsior Chop Feed	Claimed Found	8.50 10.50	3.50 4.61	11.00 7.53
27	Sun Chick Starter	Claimed Found	10.50 10.50	3.00 3.04	5.00 2.60
	Victor Feed	Claimed Found	7.50 7.88	3.00 2.63	12.00 12.40
29	Hominy Feed	Claimed Found	7.10 11.37	9.30 8.83	10.00 4.80
30	Corno Hen Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 10.94	3.70 3.50	2.30 1.95
31	S. W. C. Linseed Meal	Claimed Found	33.00 33.69	6.00 15.29	8.00 7.30
32	C. O. & B. Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 12.25	4.00 4.14	10.00 12.05
33	"Buckeye"Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati, O	Claimed Found	39.00 38.50	7.00 6.25	10.00 11.66
34	Sterling Chick Feed	Claimed Found	11.00 10.06	3.50 2.64	5.00 3.05
35	Daisy Horse Feed	Claimed Found	12.00 13.13	3.50 1.37	11.00 13.75
36	Sterling Stock Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 10.94	4.00 3.65	9.00 9.55
37	Bon Ton Poultry Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.37	2.50 2.75	$\frac{2.50}{2.10}$
38	Ground Linseed Cake	Claimed Found	34.00 33.69	8.00 9.42	9.00 8.05
39	Schumacher Calf Meal	Claimed Found	19.00 21.00	8.00 8.41	3.00 2.60
40	Hammond Dairy Feed	Claimed Found	17.00 17.06	3.00 5.14	9.00 15.05
41	Sterling Scratch Feed	Claimed Found	11.00 10.94	3.00 3.55	6.00 3.45
42	Dried Beet Pulp	Claimed Found	8.00 10.94	0.50 0.55	20.00 15.75
43	Johnson's Scratch Feed	Claimed Found	10.94 11.37	3.23 3.28	7.05 4.15
44	Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food	Claimed	12.00	3.50	15.00
45	XXX Dairy Feed.	Found Claimed	12.25 15.00	3.65 2.50	11.25 10.00
	XXX Dairy Feed		17.50	1.97	8.67
46	Sugarine Dairy Feed	Claimed Found	16.50 17.94	3.50 5.81	$\frac{12.00}{14.12}$

d Number	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed and	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Piber
Record		Found	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
47	Prime Cotton Seed Meal	Claimed Found	41.00 40.24	7.5 9.29	14.00 7.97
48	Keever Gluten Feed	Claimed Found Found	22.00 19.69 20.56	8.00 7.35 5.11	6.00 5.95 6.90
49	Coin Brand Poultry Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 11.37	3.00 2.63	6.00 7.60
50	Monitor Brand Chick Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 12.25	3.0 3.03	6.00 4.09
51	Phoenix Brand Poultry Feed	Clai med Found	10.50 11.81	3.00 4.42	6.00 6.96
52	Peters' Arab Horse Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 10.94	3.00 2.70	11.50 10.18
53	Daisy Dairy Feed	Claimed Found	14.00 14.00	3.00 2.03	11.00 16.65
54	Ground Linseed Cake	Claimed Found	32.00 33.69	6.00 7.65	10.00 6.70
55	Union Grains (Ubiko), Biles' Ready Ration	Claimed Found	24.00 25.81	7.00 7.33	9.00 9.97
56	Corno Chick Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 10.94	3.50 2.81	3.40 2.57
57	Columbian Chop Feed	Claimed Found	10.94 8.31	5.58 4.00	5.80 7.05
58	Dewey's Distillers' Dried Grains	Claimed Found	20.00 21.88	6.00 3.83	15.00 14.88
59	Dewine's Laying Feed	Claimed Found	10.35 11.37	2.65 3.14	3.85 2.55
60	Snow King Germ Food	Claimed Found	12.25 12.69	6.85 7.70	4.78 7.35
61	Malt Sprouts	Claimed Found	23.00 25.81	1.00 0.96	15.00 16.15
62	Snow King Chop Feed	Claimed Found	11.81 11.81	8.93 7.50	4.82 7.40
63	Choice Cotton Seed Meal	Claimed Found	41.00 43.31	9.00 7.86	10.50 7.95
64	Biles' Fourex (XXXX) Grains	Claimed Found	31.00 28.88	12.00 11.05	13.00 14.28
65	Colonial Developing Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 12.25	3.00 2.52	5.00 1.88
66	Snow King Hominy Feed	Claimed Found	10.06 11.81	7.89 9.49	4.35 4.54
	Dried Brewers' Grain The P. L. Emmert Co., Cincinnati, O	Claimed Found	26.02 25.37	6.28 6.51	15.39 14.27
6 8	Hominy Feed	Claimed Found	10.70 12.25	7.80 9.57	2.20 4.40
69	Acme Chick J. Charles McCullough, Cincinnati, O	Claimed Found	11.00 10.50	5.00 2.10	10.00 3.44
- 1	Midland Pure Old Process Ground Linseed Cake Midland Linseed Co., Minneapolis, Minn	Claimed Found	32.00 36.31	6.00 7.24	10.00 8.43
71	Cuddomeal	Claimed Found	15.00 14.87	3.00 4.05	33.00 33.70

rd Number	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Piber
Record		Found	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cen
72	Dewine's Chick Feed	Claimed Found	10.40 14.44	2.85 5.57	3.75 3.38
73	Creamo Brand Cotton Seed Feed Meal	Claimed Found	22.00 22.75	5.00 5.63	22.00 •22.56
74	Oil Meal	Claimed Found	32.00 34.56	5.50 9.11	11.00 8.36
75	Corn, Oats and Barley Chop	Claimed Found	8.90 10.50	3.70 3.30	11.75 12.25
76	Schumacher Little Chick Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 10.94	3.50 3.17	3.00 1.80
77	American Poultry Food	Claimed Found	12.00 14.00	3.50 5.01	9.00 4.46
78	Mait Sprouts	Claimed Found	24.50 26.69	1.30 1.72	12.70 13.35
79	Dewine's Developing Food	Claimed Found	10.25 11.81	2.75 3.56	3.50 2.20
80	Regal Stock Feed	Claimed Found	8.10 10.06	3.70 3.42	12.75 13.52
81	Gregson's Calf Meal	Claimed Found	25.00 25.81	5.00 7.18	5.00 4.65
82	Homco Feed	Claimed Found	8.50 11.81	7.00 8.55	7.00 4.43
83	Star Brand Cotton Seed Meal	Claimed Found	41.00 30.62	9.00 6.15	7.00 15.18
84	Hammond Horse Feed	Claimed Found	11.00 15.75	4.00 3.30	9.00 12.68
85	M. D. Chop	Claimed Found	8.00 10.94	3.50 3.88	10.00 3.90
86	Quaker Dairy Feed	Claimed Found	12.00 14.44	3.00 3.70	17.00 16.72
87	O X O Hominy Feed	Claimed Found	11.02 9.63	7.70 7.96	4.13 3.22
88	Maited Sugar Meal	Claimed Found	25.50 25.81	9.80 9.09	7.50 8.41
89	Honeysuckle Calf Meal	Claimed Found	24.80 26.25	6.50 6.27	5.40 5.66
90	Acme Chop Feed	Claimed Found	9.19 9.63	3.70 4.15	5.58 7.30
91	Corno Horse and Mule Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.81	3.50 3.90	12.00 11.15
92	Acme Chick Feed	Claimed Found	9.63 10.06	3.15 2.06	1.95 2.55
93	No. 2 Chop Feed	Claimed Found	7.90 9.63	3.70 3.95	7.05
94	Pearl Hominy Feed	Claimed Found	10.26 11.81	8.70 9.03	3.84 5.25
95	Buckeye Mixed Feed	Claimed Found	13.00 16.18	4.00 5.08	8.00 8.10
96	Perfect Scratching Food	Claimed Found	10.50 10.06 •	3.00 3.62	5.00 3.69
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^{*}Contains cotton seed hulls.

ord Number	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed and Found	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Fiber
Record		round	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent .
97	Very Best Poultry Food	Claimed Found	10.50 9.63	3.00 3.15	5.00 2.88
98		Claimed Found	10.00 13.13	3.00 4.61	6.00 4.79
99	Perfect Chick Food	Claimed Found	10.50 10.94	3.00 3.38	5.00 8.68
	Ubiko Horse Feed	Claimed Found	16.00 19.25	6.00 6.70	9.00 10.15
101	Darling's Scratching Food	Claimed Found	8.00 11.37	2.50 3.57	10.00 7.96
	Darling's Laying Food	Claimed Found	18.00 18.38	3.50 3.84	10.00 14.71
103	Old Process Oil Cake Meal	Claimed Found	30.00 33.25	8.00 8.59	7.00 8.26
	Old Process Laxo Cake Meal	Claimed Found	25.00 27.13	8.00 8.57	9.00 11.41
	Climax Corn Distillers Grains	Claimed Found	33.00 31.94	11.00 11.82	14.00 15.15
	Piel Bros. Gluten Feed	Claimed Found	22.50 25.37	2.00 2.45	8.00 7.34
	Maitine Dairy Feed	Claimed Found	16.00 24.94	5.00 4.85	··i0.06
108	Star Feed	Claimed Found	7.00 10.50	5.50 6.15	12.50 14.24
109	Green Diamond Cotton Seed Meal	Claimed Found	41.00 43.75	9.00 8.25	10.00 9.58
110	Continental Cluten Feed	Claimed Found	33.00 30.18	14.00 13.45	8.50 11.37
	Sterling Mixed Feed	Claimed Found	11.50 14.00	3.00 3.29	15.00 15.00
	Cedar Rapids Giuten Feed	Claimed Found	23.00 24.50	4.00 4.04	7.00 8.92
113	Old Process Oil Meal	Claimed Found	32.00 35.44	8.00 8.25	8.00 8.67
	Malt Sprouts	Claimed Found	25.37 24.50	1.63 2.33	13.20 14.69
115	Dandy Corn and Oat Chop	Claimed Found	8.00 10.94	3.00 4.34	4.58
116	Wheat and Corn Bran Mixed	Claimed Found	11.00 13.56	4.50 5.24	$\frac{12.00}{9.99}$
117	Marfield's Hominy Feed	Claimed Found	10.76 11.37	7.14 8.91	3.95 4.55
118	Feed-Well Mill Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 12.25	3.50 3.62	6.00 3.10
119	Royal Poultry Food	Claimed Found	11.00 14.00	3.25 3.57	5.00 7.40
	Domestic Chick Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.37	3.00 3.51	4.20 4.29
121	Bell Grain and Seed Screenings	Claimed Found	10.00 13.13	3.00 5.41	11.00 11.38

Record Number	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed and	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Fiber
Recon		Found	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
122	Maizefalfa Feed	Claimed Found	11.00 13.56	3.50 2.73	11.00 12.64
123	Good Luck Mill Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.37	3.50 3.36	6.00 4.34
124	Quaker Chick Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 11.37	3.50 3.03	3.00 2.72
125	Corn Feed Meal	Claimed Found	8.50 11.81	3.00 9.53	4.00 2.53
126	Premium Corn and Oat Chop	Claimed Found	8.00 10.50	3.50 3.45	13.00 13.38
127	Schumacher Special Horse Feed	Claimed Found	9.25 10.94	8.50 2.70	7.25 3.12
128	Red Comb Fine Chick Feed	Claimed Found	11.00 10.50	3.40 3.23	3.00 7.28
129	Clinton Gluten Feed	Claimed Found	23.00 24.94	3.00 4.75	7.50 8.69
130	Mait Sprouts	Claimed Found	20.00 25.81	1.00 1.68	14.00 15.57
131	Ordinary Feed Meal	Claimed Found	7.50 9.19	3.50 3.90	8.00 4.22
132	Red Comb Poultry Feed	Claimed Found	10.80 11.81	.3.30 3.21	5.50 3.95
	Pioneer Stock Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.81	3.50 3.49	3.50 4.76
134	Red Comb Coarse Chick Feed	Claimed Found	11.00 11.37	3.70 2.68	3.10 2.60
135	Cackle Poultry Feed	Claimed Found	9.50 11.37	3.70 3.28	3.00 3.29
136	Blatchford's Calf Meal	Claimed Found	25.00 28.00	5.00 4.30	4.25 4.58
137	Malt Sprouts	Claimed Found	26.83 27.56	3.00 1.18	12.87 9.45
138	Choice Cotton Seed Meal	Claimed Found	40.00 37.18	9.00 10.67	8.00 11.23
139	Royal Corn and Oat Feed	Claimed Found	8.31 10.06	5.10 5.52	5.81 6.82
140	Sleepy Eye Chick Food	Claimed Found	11.00 13.56	1.90 2.87	3.75 2.67
141	Sleepy Eye Scratch Food	Claimed Found	11.00 10.50	1.90 3.93	3.75 3.40
142	Purity Chick Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 10.50	3.50 3.15	3.00 2.09
143	C. Feed	Claimed Found	7.50 7.44	3.00 2.73	12.00 15.90
144	Purity Hen Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 10.50	3.50 4.00	4.50 2.78
145	Harper's Mixed Alfalfa Stock Feed	Claimed Found	12.00 14.00	3.50 3.35	12.00 13.49
	K. K. K. Gluten Feed	Claimed Found	23.50 24.94	2.60 2.20	8.50 8.25

Record Number	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed and Found	Crude Protein Per Cent.	Crude Fat Per Cent.	Crude Fiber Per Cent.
147	Blue Ribbon Chick Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 10.06	3.50 3.05	3.00 1.85
148	Blue Ribbon Scratching Grains	Claimed Found	10.50 11.81	3.50 3.51	4.50 1.95
149	Forcing Food	Claimed Found	12.89 10.94	3.80 2.78	4.30 4.13
	Laying Food	Claimed Found	17.31 13.13	3.80 2.85	3.20 4.21
151	Balanced Ration Dairy Feed	Claimed Found	19.90 18.38	5.61 5.08	6.71 8.64
152	Superior Dairy Feed	Claimed Found	18.00 16.62	4.00 4.46	10.00 9.80
	Superior Horse Feed	Claimed Found	11.00 12.69	5.00 3.77	10.00 6.78
154	Otto Weiss Alfalfa Oats Food	Claimed	12.00	3.50	15.00
	Kan	Found	14.87	4.10	11.83
155	Logan Hominy Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.81	7.00 7.54	6.00 2.13
156	Purina Mill Feed—Chick Size	Claimed Found	11.00 13.56	3.60 3.58	4.00 3.59
157	Purina Mill Feed—Scratch Size	Claimed Found	11.00 14.87	3.60 2.94	4.00 3.45
158	Darling's Chick Feed	Claimed Found	8.00 10.94	1.00 2.58	10.00 *14.55
159	Digester Tankage	Claimed Found	60.00 50.76	8.00 14.13	8.33
160	Mixed Feed	Claimed Found	13.63 18.81	7.31 4.36	7.14
161	Empire State Dairy Feed	Claimed Found	28.00 30.62	9.00 12.63	13.23
162	Evans' Hominy Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.37	8.00 7.91	7.00 4.88
163	Mait Sprouts	Claimed Found	30.18 29.31	1.90 0.83	9.25 9.93
164	Daisy Cow Feed	Claimed Found	20.18 21.88	5.38 4.18	13.14 19.26
	Malt Sprouts	Claimed Found	25.00 9.63	2.00 2.93	14.00 9.27
166	Old Blue Hen's Feed	Claimed Found	12.00 10.06	3.50 2.55	5.00 8.62
	Eaco Mids	Claimed Found	15.00 17.50	3.00 5.19	8.00 9.57
168	Barley Sprouts	Claimed Found	27.13 26.69	1.43 1.32	11.85 13.76
169	Very Best Corn, Oats and Barley Chop	Claimed Found	8.50 9.19	3.50 2.85	$\substack{7.50\\8.83}$
170	W. W. & O. L. Hunter, Chicago, Ill.	Claimed Found	9.75 16.62	7.25 9.19	4.61

^{*}Including 12.25 per cent. of sand.

Record Number	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed and Found	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Piber
Rec			Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
171	No. 2 Chop	Claimed Found	7.00 12.25	4.00 4.46	10.00 5.26
172	T. C. Chop	Claimed Found	7.00 12.69	4.00 4.29	11.00 4.13
173	Dixie Brand Cotton Seed Masi	Claimed Found	41.00 42.43	7.00 7.89	11.00 8.34
	Pillsbury's A Middlings *Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Min- neapolis, Minn	Claimed Found	15.00 20.56	4.50 5.70	6.00 9.86
175	Shepard's Chick Food	Claimed Found	10.50 14.43	3.50 3.43	3.00 2.44
	Wheat and Corn Bran	Claimed Found	10.50 17.06	4.00 4.50	13.00 10.20
177	Pure Hominy Feed	Claimed Found	8.50 10.94	7.00 9.07	10.00 8.05
178	Garland Mixed Feed	Claimed Found	15.25 18.81	3.75 4.36	9.00 8.10
Ĭ7 9	Jersey Mixed Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.81	2.50 2.64	16.00 19.69
180	Chamberlain's Perfect Feeds	Claimed Found	10.00 13.13	3.50 2.82	6.00 7, 68
181	Beef Scrap	Claimed Found	55.00 55.99	8.00 15.30	
182	Queen Feed for Pigs	Claimed Found	17.00 30.62	9.00 7.73	9.00 19.08
183	Chop	Claimed Found	11.00 11.81	4.50 3.44	12.00 3.10
184	Chop	Claimed Found	9.00 10.94	3.00 3.65	10.00 5.59
185	Quaker Scratching Grains	Claimed Found	10.50 12.25	3.00 3.88	4.50 2.39
186	Diamond Hog Meal	Claimed Found	18.00 22.75	8.00 11.71	13.00 15.89
187	Mait Sprouts	Claimed Found	25.30 22.75	1.90 1.50	15.46 14.59
188	Dried Brewers' Grains	Claimed	21.83	7.76	16.71
100	dusky, O	Found Claimed	24.50 31.00	6.58 12.00	15.97 14.00
	Ajax Flakes	Found Claimed	31.50 12.25	13.19 3.00	13.85 4.90
	Daisy Chick Food	Found Claimed	12.25 10.50	3.40 3.50	9.55 4.50
	Prize Winning Hen Feed	Found	11.37	3.76 3.50	2.65 3.00
	Prize Winning Chick Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 10.50	2.95	1.69
193	Otto Weiss Hen Feed	Claimed Found	13.89	3.05 3.27	2.55 2.70
					

^{*}Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Ltd., has been changed to read "Pillsbury Flour Mills Comany," the word "Company" spelled out in full.

TABULATED ANALYSES OF COMMERCIAL FRED STUFFS—Continued.

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Record Number	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed and Found	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Fiber
Rec		Found	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
194	Otto Weiss Chick Feed	Claimed	13.63	3.05	2.81
	Kan	Found	10.50	2.76	2.59
195	Dried Distillers' Grains	Claimed Found	30.30 34.56	9.50 9.04	13.31
196	Turner's Chop Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 10.94	5.00 4.33	7.00 4.45
197	Perfection Chick Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 11.81	3.00 3.65	5.00 2.65
198	Monarch Chop Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.37	4.50 4.04	10.00 5.78
199	H. B. Chick Food	Claimed Found	10.94 10.50	3.25 2.19	2.85 3.78
200	Puritan Chick Food.	Claimed	12.50	7.50	
	Puritan-American Poultry Food Mfg. Co., Bound Brook, N. J	Found	13.13	6.33	4.95
201	Chop Feed	Claimed Found	7.50 11.81	3.00 5.44	5.10 4.48
202	Chop	Claimed Found	9.00 9.63	3.50 4.20	9.00 4.50
203	Mill Feed	Claimed Found	5.00 11.37	3.00 3.77	25.00 7.30
204	Johnson's Chick Feed	Claimed Found	11.00 11.37	3.50 5.74	7.00 3.47
205	Globe Scratch Feed	Claimed Found	9.00 12.69	3.00 8.22	5.00 5.48
206	Old Process Ground Linseed Cake	Claimed Found	32.00 31.94	5.50 7.31	11.00 7.78
207	Tankage	Claimed Found	49.00 50.76	19.51 18.22	1.72
208		Claimed Found	1.00 3.06	0.20 0.60	37.00 30.15
209	Green Diamond Hominy Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 11.81	7.00 10.38	5.00 6.32
210	Chop	Claimed Found	10.00 10.94	4.00 4.71	7.00 5.45
211	No. 1 Yellow Chop	Claimed Found	9.00 7.44	3.50 3.67	9.00 5.55
212	C. O. and B. Chop	Claimed Found	9.00 7.00	3.50 3.33	8.00 6.35
213	Mixed Feed	Claimed Found	12.94 14.87	4.65 4.70	6.05 7.92
214	Chick Grower	Claimed Found	9.63 9.63	4.20 4.13	3.75 4.38
215	Chop	Claimed Found	9.54 10.06	4.35 4.66	4.90 3.90
216	Folsom's Feed for Horses and Cattle	Claimed Found	10.06 9.19	4.16 4.25	6.63 3.44
217	No. 2 Chop. E. M. Folsom, Cleveland, O	Claimed Found	8.75 8.75	3.73 3.35	5.05 3.93



rd Numbe	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed and	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Fiber
Record		Found	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
218	Globe Scratch Food	Claimed Found	10.50 13.56	3.00 4.51	5.00 3.60
219	Mixed Dairy Feed	Claimed Found	24.00 21.88	9.00 5.43	9.00 8.75
220	Bran	Claimed Found	14.00 15.31	4.50 5.59	10.33
221	Coarse Middlings	Claimed Found	14.00 17.06	4.50 6.97	7.51
222	Choice Fine Middlings	Claimed Found	15.00 14.87	5.00 3.98	3.37
223	Arcade Chop Feed	Claimed Found	7.60 9.19	3.29 3.75	6.11 3.80
	Wood's Scratching Food	Claimed Found	11.81 10. 50	2.60 2.91	2.35 2.13
225	Baby Chick Food	Claimed Found	17.50 10.94	2.67 3.24	1.85 1. 4 2
226	Owl Brand	Claimed Found	9.00 10.50	4.00 3.75	7.00 3.95
227	Arrow Chicken Feed	Claimed Found	10.94 10.50	4.40 3.33	5.85 2.49
228	*Unicorn Dairy Ration	Claimed Found	26.00 27.56	6.00 5.92	10.00 9.33
229	Faramel Horse Food	Claimed Found	9.57 10.94	3.99 4.59	5.79 6.35
230	Corn and Wheat Bran	Claimed Found	14.00 14.00	4.25 4.65	10.00 8.05
231	Chop Feed	Claimed Found	11.81 11.37	4.23 3.55	5.19 4.40
232	Fresh Ground Mill Feed	Claimed Found	20.56 15.31	4.36 4.30	6.55 5.65
233	Mokena Chop	Claimed Found	9.19 9.63	4.02 3.66	4.21 3.11
234	Nickle Plate Hominy	Claimed Found	10.00 9.63	7.00 5.91	$\substack{\textbf{6.00} \\ \textbf{2.32}}$
2 35	W. & J. Alfaifa Stock Food	Claimed Found	10.15 11.81	3.17 2.97	14.89 13.23
236	No. 2 Chop	Claimed	10.87	2.50	7.00
	11011, 0	Found Claimed	11.81	4.20 6.00	5.18 8.00
	Scioto Hominy Feed	Found	10.94	8.23	6.34
	Flowers Hen Food	Claimed Found	12.69 12.25	4.51 3.83	4.75 3.43
239	Flowers Scratch Food	Claimed Found	11.81° 12.69	3.60 2.98	8.20 8.27
24 0	Kistler's Chop	Claimed Found	10.00 12.25	4.00 3.28	4.00 4.07

^{*}Note—Unicorn Dairy Ration, licensed under name of Chapin & Co., Milwaukee, Wis. This firm owns and manufactures Unicorn Dairy Ration for The Ajax Milling & Feed Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TABULATED ANALYSES OF COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS-Continued.

Record Number	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed and Found	Crude Protein Per Cent.	Crude Fat Per Cent.	Crude Fiber
2	1		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
241	Chop Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 10.94	4.00 3.60	5.00 6.05
242	Monument Brand Chick Food	Claimed Found	10.50 12.25	3.00 3.20	4.50 3.80
243	† Pillsbury's Daisy Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis-	Claimed	16.00	4.50	4.00
	Minn	Found	16.62	4.00	2.85
244	Success Mill Feed—Scratch Size	Claimed Found	10.00 9.63	3.50 3.02	6.00 3.47
245	Cherry's Alamo Feed	Claimed	11.00	1.00	16.00
	City, Mo	Found	12.25	0.85	18.15
246	No. 2 White Middlings	Claimed Found	12.00 13.13	4.00 4.54	6.00 4.40
247	The West S de Hominy Co., Lancaster, O	Claimed Found	10.00 11.81	5.00 16.01	5.00 5.75
248	Winner Mill Feed—Scratch Size	Claimed Found	10.00 9.19	3.50 3.05	6.00 3.58
249	Biatchford's Sugar and Flaxseed	Claimed Found	27.00 26.25	10.00 9.31	7.10
2 50	Cerealia Chicken Feed	Claimed Found	11.50 7.88	4.00 3.80	3.75 3.80
251	Mill Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 14.87	3.50 4.16	11.50 7.13
2 52	Union Chop	Claimed Found	9.25 8.31	3.49 3.39	8.40 5.27
253	Chop	Claimed Found	8.00 7.88	4.00 3.47	7.00 7.93
254	Chop Feed	Claimed Found	10.50 12.25	5.00 5.64	10.00 6.20
	Chround Beef Scrap	Claimed Found	50.00 54.67	9.00 13.76	1.98
	Sugarota Horse Feed	Claimed Found	12.00 13.13	3.50 6.50	*21.99
	Sugarota Swine Feed	Claimed Found	18.00 15.31	4.50 9.52	†22.99
258	Segarota Horse Feed	Claimed Found	12.00 13.5	3.50 5.54	17.25
259	Curry's Choice Cotton Seed Meal	Claimed Found	41.00 38.06	8.50 8.54	8.00 8.16
	Sugarota Horse Feed	Claimed Found	12.00 14.00	3.50 9.02	14.85
	Mueller's Molasses Grains	Claimed Found	1.00 8.75	1.00 1.17	25.00 21.68
	Electric Stock Feed	Claimed Found	14.00 17.06	2.00 3.83	10.00 13.07
26 3	O. K. Hen Feed	Claimed Found	9.40 9.19	2.35 3.65	2.80 7.37

^{*}Including sand, 3.97. †Including sand, 4.52. †Nors—Pilisbury-Washburn Plour Mills Company, Ltd., has been changed to read Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, the word "Company" spelled out in full.

rd Number	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed and	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Fiber
Record		Found	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
264	Dayton Dairy Feed	Claimed Found	7.50 11.81	3 00 4.40	13.00 13.12
265	Badger Alfalfa Horse and Mule Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 10.06	2.50 3.22	15.00 10.58
266	Cob, Corn and Oats Chop	Claimed Found	6.00 10.50	4.00 3.94	10.00 9.99
267	H. & S. Alfalfa Feed	Claimed Found	16.00 17.94	7.00 3.68	16.00 11.73
26 8	Molac Horse Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 10.50	3.75 2.82	10.50 9.82
269	No. 2 Chop	Claimed Found	8.00 8.75	3.50 3.96	9.50 7.75
270	Dewine's Chop Feed:	Claimed Found	10.00 8.31	4.00 4.01	7.00 2.95
271	Chop Feed	Claimed Found	10.06 9.19	4.04 3.96	8.50 4.20
272	Hominy Meal	Claimed Found	10.94	8.72	4.89
273	Chop	Claimed Found	10.00 10.06	5.00 4.14	5.50 2.98
274	Aetna Chop	Claimed Found	10.00 10.06	3.00 4.84	3.00 4.31
275	Ashland Caif Food	Claimed Found	28.05 21.00	6.10 3.86	3.50 6.72
276	Sugarota Cattle Feed	Claimed Found	12.00 20.12	5.00 2.66	20.82
277	Sugarota Horse Feed	Claimed Found	12.00 17.50	3.50 2.17	23.38
278	Chop Baird Bros., Nelsonville, O	Claimed Found	8.50 9.63	4.00 4.00	5.00 1.85
279	Alfalfa Cerealia	Claimed Found	23.00 22.31	5.80 5.21	10.00 19.60
280	Oatequal Alfalfa Feed	Claimed Found	12.00 14.87	6.00 3.72	10.00 9.80
281	Gem Mixed Feed	Claimed Found	17.06 11.81	4.06 4.27	6.45 7.45
282	Corn Distillers' Grains 'Success''	Claimed Found	26.00 23.62	9.00 8.40	15.00 20.55
283	Chop Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 12.69	2.50 3.93	4.50 7.80
284	Badger Evergreen Feed	Claimed Found	10.00 9.19	1.00 0.85	30.00 ,15.55
285		Claimed Found	11.69 10.06	2.97 2.54	4.15 2.80
286	O. H. C. Scratching Food	Claimed Found	11.37 11.37	3.08 2.50	4.24 3.90
287	H. & C. Feeding Stuff	Claimed Found	8.58 8.75	1.50 1.75	9.58 4.30
288	Cereal Feeding Stuff	Claimed Found	11.12 12.25	1.93 2.88	7.19 14.40

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Record Number	Name of Feed Stuffs and Address of Manufacturer	Claimed and Found	Crude Protein. Per Cent.	Crude Pat Per Cent.	Crude Fiber Per Cent.
289	Gold Medal Chick Feed	Claimed Found	12.00 10.50	4.00 3.55	*5.00 14.45
290	Old Process Oil Meal	Claimed Found	30.00 30.18	6.30 4.95	8.20 10.30
291	Owline The Millers & Manufacturers Agency Co., Clevelland, O	Claimed Found	32.25 85.00	5.40 12.41	8.40 6.65

^{*}Including sand, 9.85.

LIST OF COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS PROPERLY LICENSED.

And offered for sale in Ohio in 1909, but samples of which were not found by the secretary or deputies on the markets, hence they have not been analyzed.

MANUFACTURERS' CLAIMS.

Address of Manufacturer and Name of Feed Stuffs.	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Piber
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
American Hominy Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Homcoline Feed	16.00	6.50	14.00
American Milling Co., Chicago, Ill. Sucrene Alfalfa Horse and Mule Feed	10.00	3.50	15.00
Clinton Sugar Refining Co., Clinton, Iowa. Clinton Giuten Feed	20 to 25	3.00	7.50
J. & S. Emison & Co., Vincennes, Ind. Hominy Feed	1	9.27	
Everett, Aughenpaugh & Co., Waseca, Minn. Eaco Bran.	14 to 17	8 to 6	8 to 10
The Louisville Cotton Seed Products Co., Louisville, Ky. "Louisville"	41.00	6.00	10.00
Merchants Distilling Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Merchants High Grade Dairy Feed	81.00	12.00	14.00
M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb. Peters Acorn Sugar Feed Peters Lucern (Alfalfa Meal)	10.00 12.00	2.00 0.50	15.00 33.00
Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill. Hominy Feed	10.00	8.00	8.75
Piel Bros. Starch Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Hoosler Gluten Feed.	14.00	2.00	8.00
The Sugarine Co., Chicago, Ill. Sugarine Horse Feed	10.00	3.00	13.50

LAW TO REGULATE THE SALE OF COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS IN OHIO.

As Amended April 8, 1908.

Section 1. Every manufacturer of commercial feed stuffs, and every person, firm or company that shall sell, offer for sale or expose for sale the same in this state, shall furnish with each car or other amount shipped in bulk, and shall affix to every package of such commercial feed stuffs, in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof, a plainly printed statement clearly and truly certifying the number of net pounds in the shipment, or in each package containing such commercial feed stuffs the name or trademark under which it is sold, the name of the manufacturer or shipper, the place of manufacture or the place of business of the shipper, and a chemical analysis stating the percentage it contains of crude protein (allowing one per centum of nitrogen to equal six and one-fourth per centum of protein), crude fat and crude fiber; and such printed statement shall further clearly and truly show the proportions of corn, oats, rye, wheat, wheat bran, wheat middlings, cotton seed meal, linseed meal, oat hulls, rice hulls, corn cob or other product contained in such commercial feed stuffs.

SECTION 2. Before any commercial feed stuffs shall be sold or offered for sale in Ohio the manufacturer, shipper, company, firm or person who causes it to be sold or offered for sale within the state, shall file with the secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture a certified copy of the certificate referred to in Section 1 of this bill, and shall deposit with said secretary a sealed glass jar or bottle containing not less than one pound of the said stuffs, sold or offered for sale, accompanied by an affidavit that it is a fair average sample.

SECTION 3. The manufacturer, importer or agent of any commercial feed stuffs shall pay annually, on or before the first day of March, a license fee of \$25.00 on each brand, for the privilege of selling or offering for sale within the state, said fee to be paid to the secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, provided: that whenever the manufacturer or importer shall have paid the license fee herein required, any person, company or firm selling, or offering for sale, any commercial feed stuffs, or acting as agent for such manufacturer or importer, shall not be required to pay the fee named in this section. On receipt of proper application for license, with license fee, the secretary of the Ohio state board of

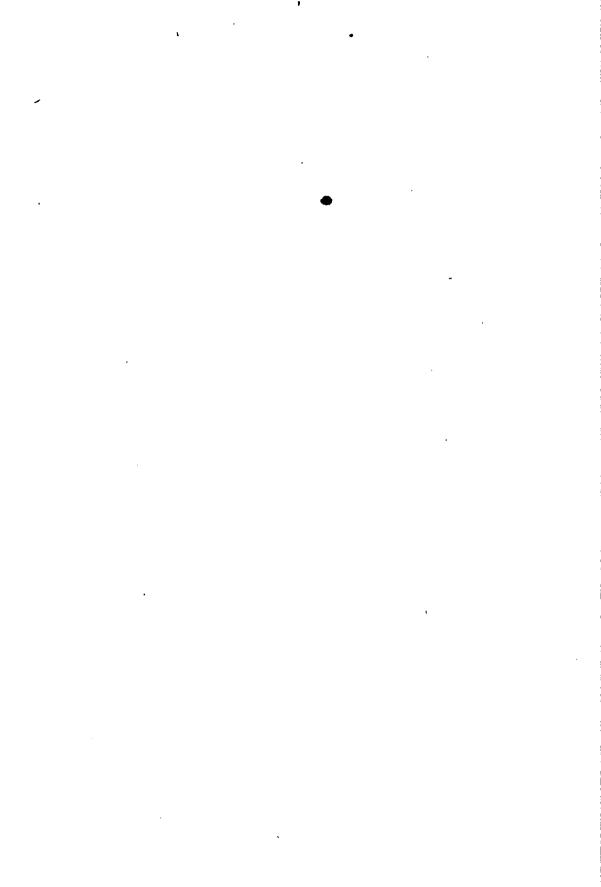
agriculture shall issue license for the current year; all licenses shall expire with the calendar year, December 31st.

- Section 4. The term "commercial feed stuffs" as used in this act shall include linseed meal, cotton seed meal, pea meal, cocoanut meal, rice meal, gluten meal, gluten feed, dried brewers' grain, malt sprouts, hominy feeds, ceraline feeds, oats feeds, mixed feeds and all material of similar nature; but shall not include hay, straw, whole seed, the mixed meals made directly from the entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and broom corn, wheat bran or middlings, not mixed with other substances, but sold separately as distinct articles of commerce, and pure grains mixed and ground together.
- Section 5. All analyses of commercial feed stuffs, sold within the state shall be made by or under the direction of, the secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture and paid for out of the funds arising from license fees provided for in Section 3 of this act. At least one analysis of each brand of commercial feed stuffs shall be made annually, if samples can be found in possession of agents, dealers, or consumers.
- Section 6. Any manufacturer, company, firm, agent or dealer, who shall sell or offer for sale or expose for sale, any commercial feed stuffs in this state, without complying with the requirements of this act, or shall sell or offer or expose for sale any commercial feed stuffs which contain a smaller percentage of constituents than it is certified to contain, shall upon conviction be fined not more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and not more than two hundred dollars, for each subsequent offense, and the offender in all cases, shall also be liable for damages sustained by the purchaser of such commercial feed stuffs; provided, however, that a deficiency of two per centum of crude protein or two per centum of crude fat, or an excess of two per centum of crude fiber, claimed to be contained shall not be considered as evidence of fraudulent intent.
- Section 7. Any person who shall adulterate any kind of meal, ground grain, bran or middlings with any other substances whatever, for the purpose of sale, shall plainly mark or brand each and every package with a correct statement as to the proportions and kind of adulterant or adulterants used therein. The penalty for violating this section shall be a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than two hundred dollars for the first offense, and not less than twenty-five dollars or more than five hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.
- Section 8. The secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, or any person deputized by him, is hereby authorized to draw from any package or bulk quantity of commercial feed stuffs exposed for sale, or found in possession of any purchaser, in any county of Ohio, a quantity not exceeding two pounds, which shall be for analysis, as provided in Section 5 of this act.
- Section 9. All suits for recovery of fines, under the provisions of this act, shall be brought by the secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, in the name of the state of Ohio. All prosecutions under this act shall be governed by

Section 3718a of the Revised Statutes of Ohio and said section shall control all such prosecutions.

Section 10. The secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture shall publish, annually, a correct report of all analyses made and all licenses issued for the sale of commercial feed stuffs, together with a statement of all moneys received on account of license fees and all expenditures made in connection with securing samples, and having the same analyzed; and any surplus shall be placed to the credit of the agricultural fund.

The above is a correct copy of the law regulating the sale of Commercial Feed Stuffs in Ohio, now in force.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

State Farmers' Institute

· Held in Columbus, January 12 and 14, 1910

AND REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Ohio State Board of Agriculture

Held January 13, 1910, with the Twentieth Annual Report of Farmers' Institutes

HELD IN OHIO IN 1909-1010

Under the Auspices of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture

Ohio State Board of Agriculture 1910

Officers

C.	W.	McFA	RLAND	. President.

T. E. CROMLEY, Vice-president.

L. W. KILGORE, Treasurer.

A. P. SANDLES, Secretary, Columbus.

J. W. FLEMING, Assistant Secretary, Columbus.

Members

	Term Ex	pires.
WILLIAM MILLER, Gypsum, Ottawa County		
C. W. McFARLAND, Mt. Gilead, Morrow County	_January	1911
C. H. GANSON, Urbana, Champaign County	_January	1912
JACOB DEAN, Chester, Meigs County	_January	1912
P. G. EWART, East Akron, Summit County	_January	1913
E. L. LYBARGER, Warsaw, Coshocton County	_January	1913
J. A. BEIDLER, Willoughby, Lake County	_January	1914
J. F. CROSS, Washington C. H., Fayette County	_January	1914
T. E. CROMLEY, Ashville, Pickaway County	_January	1915
L. W. KILGORE, London, Madison County	_January	1915

Farmers' Institute Committee

T. E. CROMLEY,		P. G. EWART,
E. L .LYBARGER,	•	WM. MILLER.

Auditing Committee

J.	A.	BEIDLER,	JACOB DEAN,
J.	F.	CROSS,	C. H. GANSON.

Grounds and Buildings Committee

C. W. McFARLAND,

L. W. KILGORE,

A. P. SANDLES.

REPORT

OF THE

Proceedings

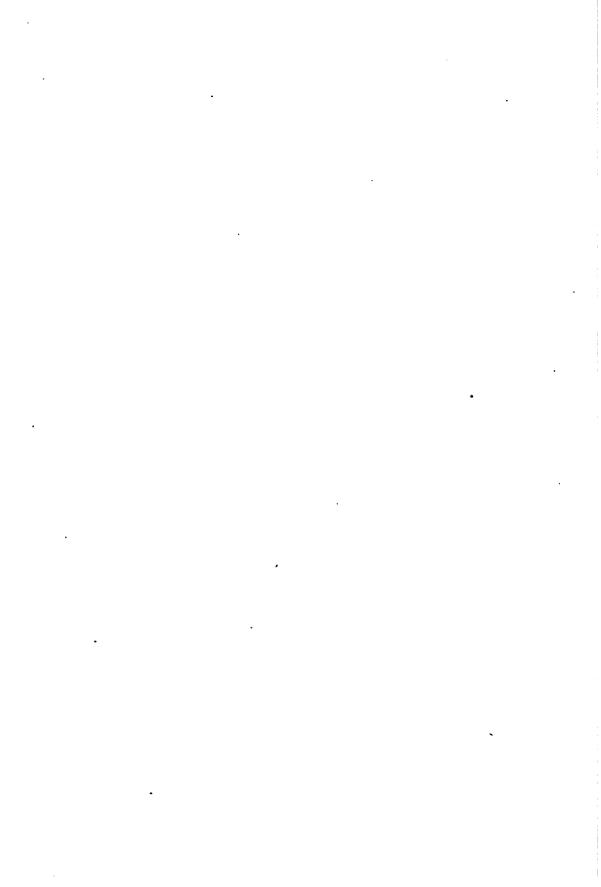
OF THE

State Farmers' Institute

HELD IN THE

BOARD OF TRADE AUDITORIUM COLUMBUS

Wednesday, January 12, Friday, January 14, 1910



PROCEEDINGS

Annual Meeting Ohio State Farmers' Institute

Columbus, Ohio, January 12 and 14, 1910

The annual meeting of the State Farmers' Institute was held in the Board of Trade Auditorium, Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday and Friday, uary 12 and 14, 1910. The following is a full stenographic report of the proceedings:

The first session was called to order at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, January 12, by Hon. A. P. Sandles, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, who spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The State Board of Agriculture has spared no means or trouble in making this an interesting three days' session. The State Farmers' Institute today and Friday is supplemented by the State Plant Breeders' Association, which will render a program this afternoon, has made what we believe a good and profitable program to you all. What you do and say here will be recorded and the people of the state of Ohio will read your proceedings. I am sure that everyone here will feel that he has the liberty and the privilege of asking questions and participating in these meetings. You have that privilege. These meetings are in the cause of agriculture, its advancement and its betterment. Take hold, feel at home, because you are stockholders.

Now one year ago Dr. Miller was elected president of the State Farmers' Institute, but he has accepted work and a position in the new state of Oklahoma, and for those reasons he is unable to be here and was unable to help in preparing the program. Mr. C. R. Wagner, who was elected vice-president, will preside over this meeting, and I am sure he will be found affable and courteous to you all. In introducing him I presume the most of you have met him, shaken hands with him, and know his worth and his earnestness and the effort he has made in the cause of better farming and better conditions among farmers.

Now I have the pleasure of introducing to you your chairman, Mr. C. R. Wagner, of Hancock County, and I hope you will give him a hearty greeting as all good fellows deserve to have. (Applause.)

Music by the Angelus Quartet.

INVOCATION.

By Dr. Chamberlain.

Oh Lord, our Heavenly Father, we arise and bow our heads in adoration before thee, for Thou are the Creator of Heaven and Earth, and of all things therein. Ages upon ages ago Thou didst set the sun to shine in the sky when the morning stars first sang together for joy, and ever since his rays have animated life here and given us heat. We come to thank thee for the wonderful provision thou didst make so long ago for all our wants, storing this wonderful world with all things necessary and gave to us, created in thine own image, the intelligence to use the mighty forces of nature in developing all rich material we know of for the good of mankind; and as we come to study how best we can do this, we ask for thy blessing upon us, to be with us in these meetings in behalf of the great agricultural interests so that the words of our mouths and emotions of our hearts and henceforth the deeds of our lives may be acceptable in thy sight, Oh Lord, our Strength and our Redeemer. Amen.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT WAGNER.

Fellow farmers and farmers' wives and those in sympathy with us, and I suspect that includes pretty nearly all of those here this morning, or who are likely to be here through our Institute, I extend to you greeting. A hearty welcome awaits all.

Owing to a combination of circumstances and business moves, your worthy chairman and co-worker, Dr. H. P. Miller, will be absent, for which all of us are truly sorry because of the fact we shall miss his able guidance and that strong hand of his in the management of a gathering of this kind. It then devolves upon me, as vice-chairman, to preside over your deliberations here at this meeting for two days. I will say in passing that I fully appreciate the honor you have thus conferred upon me, and ask your indulgence during the sessions which are about to progress. The State Board of Agriculture and allied associations in arranging a program for this annual gathering of those interested in the movement of progressive agriculture, have spared no time and expense in bringing to you talent of the highest possible merit. Believing that in so doing much good can and will be accomplished.

During these deliberations our every move may not be in strict accordance with the best parliamentary authority, but I would assure you that the object at all times must be to get the most possible good out of the sessions. I would therefore solicit your indulgence and hearty co-operation to that end.

Since our last meeting in January, 1909, the secrets of another year stand revealed to us. To some it has brought success and to others failure. To some happiness and pleasure, to others sorrow and pain. Such we may always anticipate, as it is the common heritage of man.

It would seem superfluous to review at length the events of the year just closed, as they are still first in the minds of those active in the work. Upon the whole we can truly say it has been unquestionably a prosperous year for Ohio farmers. The crop production while not record-breaking in its proportions, yet we have no real reason to murmur or complain. The corn crop we still believe to be king among Ohio farm crops when we take into consideration the methods of the ultimate disposal of it on the best farmed farms. The state average is about thirty-nine bushels per acre as compared with forty in 1906.

Although the wheat prospects at the beginning of the year 1909 were not the most favorable, yet the harvest brought a fairly good quantity, quality and price. Other farm crops averaged very well, and with the accompanying high level of prices, brought a feeling of satisfaction and gladness to the producer. One exception, however, must be noted, and that is the apple crop, which might be classed as a failure when taken as a state. To the live stock farmer, possibly greater than any other, has the year 1909 dealt kindly, very kindly. With little

disease, comparatively speaking, and the high level of prices, seemed to be a combination that revealed the shining gold. And well may this be. It is far reaching in results. It is for the common good of all. "A man should not live for himself alone, but that the world might be better off for him having lived." Prof. Curtiss, of Iowa, at a recent meeting, is credited with having said that "Land mining is bad business and a large part of the feed raised must be consumed on the farms, making condensed and finished products. Live stock is the source of enduring wealth. The march of civilization has left a trail of poor soil behind it. Fertility has never been maintained without keeping live stock, and the region that will endure longest is the one where live stock is kept."

Prices.

While it is true that prices for all foodstuffs have ruled rather high, thereby increasing the cost of living to all and felt by the laboring classes especially, yet let us not forget that during the past prices have been on a much lower level. In fact, so low that it was the direct cause of many engaged in tilling the soil leaving it and entering into other business ventures. Then the cry went up from all over the land: "How shall we keep the people on the farms?" Time works surprising changes many times. An era of high prices has dawned. Nothing that I can imagine will turn the tide farmward so rapidly and so successfully as continued and increasing high prices for farm products. The continued remunerative prices for farm products have paid mortgages rapidly, have enabled farmers to make necessary improvements on farmsteads; have enabled them to breed and keep better live stock, have enabled them to surround themselves and families with many comforts, have sent farm land values up rapidly, have enabled the farmer to become investor in banks, manufacturing concerns and other business ventures, until he has become a resident of "easy street." I will venture the assertion that a large per cent. of the twenty-one billion dollars of bank resources behind the banks of this country are backed by farm owners. With this great change from dependents to a large extent, to an independent footing, has come that feeling of pride in our calling. We have more confidence in our business and ourselves, and as this state of affairs increases from year to year, prices must raise still higher. Let me say here that the signs of the times all point to a very bright future in agriculture—intelligent and scientific agriculture. The thinkers of the United States are and have been turning over and over the saying of J. J. Hill before the National Bankers' Association at Denver that "In the near future the United States would not only cease to be an exporting but become an importing country of foodstuffs." I am confident that this assertion is far-fetched. Anyone who has carefully studied the situation in its many phases, and from a practical standpoint, will concede that with sufficiently remunerative prices the farm crops of Ohio could be and will be doubled. There is not a person here today that has ever witnessed such a searching into agricultural problems as is going on all over the civilized world today. And from the momentum thus gained must and will come the solution of the problem of how to feed and clothe the people. Neither J. J. Hill nor his living progeny will need to borrow trouble along this line. I am optimistic. I have confidence in the intelligence of man; in his ability to solve these vexing questions that concern the future welfare of the race.

Future.

But now, brother farmers, it is up to you to work this out along practical lines. This is why we cheerfully support our agricultural colleges, our experi-

ment stations, our farmers' institutes and kindred institutions. With that object in view we should study political questions as they concern us, and not only study but cast our ballot on the side of honest government, honestly administered and at all times administered in behalf of the people, those who labor, the producer of wealth and not in the interest of the idle few. Let us by our voice and action help to scrape away the barnacles that only impede our national progress. Let us during these sessions and through the year just dawning so auspiciously, study as never before how to become a stronger people morally, intellectually and physically—a nation of giants as it were in human progress.

Honored friends, before I close I cannot but recall the fact that death has removed one of our number, a fellow worker, a man we all knew, a man honest, sincere, industrious, able and loved by all who knew him, Mr. J. Al. Dobie. I trust that the resolutions committee will remember this with a suitable resolution.

The President: 'I would like to say this session has been arranged in the interest of the State Plant Breeders' Association. This association has secured the help of men from the outside, men who are able to talk along these lines. This is really their session at this institute. The first we have is the "Plant Breeding Work of the Illinois Experiment Station," L. H. Smith, assistant chief of the Plant Breeding Department of the Experiment Station, Illinois.

PLANT BREEDING WORK OF THE ILLINOIS EXPERIMENT STATION.

By Prof. L. H. Smith.

(Illustrated.)

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I wish first to express to the Ohio Plant Breeders' Association my appreciation for their interest in our Illinois work, as manifested in their invitation to present this work at this meeting.

Factors in Crop Production.

As I have recently stated, there are a number of factors entering into the production of crops, some of which are controllable, some uncontrollable. The controllable factors may be summarized under three headings—feeding, breeding, care. It having been my privilege at the recent meeting of your Corn Improvement Association to discuss somewhat the first of these factors in its relation to the improvement of crops, let us turn our attention today to the second, and consider the factor of breeding.

In the breeding of plants we have one of the most powerful agencies at our command for the improvement of our farm crops, the importance of which we are just beginning in this country to appreciate.

It is my purpose to give you by use of the lantern pictures in a rather informal way a few of the results of the work with which it has been my privilege to be connected, hoping that these may serve to illustrate some of the principles involved in the breeding of plants as well as to indicate some of the possibilities for crop improvement lying in this field of endeavor.

Variation in Individual Plants.

In plant breeding we have to depend upon selection, and selection in turn depends upon variation. The first picture that I have to show is an example of

variation—an unusually interesting case which appeared suddenly and unexpectedly a few years ago in a study that was being made upon the treatment of alkali soil. In a series of pots treated with varying proportions of magnesium carbonate, an alkaline salt, there was planted a variety of spring wheat known as Minnesota No. 169. In the pots receiving the largest amount of alkali, the dose proved too strong for the wheat, with the exception of a single kernel. This kernel put forth a strong, vigorous plant bearing a good crop of grain, whereas all its neighbors made either only a sickly spindling growth, or died out entirely. Seed was saved from the exceptional plant, and it proved to breed true to this characteristic of being resistant to the poisonous effect of the alkali, and in the picture before you we have the third generation of offspring from that one remarkable plant, growing thriftily in the strongly alkaline soil alongside the little spindling, degenerate plants seeded from the ordinary wheat. Aside from the economic interest involved, this case furnishes a most interesting illustration of the fact that here and there among the plants of our fields, there exists these exceptional individuals—in this case, exceptional in its resistance toward alkali-in snother case it may be resistant to the attack of disease, or to winter killing, or to drouth-in fact it may be exceptional in any particular desirable quality, and it is our task as plant breeders to seek out these exceptional variations and propagate them, and thus improve our strains of useful plants.

Variation in Corn.

Corn is an extremely variable plant, varying in many particulars, such as stalk, leaves, tassel and ear. Especially do ears vary in their productiveness. There is no way of telling from the appearance of a seed ear as to its productive capacity. Of two equally fine appearing ears, one may yield twice as much as the other, and as I say, we can tell absolutely nothing in regard to this except as we put the ears to an actual test as we do in our corn breeding plots.

In the picture before you, we have an illustration of this in the two rows of corn where each row is planted from a certain seed ear. Row 12 produced forty and one-half pounds of ear corn, and Row 13 produced eighty-three pounds as shown in the next picture.

Relation of Type of Ear to Productiveness.

It would be of tremendous importance if we could discover some correlation in the appearance of the seed ear and its yielding capacity, but thus far it has been impossible to find any such feature that will infallibly indicate the yielding tendency of a seed ear. After all, why should we expect to find so very much relation here? When we consider all the factors involved in yield, is it not probable that many other things, such as, for example, the development of the root system, might have a thousand times as much to do with determining the yield as has some little point in connection with the shape of the ear? But it is impossible to take into account all of these elements that may determine productiveness; so in the absence of such knowledge, why not make yield itself the criterion of selection as we do in the ear-row test, for after all, is not yield the thing that we are after?

Breeding for Quality.

In the improvement of our crops we may breed for quality as well as for quantity, and in this connection I would call your attention to what are prob-

ably the oldest corn breeding experiments in existence, in which selection has now been continued for fourteen years with the purpose of influencing certain qualities in the grain.

Probably no other crop is made to serve such a variety of uses as corn. More than a hundred different products of the various parts of the corn plant have been mentioned. In this connection is suggested the idea of special adaptation to these different purposes. In many cases the adaptation depends upon the composition of the grain.

In the next picture we have illustrated the composition of ordinary dent corn, showing the constituent parts in their relative proportions of one bushel.

In a bushel of corn there are about forty-five pounds of carbohydrates, which is mostly common corn starch. In the feeding of corn these carbohydrates supply the energy, and also to some extent, go to form the fat of the animal body. In the industries it is the material from which are made such products as glucose, gums, dextrin and alcohol.

The important constituent from the feeding standpoint, however, is the protein, and as you see, there is about six pounds of this essential nutriment in a bushel of ordinary corn. A very important commercial product is the oil, and it is interesting to see that there is approximately two and three-fourths pounds of oil in a bushel of shelled corn. The crude fibre, which is mostly in the outer hull or bran, amounts to about one and three-fourths pounds. This is the most indigestible portion. If we were to burn a bushel of corn, there would be about three-fourths of a pound of ash or mineral matter. This is also a very important constituent from the feeding standpoint, for much of it goes to the formation of the bone and it also plays an essential role in the physiological processes of the body.

This ash is also interesting from the soil fertility standpoint, for it represents the amount of mineral matter that is drawn from the soil in the production of every bushel of grain. If you take off sixty bushels of corn to the acre, you remove sixty times this quantity of plant food from every such acre of land, and it is evident enough that you cannot keep up such a practice indefinitely without restoring to the soil in some form or other these essential elements of fertility.

Effect of Selection Upon Chemical Characters of the Grain.

Purpose of Increasing the Protein—In the nutrition of man and beast, protein is the most expensive nutrient. Of all our American foodstuffs corn is the cheapest, because of its economical production. But because corn does not contain sufficient protein for most purposes of feeding, it must be reinforced by other more expensive foodstuffs in order to obtain the proper ratio of this important nutrient. It is from these considerations that farmers, and especially stock feeders, recognize the importance of breeding corn for increase of protein content.

Purpose of Decreasing the Protein—On the other hand, there is a demand from the manufacturers of those products which are derived from the starch of corn, such as glucose, gum, dextrin, syrup and alcohol, for a corn having a large proportion of carbohydrates and not so rich in protein. The practical effect of decreasing the per cent. of protein is to increase the per cent. of starch; therefore, for such purposes there should be a place on the market for corn which is bred for decrease of protein content.

Purpose of Increasing the Oil—The oil of corn has in recent years found such a wide commercial use that under the present market conditions, it has become,

pound for pound, by far the most valuable constituent of the grain, and whereas, formerly in the glucose factories and corn mills the germs containing the oil were almost a waste product, there is now an actual demand on the part of these industries for corn which is richer in oil. It is proposed to meet this demand by breeding corn for increase of oil content.

Purpose of Decreasing the Oil—There is also a practical use for corn with a low oil content. It has been found by investigation that in feeding swine, the oil in the corn tends to produce a soft, flabby quality of flesh, which is very undesirable, especially for our export trade, where the demand of the market is for a hard, firm product. A remedy for this lies in the reduction of the oil content of the corn which is fed. Thus here we have very important practical object for breeding corn for decrease of oil content.

These special purposes mentioned for which corn is being improved suggest the possibility of many others demanded by the various industries which utilize the corn crop and which require different qualities in it.

In 1896 the Illinois Experiment Station took up the proposition to influence the chemical composition of the corn kernel by selection of the seed.

The plan proposed was to breed for four different purposes, namely, first, increase of protein; second, decrease of protein; third, increase of oil; fourth, decrease of oil; the selection being based upon the analysis of individual ears of a single variety. The ears thus selected for the several purposes were planted together in isolated breeding plots by the well known ear-row method. From each of these plots, selection has always been kept up in the same general manner by analysis of individual ears.

Breeding to Influence the Protein Content.

An outline of the results obtained in the breeding for increase and decrease of protein content may be seen in the following table:

INCREASE	AND	DECREA	SE	OF	PROTEIN

Year.	High protein plot average per cent. in crop harvested.	Low protein plot average per cent. in crop harvested.	Differences between crops— per cent.
1896	10.92	10.02	0.00
1897	11.10	10.55	0.55
1898	11.05	10.55	0.50
1899	11.46	9.86	1.60
1900	12.32	9.34	2.98
1901	14.12	10.04	4.08
1902	12.34	8.22	4.12
1903	13.04	8.62	4.42
1904	15.03	9.27	5.76
1905	14.72	• 8.57	6.15
1906	14.26	8.64	5.62
1907	13.89	7.32	6.57
1908	13,94	8.96	4.98

The table gives the average protein content of the crop produced on each plot each generation, thus giving a good general view of the progress of the work,

A glance at the figures shows that there has been great response to the selection in both directions, so that the general effect has been such that we have been able to produce out of a single variety two strains of corn, the one of which contains more than half again as much protein as the other.

It is important to notice in passing that there has been at times a very pronounced seasonal influence upon the protein content. For example, the high protein tendencies are brought out very distinctly in the results for the years 1901 and 1904. On the other hand, 1900 and 1907 were years favorable to low protein.

Breeding to Influence the Oil Content.

Even more striking are the results obtained in the breeding to influence the oil content as shown in the more regular and uniform response to the selection and in the greater proportionate changes produced.

The following table gives the record of this work:

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF OIL.

	Year.	High oil plot average per cent. in crop harvested.	Low oil plot average per cent, in crop harvested.	Difference between crops- per cent.
1896 _		4.70	4.70	0.00
1897		4.73	4.06	0.67
1898 _		5.15	3.99	1.16
1899 _		5.64	3.82	1.82
1900 _		6.12	3.57	2.55
1901 _		6.09	3.43	2.66
1902 _		6.41	3.02	3.39
1903 _		6.50	2.97	3.53
1904 _		6.97	2.89	4.08
1905 _		7.29	2.58	4.71
1906 _		7.37	2.66	4.71
1907 _		7.43	2.59	4.84
1908 _		7.19	2.39	4.80

Here it is shown that the general effect has been to produce out of this same variety two other strains of corn, the one of which is now practically three times as rich in oil as the other.

It is of especial interest to observe that both in the oil and in the protein breeding the limits appear to have been reached. In the case of the high protein the high percentage in the crop of 1904 has never since been attained. In the low protein plot the minimum percentage thus far obtained was in the crop of 1907. In the high oil strain there was a drop in the percentage of the last year's result, but in the case of the low oil the extreme point is represented in the last year. On the whole, however, if we consider the last four or five generations, the results appear to be fluctuating around certain points varying back and forth with the season and soil conditions.

On account of these environmental influences, it cannot be decided yet

whether there may not still be further advance possible in some of these directions, and there is still as much interest as ever, if not more, in the continuation of these experiments along the same lines.

Effect Upon the Structure of the Kernel.

It is interesting to find that the selection for the various chemical characteristics of the grain has resulted in modifying the physical structure of the kernel.

Selection for high protein has developed a type of kernel having a relatively larger proportion of the horny material, the soft, white starchy part being relatively less prominent, whereas in the type of kernel resulting from low protein selection, this condition is reversed and here the soft starchy part predominates. In the photograph representing this, the kernels on the left were taken from an ear analyzing fourteen and ninety-two hundredths per cent. protein, while those on the right are from an ear which contained only about one half as much or seven and seventy-six hundredths per cent.

In the case of the oil selection the principal effect has been upon the germ. Following the fact that about four-fifths of all the oil in the kernel resides within the germ, the selection for high oil has resulted in a type of kernel having a relatively larger proportion of germ, while the low oil selection has produced a kernel whose germ occupies a relatively small proportion of its bulk. These relations are brought out distinctly in the photograph showing kernels from high oil and low oil ears, on the left a high oil ear testing six and eight hundredths per cent., on the right from a low oil ear testing three and sixty-four hundredths per cent. of oil.

Effect Upon the Yield.

One of the first questions to be considered from the practical standpoint is, of course, the effect that selection for these various characteristics has upon the productiveness.

In our comparative yield tests that we have made of these four different strains there have been some irregularities, and it is difficult to draw definite conclusions in all respects. The maximum yield has varied among the different strains. In some years the low protein strain has given the highest yield; in other seasons, the low oil has been the heaviest yielder. But the lowest yield of the four strains has always been produced by the high protein corn, so that it would seem that a high protein content and the highest productivity do not go together.

If, however, we consider the production of protein per acre, our high protein corn, by reason of its richness in this constituent, produces more pounds of protein per acre than an ordinary variety even when the latter is yielding more grain.

On the whole, however, it has been quite gratifying to find that we have been able to maintain the yields in these strains as well as we have when we take into account the intense selection which they have undergone for other special characteristics which have been given first consideration.

Effect of Selection Upon Physical Characters of the Plant.

Seven years ago two lots of ears were selected from an ordinary corn field, one of these lots representing ears growing high on the stalk, and the other those borne low down on the stalk. These two sets of ears were planted in separate

breeding plots, and selection for high ears and for low ears from the respective plots has been made each year since. The general result of this work is shown in the following table:

BREEDING	FOR	HIGH	EARS	AND	rom	EARS.

		Average Height in Inches.			
	Year.	High ear plot.	Low ear plot.	Difference.	
1903		56.4	42.8	13.6	
904		50.3	38.3	12.0	
905		63.3	41.6	21.7	
906		56.6	25.5	31.1	
907		72.4	33.2	39.2	
908		57.3	23.1	34.2	
909		64.3	25.3	39.0	

Here again as in the case of the selection for composition of grain, there has been a gradual response so that by breeding this variety in opposite directions two strains of corn have been produced, in one of which the ears are now borne about three feet higher on the stalk than in the other strain.

Incidentally, it is of interest to notice in this connection the correlation existing between the height of ear and the total length of plants, the total number of internodes, and the average length of internodes. Selection for high ears has produced a taller, later maturing plant than that resulting from low ear selection; and interesting enough from the practical standpoint, the yields from these two strains are thus far about equal.

Many of our corn growers are coming to the belief that as a result of their ambition to produce a large ear of corn, the time of maturity has been prolonged at the detriment of some of our best varieties. This is doubtless true, but the lesson brought out by these experiments seems to me is that we should pay as much attention to the plant that produces the ear as we do to the ear itself, for it is the habit of the plant that determines maturity, and when we select our seed corn from the crib, rather than from the standing stalks, we lose the tremendous advantage coming from a knowledge of the characteristics of the mother plant. There are other important points involved in the method of selecting seed from the field rather than from the crib, but for their consideration I need only to refer you to the publication of Prof. Williams, Circular No. 71, of the Ohio Experiment Station.

Selection to Influence Declination of Ear.

Another character that has likewise responded in a striking manner to seed selection is the declination of the ear at the time of maturity. The details of the plans and the early results of this work, together with those of the preceding experiments, will be found in Bulletin 132, of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

The results now cover six generations, and they appear in outline in the following table:

BREEDING FOR ERECT EARS AND DECLINING EARS.

	Average An	Average Angle of Declination From Stalk.			
Year.	Erect ear plot degrees.	Déclining ear plot degrees.	Difference degrees,		
904	42.0	45.0	3.0		
905	62.2	117.1	54.9		
906	49.5	76.2	26.7		
907	42.3	81.6	39.3		
908	46.0	88.5	42.5		
909	31.9	110.7	79.5		

We observe from these results that, with the exception of 1905, which appears in this respect to be an abnormal season, there has been a steady progressive response to the selection until finally after six generations the average difference in the angle amounts to almost eighty degrees.

The practical thing desired in this case is the declining ear, the advantage being found in the better protection from rain, as well as in greater convenience in harvesting. It is an interesting fact that we actually count more rotten and moldy ears in our erect ear field than in the declining ear field, and the difference in this respect is greater in the seasons having the most rain.

Fertilization Process.

The next few pictures will represent some of the principles of the pollenation and fertilization of the corn plant.

As those of you who are engaged in this work are well aware, the breeding of corn is beset with extra complications because of the fact that this plant belongs to that class of plants known as "open-fertilized" as distinguished from "self-fertilized." The tassel is made up of the male flowers of which the essential organs are the anthers which produce the pollen. The female flowers are in the ear and the silks are the portion of these flowers whose function is to receive the pollen. When the anthers are ripe, they burst and the pollen grains are scattered as a fine yellow dust by the wind. An average corn plant is said to produce eighteen millions of these pollen grains. As they float through the air, some lodge upon the silk. In the fertilization process the pollen grain germinates. throwing out a little tube which in its growth gradually finds its way down the length of the silk, finally coming into contact with the reproduction cell of the kernel. Then follows the fusion of a tiny quantity of the substance from this cell and from the pollen cell, and as a result of this fusion the kernel develops. If for any reason this fertilization fails to take place, there is no development of the kernel. Thus in a poorly filled ear, either no pollen reached the silks, or for some reasons conditions were wrong for the fertilization process to proceed properly.

Inbreeding.

As stated above, corn is by nature a cross-fertilized plant and inbreeding appears to have a decidedly detrimental effect upon the yield and vigor. In an experimental plot where we have forced inbreeding artificially, that is, by collecting the pollen from a certain plant and applying it to the silks of that same plant and using only seed produced in this way, the yield has been so reduced as to give only thirty bushels per acre as an average of the last five years, in comparison to sixty-four bushels from a check plot likewise controlled by artificial pollenation, but kept continually crossed during this same time. Compare in the pictures the backward stunted growth in the inbred plot with the vigorous growth in the cross-bred plot.

It is not known how closely we may safely approach absolute inbreeding, but it is generally recognized that in the breeding plot where we have closely related ears, there is this element of danger to consider and in order to avoid it, various systems have been devised. In our Illinois method in our ear row plots, we detassel alternate rows, taking seed only from detasseled corn. This prohibits all inbreeding and close breeding so far as the current generation is concerned. By use of a comparatively large number of ears and by paying attention to the arrangement of planting in distributing the closely related ears about over the plot, we prevent further the tendency to inbreed. Professor Williams of the Ohio Station, has devised another very ingenious system to overcome inbreeding, the details of which I need not give here.

Breeding for Barren Stalks.

In a third plot which we have been controlling by artificial pollenation, we have another very interesting experiment. In this case we have always collected the pollen from barren stalks. Although this has been under way for seven generations, the results show no marked detrimental effect either upon the yield or the number of barren stalks produced. That is to say, by breeding as intensively for barrenness as it is possible to do in using barren sire plants, we seem to get no hereditary tendency in this direction, thus indicating that barrenness in corn is a matter influenced by environment rather than by heredity.

It is my hope that this presentation of some of the things that have been accomplished in the breeding of corn will illustrate the principles involved, and suggest something of the possibilities in the improvement of our field crops in general.

Corn, by reason of its nature, has always enjoyed more selection than the other field crops. Large fine ears would naturally be given the preference in planting. Thus in a haphazard sort of a way, corn has probably always received more or less selection based upon individuality, and yet we are able to see the marked improvement resulting from the more systematic breeding which has been practiced only within a dozen years. But how many are there who have paid any attention whatever to the individual plants in selecting the seed of our small grains, grasses and forage plants? Very few, indeed, have taken into account the individual head of wheat, of oats, or of clover. Yet the same general principles of heredity operate in these plants as in corn and individual variations exist just the same as in corn. There is just as much sense in demanding that oats and wheat be sold in the head as there is that corn be sold in the ear. And there is just as much importance in testing these heads of oats and wheat separately as in testing ears of corn in separate breeding rows.

The importance of adaptation of plants to their environment is a matter

that is generally recognized and needs no argument here. But in this connection I think we often fail to appreciate the great diversity of soil and climatic conditions that may actually exist within the borders of a single state. I speak of this as indicating the great field of opportunity for men who will devote their time and ability to the improvement of the various field crops. You have here a small plant breeders' association. There are doubtless opportunities for many times this number of such honest earnest men who will devote themselves to the improvement of the crops for their various localities, and by so doing not only reap the reward which must follow persistent patient endeavor along this line, but at the same time be rendering a real service to their community and to the world.

Discussion.

Question: In the ear-row breeding plot where you showed the two rows No. 12 poor and No. 13 good, would you save seed from the row 13?

Answer: We would save seed from only the highest producing rows.

Question: Is there not a chance of pollen going across from row 12 to 13?

Answer: Yes, that is one of the things we have to contend with, but we depend upon our system of selection to overcome this evil by the gradual elimination of such undesirable blood.

Question: In regard to rich and poor soil, what would be the effect on the chemical composition of the corn?

Answer: It has been found elsewhere that the protein content of the grain responds to the application of nitrogen to the soil. In these experiments, however, soil influence has been controlled by alternating the location of the high and low protein plots. Also we have checked up this matter further by planting high protein and low protein side by side in the same hills, and have still found the marked difference in the protein content of the crop in accordance with the seed planted.

Question: Suppose we have a season where the corn does not mature, what will be the effect upon the composition?

Answer: If you mean by not maturing, an incomplete deposition of carbohydrates or starch, we have the effect of increasing the proportion of protein.

Question: Was this white or yellow corn?

Answer: It was a white variety known originally as Burr's White that was used in these experiments.

Question: Can you breed high protein and high oil together?

Answer: Yes, the two characters are somewhat correlated. Increase in protein means an increase in oil and vice versa.

Question: In regard to the breeding for high and low ears, what about the production for ensilage?

Answer: Of course the larger stalk that goes with the high ear

would furnish more fodder, but a large proportion of this is the coarse material composing the base of the stalk which has little feeding value.

Question: In regard to the breeding for the declination of the ear, does not the variety have something to do with it?

Answer: Very likely it does, but in these experiments we started originally from the same variety.

Question: In regard to breeding for two ears to the stalk, do I understand that it is possible to get an increase by two ears?

Answer: We do not know for certain, although it seems rather probable that we should. We have not proceeded far enough as yet to be able to say. We must first "create" a two-eared variety, and then test it out in comparison with the single-eared type, and the work is thus far only in the process of this "creation."

Mr. Cook: I would like to ask whether it is not possible to raise protein more cheaply in other crops than to raise it in corn?

Answer: It would be difficult to give a complete answer in a single sentence. This involves a large question in economics. It might be more economical under certain conditions where under others it would not. For example, if you can grow alfalfa, and do it, it would probably not pay to increase the protein in your corn. On the other hand, if you are paying out your good cash for bran or other concentrates, it might be cheaper to produce your protein in your corn. These experiments of course do not pretend to answer that question, but the results do show that it is possible to increase the protein content of corn if it is desirable to do so.

Mr. Doddridge, of Greene County: Does the professor know any connection between the yield and the height of ear on the stalk?

Answer: I believe that I stated that thus far in the experiments mentioned there has been no very marked effect on the yield. This past season our low-ear strain was slightly in the lead in this respect.

Question: Which ripen earlier?

Answer: The low-ear strain is now several days in advance in maturity.

Mr. Cook: In handling corn with a machine, is not the machine likely to knock off a greater number of ears in the low-ear corn than on the average high corn?

Answer: That might be true. I suppose we can get the ears too low. The experiments show that we can have them just about where we want them.

Mr. Stabler of Maryland: Our Maryland station has had some results which seem to show a relation between the size of the germ and the strength of the young plant. I would like to know whether the Illinois people have found a relation between the size of the germ and the yield.

Answer: We have found no such relation. In comparative germi-

nation tests our high-oil corn starts off about twenty-four hours in advance of low-oil kernels, but this difference disappears as soon as they pass the seedling stage, and as a matter of fact, our low-oil corn has usually yielded higher than the high-oil strain.

Question: I would like to know whether in cutting ensilage we would get more protein in well ripened corn, or in corn cut rather green.

Answer: If cut very young, there would probably be a higher relative proportion of protein than in ripe corn, but not as many pounds per acre. However, unless there is a considerable difference in the stage of maturity, we should expect no very great difference in the amount of protein.

Mr. Field: I would like to ask if in a few more years in the breeding of low ears, he thinks he could get the corn down to where the potatoes grow? (Laughter.)

Answer: I do not undertake to set any limitations to what we may accomplish by breeding.

Question: At what distance is there likely to be mixing of varieties brought about by the pollen?

Answer: That depends of course upon the direction and strength of the wind. I think that from a quarter to a half mile is usually practically a safe distance, but would prefer to plant farther apart than this if possible.

Address.

TIMOTHY BREEDING.

By Prof. C. V. Piper, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I assure you I am very glad to be here today and give you a brief talk on timothy breeding. We have recently undertaken co-operative work of this kind with the Ohio Experiment Station, and I want to enlist your interest and sympathetic support in the work. If what I have to say will do this, I will be very glad indeed. I do not want to take up too much time on this subject, so I have written about a twenty minutes' address, and then I will show you a lot of slides.

Timothy, as is well known, is by far the most important hay grass grown in the United States. On the other hand, it is a grass of only minor importance in Europe. As a hay plant, timothy was first cultivated in the United States, and there is a widespread but erroneous idea that it is an American native. The authentic facts of its history are briefly as follows: It is first mentioned in publication by Dr. Jared Eliot, of Killingsworth, Conn., in 1747, in his "Essays on Field Husbandry." Eliot says the grass was first found in a swamp at Piscataqua, N. H., by one Herd, who propagated the same. Its culture was carried into Maryland prior to 1811, probably about 1760, by Timothy Hanson, and was known for a time as Timothy Hanson's grass. Hence, we have timothy as the common name of the grass, while in New England it is still called Herd's grass. Seed was sent to England as early as 1747, and we now export there about two million pounds every year.

For some reason not altogether clear, the common commercial hay grass of England and other European countries is mainly rye grass (Lolium). This preference of the Europeans for rye grass over timothy, and the reverse preference in this country, may be, and probably is, to a considerable extent a matter of prejudice, though there is reason to believe that the rye grass is better than timothy in Europe, while there can be no question that timothy is by far superior to rye grass in most parts of the United States, especially the northeastern quarter.

Why Timothy is so Important.

In view of the fact that there is a large number of grasses well adapted to the northeastern quarter of the United States, it is desirable to have a clear understanding as to why timothy is practically the only hay grass grown. The answer to this may be made very brief. From a grower's standpoint, the advantages of timothy are its satisfactory yields, the long period during which it may be cut, the relative ease of curing, the excellent seed habits, and the fair amount of aftermath that can be utilized as pasture. From a feeder's standpoint, timothy is an almost ideal horse feed, especially for city horses, on account of palatibility and easy digestibility. It is relatively not so valuable for other animals as for horses. From a grower's standpoint, perhaps the chief objection against the grass, at least in some states, is its great tendency to become foul with weeds, especially with oxeye daisy and white weed. The reason for this is that these two weeds ripen their seed with timothy, so that it not only becomes mixed with the timothy seed, but sufficient quantity is also scattered to keep the ground filled with weed seeds. There are two ways in which this objection can be satisfactorily overcome. One of these is late summer or fall seeding alone on well prepared ground. The other is to grow at least occasionally a mixture of tall oats grass, orchard grass and alsike clover. This mixture matures before the weeds have ripened any seed. Hence the land becomes clean, comparatively so at any rate.

How to Increase the Timothy Crop.

Generally speaking, there are four methods by which any farm crop may be made to give an increased yield. These four methods are: First, better tillage; second, better use of fertilizers; third, better rotations; fourth, better varieties. It is the last item which particularly concerns me today, and it is the only method by which the yield can be increased at practically no expense to the grower. The enormous progress that has been made in developing varieties of corn for increased yield during the last few years is perfectly familiar to you, especially as your own Professor Williams has been one of the prominent leaders in this type of work and exceedingly successful in his results. The great results to be reached by breeding alone has also been exemplified in other crops, notably cotton, tobacco, and to a less extent in the small grains. Until within a few years, the idea apparently had not occurred to anyone to improve our hay grasses in the same way, although the fact has long been known that in all of our cultivated grasses there is great diversity. Is it possible, out of these enormously diverse forms, varying in size and vigor, to select out the best and thereby increase the yield without additional expense? Theoretically, there should be no difficulty in doing this.

History of Timothy Breeding.

The first actual attempts, however, to improve timothy by selection, were inaugurated by Dr. A. D. Hopkins at the West Virginia Experiment Station in 1898, which work he continued for five years, publishing several contributions to the subject. In 1903, Dr. Hopkins turned over all of his selections to the

Department of Agriculture, which since has been pursuing extensive investigations along the same line. In addition to the work with timothy, considerable has also been done with other grasses, notably orchard grass. In 1905, similar work was inaugurated by Prof. T. H. Hunt at the Cornell Experiment Station, and has been vigorously prosecuted since. Some work of the same type has been conducted at the Minnesota Experiment Station for several years. In Europe, breeding work with grasses was inaugurated by Nillson, at Svalof, about six years ago. Beyond some preliminary notes pointing out the enormous number of forms existing in the several grasses investigated, nothing definite yet seems to have come from this Svalof work. In England, considerable breeding work of late years has been done with grasses, notably the rye grasses, of which English seed firms now offer a number of improved strains. The most important work of this type is that conducted by the Garton brothers.

The varieties turned over to the Department of Agriculture by Doctor Hopkins in 1903, numbered about thirty. In each case they represented the vegetative progeny of individual plants selected by Doctor Hopkins, his method being to choose the individual plants out of fields, pastures, roadsides and other places. The three varieties which he regarded as the most valuable were "Extra Early," which we have since renamed "Hopkins," a very early variety that matures its seed at least two weeks in advance of ordinary timothy; "Stewart, or Stewart Mammoth," a very large and vigorous variety; and "Pasture," characterized by great growth of aftermath, developed from a single plant that had persisted in a very old pasture. From the work which Doctor Hopkins had done with these three varieties, as well as the results of our preliminary trials, we were induced to grow seed of them in large quantities so that the varieties could be tested out extensively. This was done and the fields planted in 1907. These experiments were conducted in the states of New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Washington and Virginia. In the meantime, some experiments had been performed that led us to feel somewhat dubious regarding the wisdom of the plan pursued. Arrangements were made in 1907 by which we exchanged with the Cornell Experiment Station vegetative progeny of ten or twelve of our best varieties, receiving from the Cornell Experiment Station similar material of their ten or twelve best varieties. The results of this were rather surprising. At the Arlington Experimental Farm, near Washington, all of the Cornell varieties proved to be decidedly inferior to our selections, and strangely enough, the Arlington varieties proved inferior at Cornell. This has led us to believe that timothy breeding, like corn breeding, will have to be a comparatively local matter, and yet it may prove that certain varieties of timothy like certain varieties of corn will maintain their excellence over a wide area. The result of the large plots of the three Hopkins varieties planted in 1907 in general were not very encouraging. In all cases these were compared with ordinary commercial seed, and in no case did we find a very pronounced superiority, though in no case inferiority. From the standpoint, therefore, of selecting out in one place improved timothies that will be adapted to the whole United States, there seems to be but little hope. On the other hand, there is abundant evidence to show that the improved varieties maintain their high superiority where originated, and we, at present, believe that the correct principle in selecting timothy is to select it for the immediate region in which it is to be grown.

The Nature of the Timothy Plant.

From a breeder's standpoint, timothy and other grasses are comparable most closely with corn. Practically all of the hay grasses are wind-pollinated; that is,

the pollen is light and, therefore, carried considerable distances, while the stigmas are feathery and readily catch the pollen. Very early in the morning when there was no perceptible breeze so that the leaves of the trees were perfectly still, I experimented by striking a timothy plant. The pollen floated through the air for at least twelve feet before touching the ground, which will give some idea of the distance it will move when there is a perceptible motion of the air. Nevertheless, in our plant-to-row tests of timothy, we find in general that the rows are comparatively uniform, though in some cases there is striking diversity. With the grasses with looser panicles, fike brome grass and redtop, the diversity in the plant-to-row tests is very much greater, apparently due to the fact that the loose-panicled grasses being easily affected by movements of the air cross-pollinate to a greater extent. This constant cross-pollination of the grasses makes it very difficult to obtain pure strains, and practically impossible to maintain them absolutely pure, not only because volunteer timothy occurs on every farm, but also because the pollen is blown for considerable distances from roadside plants or neighboring fields. I might here state that the three selections of Hopkins which I have discussed, were propagated by him vegetatively, and, therefore, absolutely true, until a considerable amount of seed was obtained. It was such seed that we used to plant large plots to secure greater quantities of seed. In these fields we noticed considerable diversity, and this was to be expected, because the great majority of individual plants are really crosses between two different individuals and not self-pollinated. Therefore, in accordance with Mendelian laws, we would expect the seed progeny of such individuals to show diversity, which is practically always the case. In our experimental work we have many times obtained seed by bagging or isolating a plant, in this way getting self-pollinated seed. In some cases, this will breed perfectly true, in other cases break up, depending on whether the mother plant itself was a pure strain or a cross. On account of these difficulties, we have abandoned as impracticable the idea of obtaining and maintaining perfectly pure strains. Our present method of selection is to get the seed of the plant selected and then transplant the plant itself at the head of the row, the remainder of which is sown with its own seed. We thus have for comparison the parent plant and its progeny. With careful study and good judgment, the best of these are then selected and grown in plots to obtain comparative yields. While in none of these cases do we have a perfectly pure strain, yet practically without exception an excellent parent gives excellent progeny, and we feel that this is the really practical way to develop improved timothies. It is not a method by which one can obtain and maintain indefinitely a pure strain, although selection to the ideal type would constantly approximate that.

In beginning our work here in Ohio, we have already started with five hundred plant-to-row tests. These five hundred plants consist of a considerable proportion of the numerous selections which have been made at Arlington Farm, Virginia, and at Pullman, Washington. This year we will at least double this number, including many local selections, and obtain for comparison as many as possible of the selections made by others. Out of this enormous number we expect to choose not over twenty or thirty for the purpose of growing in plots to obtain yield. Right here I wish to call attention to a practice that has been employed by some breeders in selecting timothies that we believe to be erroneous; that is the idea that the yield of the individual plant will be indicative of a yield of a plot or field. This by no means follows. Some of our selections stool inordinately and, therefore, have a large number of stems. The yield of such a plant is thus greater than the yield of a variety having only a few stems, even if in the latter case they be twice as tall as the former. As a matter of

fact, in seeding, timothy seed is sown so thickly that there is no need, and perhaps no desirability, of great stooling power. What is needed to increase the yield is vigor and height and leafiness, together with heavy seed production. Our selections now are made principally from the viewpoint of height, leafiness and large uniform heads, combined with only moderate stooling power. While it may seem at first sight that selecting for yield means undue coarseness, I think there is nothing here to fear. Even in some of the irrigated sections in the West where timothy grows to the height of six feet, and is, therefore, far coarser than one often sees in the East, I have never heard of the hay being scaled down on account of coarseness, nor do I think that any degree of coarseness that could be brought about by selection would result in scaling down the grade. As a matter of fact, when one fertilizes heavily or otherwise grows large crops of timothy, a similar coarseness is secured.

Since the selection work was done by Doctor Hopkins, and subsequent to the beginning of the work at Washington and Cornell, a new factor in timothy breeding has arisen. I refer to timothy rust. This first appeared in breeding plots at Arlington Farm in 1906, and was so destructive that some of the Hopkins varieties were entirely destroyed. Recent investigation has indicated that this rust is now abundant throughout the Atlantic states and occurs westward to Iowa and Minnesota. As yet, however, it is not abundant west of the Allegheny Mountains. In the four years that this has been present in our breeding plots, it has been more or less prevalent each year. One very noticeable fact is that some varieties are very badly attacked, even to being destroyed, while others are nearly, if not quite, immune. We are not sure that we yet have any variety that is absolutely immune, though a number of them approach this. Since the occurrence of this disease, our selections have also been made with due reference to it, as there is no question that this rust will extend eventually over the whole timothy region, and at least in certain seasons become destructive. It is very closely related to the red rust of wheat, but is considered by most botanists a distinct species or at least a subspecies, though recently it has been found that it can be transferred from timothy to wheat and vice versa, though with great difficulty. The suggestion has been made that it might be due to timothy rust that timothy is not a more important grass in Europe. There is no direct evidence, however, to support this suggestion. In view of the fact that all degrees of resistance to this rust exist in timothy, it is practically certain that we shall obtain varieties in which this disease will cause but little damage at most. If timothy is to maintain its superiority as the hay grass in the United States, we must obtain such a variety. Otherwise, farmers will turn to other grasses.

Variability in Timothy.

In recent years we have taken very full notes on all of the timothy selections which we are growing. Briefly, those variations may be grouped in the following categories: First, earliness; second, height; third, coarseness; fourth, number of leaves to the stem, varying from five to twelve; fifth, breadth of leaves, varying from narrow to very broad; sixth, shape and compactness of the head; seventh, size of the head; eighth, erectness of head; ninth, color of the stamens; tenth, character of the stem, this in some varieties remaining evergreen; eleventh, rust resistance; twelfth, amount of aftermath. As before stated, we are at present emphasizing particularly the matters of height, leafiness and rust resistance so as to get maximum yield. We also have considerable confidence in the very early varieties of timothy, as a number of these permit of being cut a second time. Another point that is receiving consideration is the

amount of aftermath, as this adds to the value of the pasturage. The matter of securing a purely pasture variety of timothy we have practically abandoned, as other grasses meet this need much better than timothy.

In regard to the work which we have inaugurated at New London in cooperation with the Ohio Experiment Station, our object will be to select as promptly as possible the best varieties, then to grow quantities of seed and put them at once in the hands of the best farmers of the state for comparison with ordinary commercial timothy. We feel as confident as ever that the best varieties thus selected will outyield the ordinary mixed timothy by from twenty to twenty-five per cent. The importance of this can readily be seen when we remember that the value of the hay crop in Ohio for 1908 was forty million dollars, and certainly at least half of this was timothy. In this work we shall not endeavor to get absolutely pure strains, as that is not practicable, but to put out high yielding strains which, notwithstanding accidental admixtures in the field and otherwise, will maintain their superiority for three or four generations at least. The breeding of timothy is bound to be a continuous process, but by no means an expensive one, as from a single selected plant it is easily possible to grow by the end of the second year twenty to forty pounds of seed. If our anticipated results are realized, the matter of growing seeds of improved timothies will probably in a large measure be taken up by progressive farmers in the same way that the growing of seed corn has been. The matter is one of tremendous agricultural import and we propose to make a thorough demonstration of its possibilities, which is now the great thing required. We hope to complete this demonstration in the state of Ohio within the next four years, pushing it as rapidly as possible in the light of the experience we have gained.

In this work we want to enlist the interest of all Ohio farmers. If it succeeds it means a great deal to the state, as well as to the whole country. The greater part of the cost is being paid by the Department of Agriculture, and because we have all confidence in its successful outcome. That your own Experiment Station is co-operating is direct attest to its belief in the work.

Following his address, Professor Piper gave illustrations of a large number of the most striking types of selected timothies; maps showing certain pecularities in the distribution of timothy, and tables of statistics showing the value of this crop in the different states.

Mr. Stabler, of Maryland: I was very much interested in what you had to say about that test of varieties of timothy at Arlington, and as I live not very far from there I would like to know whether you find in commercial timothy seed it is better to buy seed grown in nearly the same latitude or whether it is just as well to get Northern seed?

Prof. Piper: Generally speaking it is best to buy local seed if you can get it. That is a general rule. There are exceptions to it of course. I think undoubtedly you will find it better to get Eastern timothy.

Question: You would advise us to grow our own timothy seed?

Answer: Yes, sir; I would advise every farmer who has boys to start them to selecting. They will make mistakes.

Mr. Frazier: How does age affect the vitality of the timothy seed?

Answer: Not nearly so bad as other seeds. You nearly always get a good stand of timothy. I do not know how long it will live, but there is very little complaint on account of not getting a good stand of timothy.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order by the President.

Music by Angelus Quartette.

Roll call of institute instructors.

The President: Now we have an important subject, one we would like to know more about. Prof. Selby, of the Experiment Station, is going to tell us something about weeds, and how to destroy them. I want you to listen to him, and then take your pencils, and make notes of questions you want to ask him when he is through.

WEEDS, WEED SEEDS AND WEED SPRAYING.

By Prof. A. D. Selby.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—What I have to present this afternoon is in the form of a series of slides with brief comments, and at the end a brief discussion of weed spraying.

[The following slides, seventy-nine in number, were shown and commented upon:]

	WHERE FOUND. In wheat and oats In brome grass seeds In sod land In red clover seed In stubble land, etc In stubble land, etc	Annual, Biennial OR Perennial Annual Perennial by root- stocks! Perennial Annual Annual	RANK AS A WEED. Unsightly. Very bad. Very bad. Not serious. Unsightly.
	In brome grass seeds In sod land In red clover seed In stubble land, etc.	Perennial by root- stocks:	Very bad. Very bad. Not serious.
	In sod land In red clover seed In stubble land, etc.	stocks(Very bad. Not serious.
	In red clover seed In stubble land, etc	Annual	Not serious.
	In stubble land, etc		
		Annual	Unsightly
	In stubble land, etc		
		Annual	Unsightly.
	In stubble land, etc	Annual	Unsightly.
feadow	In waste places	Annual	Unsightly.
	In waste and stubble land	Annual or biennial	Troublesome.
	In seeds of red and alsike clover	Perennial	
	In acid soils	Perennial	Indicates need of lime.
rispus;	In clover seeds	Perennial	Objectionable.
mb	In clover seeds	Annual	Objectionable.
Black	In clover seeds	Annual	Objectionable.
Теа	In clover seeds	Annual	Objectionable.
	In western alfalfa seed	Annual	Objectionable.
	In western alfalfa seed	Annual	Not serious.
	In clover seed	Annual	
	In shady places	Winter annual	
	In wheat, etc	Annual	Unsightly.
	rispus; nb Black	In waste places In waste and stubble land In seeds of red and alsike clover In acid soils rispus: In clover seeds Black In clover seeds Tea. In clover seeds In western alfalfa seed In clover seed In western alfalfa seed In clover seed In shady places	In waste places Annual In waste and stubble land In seeds of red and alsike clover In acid soils Perennial rispus; In clover seeds Perennial The Lin clover seeds Black In clover seeds In clover seeds In clover seeds In clover seeds In clover seeds In clover seeds In clover seeds In clover seeds In clover seeds In clover seeds In western alfalfa seed In western alfalfa seed In clover seed In clover seed In shady places Winter annual

	Kind of Seed or Plant,	WHERE FOUND.	Annual, Biennial or Perennial.	Rank as a Weed,
21	Seeds of Palse Plax-Spurry, Bird's-foot Tre- foil and Sage	In clover and alfalfa	Annual except Sage	Unsightly.
22	Seeds of Knawel	In crimson clover seed	Annual	Troublesome.
23	Seeds of Prickly Poppy	In western alfalfa seed	Annual or biennial	Troublesome.
24	Seeds of Black Mustard	In oats and clover seed	Biennial	
25	Seeds of Charlock or Wild Mustard	In oats, etc	Biennial	Serious.
26	Plant-Charlock	In oat fields	Biennial	Serious.
27	Plant—Shepherd's Purse	In waste places and stubble land	Annual	Objectionable.
28	Seeds of Field Peppergrass	In clover and alfalfa seedings	Annual	Very objection- able.
29	Seeds of Pennycress	In clover and alfalfa seeds	Annual	Objectionable.
80	Plant—Pennycress	In northern Ohio	Annual	Objectionable.
31	Plant—Winter-cress	In moist pastures	Biennial	Unsightly.
32	Plant—Tumbling Mustard	In grain fields of northwest	Annual or blennial	Unsightly.
33	Seeds of Crimson and Alsake Clover	Note difference in size		
34	Seeds of Red Clover	Note snape of seeds		
85	Seeds of Alfalfa	Note shape of seeds		
36	Seeds of Black Medick or Yellow Trefoil	Note difference in shape compared with alfalfa, especially small outgrowth at side of trefoil	Biennial	
37	Seeds of Geranium, or Crane's Bill	Note fine markings on seed	Annual	
38	Seeds of Spurge	In clover seed. Note markings	Annual	
39	Seeds of Three-Seeded Mercury, or Waxball	In red clover—very frequent	Annual	Unsightly.
40	Seeds of Velvet-leaf, or Indian Mallow	In clover, etc	Annual	Unsightly.
41	Seeds of Bladder Ketmia, or Flower-of-an- hour	Note markings of seed	Annual	Serious pest.
42	Seeds of Evening Primrose	In clover seed	Biennial	
43	Seeds of Agrimony and Golden Hawkweed	Agrimony in timothy. Golden Hawkweed rare	Both perennial	Hawkweed very bad.
44	Plant—Agrimony	In timothy seedings	Perennial	Unsightly.
45	Seeds of Wild Carrot	In clover and alfalfa seeds	Biennial	Very bad.
46	Plant—Field Bindweed	In bottom lands	Perennial	Very noxious.
47	Seeds of Wheat Thief and Blue Vervain	In clover seeds	(1) Annual; (2) per- ennial	
48	Plant—Wheat Thief	In seedings and waste land	Annual	Objectionable.
49	Plant—Hound's Tongue, or Dog-bur	Pasture lands	Biennial	Objectionable.
50	Plant—Blueweed	In pasture lands	Biennial	Objectionable.
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	KIND OF SEED OR PLANT.	WHERE FOUND.	Annual, Bibnnial or Perennial	Rank as a Weed.
51	*Seeds of Clover Dodder	In clover and alfalfa	Perennial in plants	
52	*Seeds of Field Dodder, or Alfalfa Dodder	In clover and alfalfa	Perennial in plants	Clover hay at- tacked by dod- der causes bowel troubles in stock to which it isfed.
53	Seeds of Self-heal and Catnip	In clover seed	Perennial	Very common.
54	Seeds of Horse Nettle	Rare in seeds	Perennial	Very bad.
55	Plant—Horse Nettle	In southeastern sod lands	Perennial	Very bad.
56	Plant—Buffalo-bur	In western seeds	Annual	Objectionable.
57	Seeds of Moth Mullen	In timothy seed	Biennial	Common.
58	Seeds of Rugel's Broad Plantain	In clover seed	Perennial	Very common.
59	Plant—Rugel's Broad Plantain	In clover seedings and in lawns	Perennial	Unsightly.
60	Seeds of Bracted Plantain	In clover and alfalfa seeds	Annual	
61	Plant—Bracted Plantain	In clover and alfalfa seedings	Annual	Objectionable.
62	Seeds of Buckhorn or Narrow Plantain	In red clover, etc	Perennial	Very bad.
63	Plant—Buckhorn or Narrow Plantain	In clover fields and lawns	Perennial	Very bad.
64	Seeds of Chicory	In clover and alfala seeds	Perennial	Bad,
65	Plant—Chicory	In roadsides and meadows	Perennial	Bad.
66	Seeds of Dandelion	"In the air"	Perennial	
67	Plant-Willow lettuce	In waste lands	Annual	Objectionable.
68	Plants - WillowLettuce and Prickly Lettuce	In waste lands	Annual	Objectionable.
69	Plant—Perennial Sow-thistle	A few points in north- ern Ohio	Perennial	Very noxious.
70	Plant—Golden Hawkweed, or Orange Hawkweed	In Geauga and Ash- tabula Counties	Perennial	Most noxious.
71	Seeds of Canada Thistle	In clover and alfalfa seeds	Perennial	Most noxious.
72	Seeds of Mayweed, or Dog's Fennel	In clover seed	Annual	
73	Plant—Yarrow or Milfoil	In waste lands and meadows	Perennial	
74	Plant—Oxeye Daisy, or White Daisy	In meadows, especial- ly northeast	Perennial	Very bad.
75	Plant—Giant Ragweed	In bottom lands	Annual	Unsightly.
76	Plant—Common Ragweed	In grain stubble	Annual	Very common.
77	Seeds of Marsh Elder	In western alfalfa	Annual	Not serious.
78 —	Plant—Canada Thistle	Occasionally in north- ern Ohio	Perennial	Most noxious.
79	Plant—Star Thistle	Occasionally in alfalfa seedings	Annual	Spiny.

*We have here two seeds of the clover dodder, characterized by their greenish look as if they had not a seed coat. It is not necessary to say what a curse they may be in the clover fields. It has just been brought to my attention in the last six weeks that clover hay containing dodder appears to cause bowel trouble among horses, and clover invested with dodder has been accused of causing scouring in cows. Much dodder was brought into Ohio in imported clover seed during 1907 and 1908.

The larger seeds are of the field dodder, a pest that is just as serious as the other, although the seeds are less common.

Worst Weeds.

Worst weeds are many. Below is a list of several with reasons for rank:

· Wild Onion, Wild Garlic-Spreads by bulblets in soil. Very troublesome.

Quack-Grass-Has stems underground which spread it.

Horse Nettle-Also has underground stems and produces seed.

Canada Thistle—Has rootstocks (stems) like quack-grass and horse nettle. Its seeds ripen in the North.

Wild Mustard, Charlock—Produces so many seeds which lie in the ground and get into oats, etc.

Cypress Spurge-Has rootstocks below. Much planted in cemeteries.

Wild Carrot—Looks so nasty, though it lives but two years. Seeds get in clover and alfalfa seeds.

Indian Hemp, Dogbane-Its roots and rootstocks get into bottom lands.

Milkweed-Bad for the same reason as dogbane.

Bindweed, Wild Morning Glory—Has underground stems (rootstocks) in great abundance. Vines twine about grain.

Field Bindweed—Has smaller leaves, but all the bad traits of regular bindweed.

Clover Dodder—Dodder is a leafless parasite. Its seeds get into clover seed, the plants then twine about and rob the clover plants, living upon them as long as the clover plants survive.

Alfalfa Dodder—Both this and clover dodder grow in alfalfa and are greater pests than in clover because the seedlings last longer.

Toad-Flax, Butter and Eggs-This like cypress spurge is a cabin site and cemetery pest.

Moth Mullen—Is biennial. Has little seeds that are common in timothy seeds.

Bracted Plantain-Is an annual, not serious.

Narrow Plantain, Buckhorn—Is perennial. Seeds very bad in clover and alfalfa. Worst on loamy, warm soils low in lime.

Broad Plantain—A doorway biennial with broad leaves. Seeds bad in clover. Chickory—Has blue flowers, deep roots and its seeds come in alfalfa, etc.

Golden Hawkweed—A vilest of meadow and pasture pests from northeastern Ohio. Seeds spread by wind. Salt spraying a remedy.

Ragweeds-Annuals which show careless husbandry.

Whitetop-A biennial in meadow. Spraying will keep it down in timothy fields

Oxeye Daisy—A pasture pest that lives year after year. Believed it can be kept down by spraying.

Do you know your own weeds? If not write for Bulletin 175. A Second Ohio Weed Manual.

Do you know whether you sow weed seeds in clover, timothy and alfalfa seed? Why not send the seed samples to the Experiment Station for free examination before sowing?

In the matter of weed spraying, I have been urged by the citizens of the state within the last year to take up the matter of weed spraying and its possibilities in our climate. As a consequence we have tried, although we have had no adequate funds, to make some spraying tests to find out whether it is worth while to proceed further. In this matter of spraying to kill weeds we have to keep in mind the circumstances under which we apply the spray. First, it must be a spray that is fairly destructive to the weeds; in the second place, it must be a spray that will not injure grasses and growing wheat, oats, barley and the like, consequently we may not use weed killers like sulfuric acid and spray them over the fields, because it would kill the grasses and weeds alike, but we can use solutions of various compounds that have been tested everywhere. Among these we may mention the dilute solution of blue vitriol or copper sulfate, a stronger solution of iron sulfate and yet stronger solution of common salt, and in the same connection chloride of lime solution, which belongs in the same class with common salt. These preliminary experiments conducted in co-operation with various people over the state and some at the Experiment Station, have shown about this: We can use either of these three sprays, copperas, iron sulfate, common salt or chloride of calcium lime, effectively in killing weeds without injury to the grasses. The strength of the iron sulfate will run about one and one-half to two pounds to the gallon of the mixture used; the common salt we find has to be used at the rate of about three pounds to the gallon, which is nearly a saturated solution, made by suspending salt in a bag at the open surface of the liquid; chloride of calcium is used at the same rate as common salt.

We find we can spray lawns with dandelions and kill off the dandelions before the bloom forms, but we need to use the sprays frequently to prevent the formation of new leaves. We get very good results by using these in killing off Ganada thistle; still better results from the salt I think than from the iron sulfate.

On poison ivy, which had overrun some of our private fences at the Experiment Station, we got our best results from either the chloride of calcium or the common salt, and we succeeded in defoliating the poison ivy. We applied a second spray after the growth started again to stimulate a second growth of the plant in the hope that the winter would take care of the plant after this late growth.

In the horse nettle our experiment showed that common salt is the most satisfactory spray. We can defoliate or kill off all of the leaves of the horse nettle without injury to the pasture with the sprays of common salt solution at the rate of three pounds to the gallon of spray. In all applications over areas we have to count on using about fifty to seventy-five gallons per acre actual spray. Altogether we must conclude that a single spraying is scarcely sufficient to bring about effective results anywhere except in the mustard family. With mustard in oats, wheat, and so on, if we wait until the plants come into blossom and spray to the amount of fifty to sixty gallons per acre, we can kill them down so they will not seed before the harvest of the grain crop, but with the dandelion, with yarrow, to a less extent perhaps with horse nettle and Canada thistle, and with golden hawkweed, we believe that from two to three sprayings per season will be necessary, because while we kill down to the ground the plants as they come into blossom, the plants spring up again, and we want to exhaust the underground supply of food by killing off the leaves again the second and third time. The same applies to the checking of horse nettle.

Our results with yarrow at Carpenter were very gratifying indeed, and 1 believe it will be possible to clean up the yarrow in meadows where it is worth

while by a single spraying before the harvesting of the hay. This is to be made before the first white bloom shows on the yarrow, but in a rainy season following the harvest, if the plants spring up again the area should be gone over again in the fall so as to kill down all the rosettes or fern-like leaves of yarrow.

As to whether it will be possible to go forward with systematic spraying that will remain with the public and the authorities that provide the funds for the station. The Experiment Station has concluded that in its estimate, and feels if it meets with the favor of the people, the state will provide for the experiments in this line.

For this purpose of spraying in the fields, the type of sprayer is essential, that of a traction sprayer, but double width. They have it made now by nearly all the manufacturers of spraying machinery with a folding line of pipe behind carrying the nipples. This can be folded up to pass through gates and openings in fences. In that way we can spray twelve feet at a time and apply the spray with an ordinary traction power, so that all the labor involved is the labor of making up the solution and filling the tank and driving the team over the area to be treated.

In conclusion, I wish to express my belief that we have in this not the only means, but a very promising means of cleaning up our lands, of cleaning up our meadows, of checking these great pests like horse nettle, Canada thistle and oxeye daisy, which tend to invade our pastures. And since we have in our time a tendency toward horse power in doing this work, I believe it is a most promising future means of working out the control of these weed pests.

Mr. Stabler, of Maryland: I would like to know if you have tried any treatment for chick-weed in alfalfa, whether you apply anything to it in winter time to kill the chick-weed, and not the alfalfa.

Answer: I have not. We ought to be able there to accomplish something. Of course we must bear in mind these sprays kill the leaves of clover and alfalfa, and all broad leaved plants, but when the leaves are at a minimum they might do well.

Mr. Stabler, of Maryland: We are doing that in Maryland.

Mr. Hummond: Do I understand the professor to say this solution of salt, three pounds to a gallon, will kill Canada thistle?

Answer: If you spray on them just when they come in bloom it will prevent seeding, and kill the plant down to the lower stem, and even often well down to the ground.

A Member: I was bothered this year with horse-nettle, the first I ever saw in our community. I sent you the sample and you told what it was. It is just in a few places in a twenty-acre plot that I bought, and this same application will do that?

A. It will not kill the stems to the ground, it will take off all the leaves. You will have to repeat oftener; you may have to repeat the spray two or three times with horse-nettle.

Mr. Myers: Can they be killed with salt solution in one season?

A. No perennial plant can be killed in a single season. It will take you two or three seasons for killing by spraying Canada thistle, horsenettle, etc. The principle is this: The leaves are the feeding organs of

the plant; the basis of growth, the carrying power of growth over each winter is in the root. If we kill off all the leaves the root dies out more and more until it is entirely killed.

A Member: Won't a hoe do the same thing?

Answer: With the proper man with the hoe.

Question: Have you tried mulching—cover with straw or clover, or anything?

Answer: Yes; these plants grow through the mulch.

Question: Won't that rid you?

Answer: It will not with any of these plants with underground stems—Canada thistle, horse-nettle, quack grass.

A Member: How about tansy and iron weed?

Answer: Well, you know tansy is the one I call yarrow. We can kill that down. It will take at least three seasons with iron weed. I believe we can get after it successfully in the same way, but I haven't tested it.

Question: Milk weed, professor?

Answer: It is easily killed so far as leaves are concerned. I believe the spray only kills the leaves and tips of stem; you would have to repeat.

Curlis of Wyandotte: Plaintain and buckhorn—does spray have any effect on those?

Answer: Yes; we may say that these sprays, where you have them in grasses, can kill down the leaves with each application. The trouble now with the plantain and buckhorn proposition is that they are more often the pest in clover, and we don't dare to spray clover or any broad leaved plant. It is only grasses that get through these sprayings without injury.

Sherman, of Butler County: I would like to ask about bind-weed, morning glory in the corn field. Would the application kill the corn?

Answer: It will not. I am very hopeful with the bind-weed—where we have it in corn, that is. But in that case we would have to have a special device for running through the corn rows, and it would require a special spraying device to apply the spray to the corn rows, but you need not fear injury to the corn blades, or the base of the stem with either of these applications.

Mr. Faucett, of Morgan: Did I understand the professor to say that dodder in the hay would cause scouring in horses?

Answer: I have a case reported to me of horses affected that way.

The Chairman: How about this weed in alfalfa that causes poison in horses—St. John's wort?

Answer: Well, we cannot meet that with spray. That is apparently an easy plant to eradicate. I would pull it out by hand.

A Mamber: That is what we do.

Mr. Cobb, of Jackson: The daisy which you spoke of, does the spray destroy it in meadows?

Answer: We have every confidence to believe so, but the co-operator that had the daisies to spray for some reason didn't get his test in. I haven't any experimental data, except a little in one of our fields at Carpenter. We killed it down very satisfactorily as to leaves and parts above the ground.

Mr. Brown, of Wyandotte: Did you say salt would kill the horse-sorrel?

Answer: The sprayings of salt will of course kill down the plant above the ground, but the plant has underground stems and will grow up again. The best way to treat sorrel is to make a lime application, and crowd it out.

The Chairman: What amount per acre?

Answer: Raw limestone, one ton or about; caustic lime, 1,000 pounds.

Hope, of Highland: Would not cultivation and rotation beat it all?
Answer: What was the old story in Genesis? That Adam wasn't contented to be in the Garden, and enjoy it; he had to sin. Now I don't know that I am endorsing that doctrine particularly, but we deal with these problems according to our conditions of culture. It happens to be that in these United States we are now passing through the culmination of our large area culture. We have accumulated all the sins of our predecessors in the weeds, and are short of farm hands. If we had as much labor as they have in Europe then the spraying problem would not enter so largely. We could handle it. I am suggesting this only as a means of meeting our particular contingencies. I am making no reflection on the man that keeps his lands clean without spraying. He is the man I like to see. But if we have these to deal with we often have to depend upon measures that will do the work under our conditions.

Mr. Ebersole, of Pickaway: In most of our wheat fields after we cut off the wheat we have a growth of large weeds and foxtails. I would like to know whether or not we could take a mowing machine and cut them down, and at what state of growth, and whether or not it would enrich the soil so to do?

Answer: It is always good culture to clip the wheat stubble. I should say make it a rule to do that clipping when you can accomplish the result of killing the annuals for that summer as nearly as possible, and before they have ripened any seeds. As a rule you will have to clip the large weeds a little earlier in order to get the foxtails. I ordinarily would not wait for the large weeds like ragweed to come into blossom. We cannot always get up on our stubble at the time that is best. But for our hay harvest that might give us the best results in preventing the seeds to ripen.

Mr. Kugler, of Fairfield: What strength do you use iron sulfate spraying for poison ivy?

Answer: The iron sulfate, two pounds to the gallon. We didn't get quite as good results from iron sulfate as we got from common salt on poison ivy.

Mr. Shiry, of Putnam County: We are interested in our section of the black swamp in the dandelions. That is a seed that blows. We find our meadows are yellow with dandelion. What could we use to eradicate them ?

Answer: You can use iron sulfate one and three-fourth pounds to the gallon, and go over early before the grass is grown very high, or common salt at the rate of three pounds to the gallon. You can by taking them at just the right-time reduce the amount of seeding very greatly by killing off all the leaves before the blossoms are at the stage that they will develop seed, and as the meadows grow up the crowding will tend to decrease them.

Mr. Sanford, of Madison County: Wouldn't sheep do much of this work, and at a great profit?

Answer: They won't do anything with horse-nettle. They simply eat the berries, and carry the seed up on the hills where they sleep at night. There is one kind of weed that will pretty generally be kept down by sheep. The sheep will take care of the wild lettuce.

Question: Yarrow also?

Answer: No.

Question: The daisies?

Answer: Sometimes they will, but they grow weary.

Question: Will salt kill the underground stems of horsenettle?

Answer: It will not. You simply have to rely upon repeating the spray, and killing off the leaves as often as they form, keeping that up to the third season, and starving the underground stems out.

I thank you gentlemen very much for your kind attention, and if there are any of you that have no copies of our Bulletin 175, "The Ohio Weed Manual," copies of which are lying on our table, you can send a card to the Station, and we will send it to you. (Applause.)

LESSONS FOR AMERICAN FARMERS FROM EUROPEAN FARMING.

By Dr. W. I. Chamberlain.

I think it was Josh Billings who began his lecture on "Snakes in Ireland" as follows: "There ain't any snakes in Ireland; St. Patrick drove 'em all out." I cannot say exactly that there are no lessons for us farmers from European farming, but I can truly say there are far fewer and less valuable lessons for us than I had supposed from my reading before I studied that farming on the spot. The various circumstances are so different that many of the crops and practices of Europe are not at all applicable here. And I think that the prevailing practices of the best farmers in any given region are usually best for that region. The circumstances I refer to as chiefly influential in this respect are those of soil, climate, land tenure, rents, wages and markets. A few words on each of these:

Soils.

The soils of England, France, Italy and Holland are much less different from ours than are the other things named. Most of the soils in England are glaciated limestone or chalk, and those on the continent are mostly quite similar. I think they average as good as those in eastern Pennsylvania, western Ohio and most of Indiana. With Yankee egotism I had supposed there were no large areas in England and continental Europe as good as those just mentioned here. I found I was mistaken. Almost all England reminded me of Lancaster and York counties, Pa., and Stark and Wayne counties, Ohio, except that there are almost no good barns. The vast plains with far off mountains, and in France and in southern Italy from Rome to Naples, and in northern Italy through Venetia, Lombardy and Piedmont, by their fertility reminded one of the rich prairie soils of Illinois and Iowa. Of course the mountain regions, as with us, furnish a difficult agriculture, but the proportion of fairly level and very fertile land is far greater than I had supposed. In Holland all the land except that used for ditches and for canals, large and small, and a small area of higher land in very old and heavy forests, is used for crops and for pastures and meadows, and is amazingly fertile.

The Climate.

This differs far more from ours than do the soils. It is very much milder in most of Europe, and especially in England, than in the same latitudes with us. England lies almost wholly between fifty and fifty-four degrees north latitude. The south end of England is north of the north line of Vermont, Maine and North Dakota, where the thermometer by December 10 is often forty degrees below zero. And yet the vast volume of the tropical "gulf stream" waters from the Amazozn and Mississippi, the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, so encompass England that it has almost no snow or hard freezing south of the line of Scotland; farm work goes on all winter, almost uninterrupted, the sheep and colts and even the cattle thrive on the rank, green winter pasture, and barns for shelter of live stock and their feed are almost wholly unused and unknown. In this I think they make a mistake, however. All through eastern Pennsylvania and northern Ohio you will find fine, large "bank barns," costing from one thousand five hundred to five thousand dollars or more-made to cover conveniently under one roof all the farm live stock, except pigs and fowls, and all hay, feed, litter and water for their winter comfort, all stored by the help of gravity at minimum cost, and with big, dry, straw-littered barnyard around the great straw stack for the comfort and exercise of live stock in sunshine in mild weather. Not one such barn did I see in England or in all Europe, except a few in Holland. Instead, they have chiefly yards, cheap sheds, sometimes stables for cows, and stacks of feed and litter. These stacks are carefully thatched to protect the hay, and the thatch is gradually and the hay is laboriously cut down, daily, in sections a yard square or so, and lugged to the cattle. I saw no silos. They have so much nasty, misty, drizzly, rainy weather, especially in England, that I cannot help feeling that a good Dutch bank-barn would be a real comfort to both man and beast. Of course cattle are out at pasture much of the time, and colts and sheep most of the time, but at least at night such barns would be a great comfort and great savers of time and feed and manure.

Land Tenure.

Our system seems to me to be almost infinitely better than the European. Ours is democratic—for the common people. Theirs is aristocratic—for the favored few. Our government seems to me to have tried from the first to apportion the agricultural land of our vast domain honestly and fairly to the common people who wished to occupy, improve and farm it; selling it in farms of one hundred and sixty acres or so at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or giving it outright in homesteads to actual settlers.

Large Areas to Favorites.

But in England the land in large areas was given to favorites of the ruling power, centuries ago, and has descended in almost unbroken blocks or areas to the present aristocracy of nobles. For so utterly unjust was this division of land seen to be, that it was hedged about for defense by the equally unjust and senseless laws of "primogeniture" and "entail" by which these landed estates must go unbroken to the oldest son and son's son.

I had known these facts for many years, but never really felt them till we were in the "snug little island." Our first stop after landing at Liverpool was at Chester, fifteen miles southeast toward London. Everything in and about Chester is called "Grosvenor"—the family name of the Dukes of Westminster—everything, the museum, best hotel, livery stable, schools, parks, forests, game preserves, what not, all, "Grosvenor." In looking up these queer facts we came abruptly upon the utter injustice of the entire land tenure system of England. It lies as follows at Chester, and this is simply a typical case:

The chief source of the Grosvenor family's wealth, now estimated at about three hundred million dollars, belonging to the present Duke of Westminster, was land, land given outright nearly nine hundred years ago by William the Conqueror, to his prime favorite, his nephew, Hugh Lupres, his chief hunter, "grosveneur" in French meaning big hunter or chief hunter. The Conqueror not only gave him large tracts in Westminster, now immensely valuable ground rents, whence the Duke's title and chief source of revenue, but also gave him vast areas in and around Chester, together with the right (of might) to seize by force of arms all the land he could from the nearby Welsh land owners, for Chester lies close to the border of Wales.

I have said this is a typical case. Most of the vast wealth in land, mines, city ground rents now held in England by nobles, bishops and by the church, in like manner dates back as its source to similar free grants made to favorites centuries ago by William and by other kings and conquerors, who themselves owned the land only by conquest.

And so it has come to pass that about thirty-six thousand persons now own, thus unfairly, one-half of the realm of England, while the other thirty-six million of the people own the other half. Each man of the unjustly favored few owns as much land and other of nature's forces and resources included in the term "land," as each thousand of the unfavored many, or one thousand times his just share for which, I might add, that he and his ancestors "toiled not, neither did they spin." Not only this, but much of this unearned land and wealth of the favored few is shut off from useful agriculture and held as parks and game preserves exclusively for the rich. Still further, even the part of it that is used for agriculture is so encumbered by hunting and other rights of owners, and by restrictions as to rotation, manure, fertilizers, stock keeping, sale of crops, etc., as to make English tenant farming on the whole undesirable and unremunera-

tive. Still further, these holders of unearned wealth, represented in Parliament by the House of Lords, have resisted and are today resisting all attempts to tax their wealth fairly, and the ridiculous fact remains that many buildings at the business centers of large cities on which immense ground rentals are exacted, rest on land still taxed to the rich owners, just as three hundred years ago as farm land. No wonder wages are low, and poor rates high, and old age and disability pensions numerous. No wonder many thinking men, moved by such facts, have felt that a nation's 'land,' coal, water power and other natural advantages should be sold or leased by the nation for the benefit of the people, and not of the favored few. No wonder Roosevelt and Pinchot feel that we should conserve for the people and not for a favored few, our natural resources still remaining unsold. One thing we farmers can learn from this phase of European agriculture is to thank God that thus far our agricultural lands here are in the hands of the common people. If they over there can live by farming under their excessive rents, we surely, who own our lands and really have low taxes, should be able to make farming pay.

Wages.

As a result in part of causes just set forth, wages are very low on farm, in factory, mine and city—in England sixty to seventy cents; in France, 50 cents; in Italy, forty cents, while meat, bread, butter, etc., are higher than here. With us, due, in part perhaps, to our tariff laws, wages in the factories, mines and city industries are so high as to force farm wages up, and to draw away our farm help or make it restless, independent and sometimes insolent and transitory. Again it is so easy to buy or rent farm land here that any enterprising young man who likes farming can work a few years, save up his wages, buy or rent a farm, get married, work out of debt and join the independent land-owning class.

But in England there is no such opportunity. It is next to impossible to buy agricultural land, and then at very high prices. As a rule it comes into market only when a family dies out and then with many legal technicalities. Nor can a farm laborer with little or no capital even rent a farm. Then, too, the classes in society there, as Mr. Garfield once remarked, "Are like the strata of the rocks," and a member of one stratum can seldom rise above his geological place. And so father, son and grandson will live successively in the same cottage and work for generations for the same large land owners or renter. This secures to the English farmer a faithfulness, intelligence and continuousness of farm work of which we know almost absolutely nothing. We may well wish for something like it here, though we may not desire the causes that produce it there. Our remedy, in part, of course, is to use less human muscle and more horse and steam and wind power, and more labor saving machinery.

Climate and Labor in Determining Crops.

I have noticed that Englishmen, and especially Scotchmen, coming to the United States, always wonder that we do not grow more root crops—swedes, rutabagas, mangels, etc. On the other hand I did not see a hill or stalk of Indian corn in all England. The reasons for both facts are obvious and told in two words—climate and cost of wages. Climate alone settles the case against corn in England. The summers are so cool, moist, cloudy and rainy that corn, a hot weather crop, will not grow well and will never mature enough even for silage. But this same kind of weather is exactly suited to root crops, favoring transplanting and continuing their growth into December. Prices of wages there, too,

permit an amount of hand labor in transplanting, weeding, pulling, topping and pitting which would be ruinous here financially at our wage rates, even if the roots grew well. But here corn, king of all feeding crops, has just the weather to mature it in our wide corn belt. Then, too, as to wages, corn uses much labor-saving machinery—two-horse planters that put in twelve to fifteen acres per day, harrows and weeders that destroy weeds by the million at germination; harvesters to cut and bundle the corn for the shock or steam silage cutter, steam huskers and shredders—machines that grow and harvest this king of crops with the minimum of human muscle.

The Markets.

In England the markets and the laws favor animal husbandry, all kinds of meats being about fifty per cent. higher than here, and the laws preventing the dog nuisance that plays havoc with our sheep industry. This larger and better animal industry with careful saving of manure, better tillage, better rotations and more clover, greatly enriches the land.

Maximum Crops.

The thing of most value we can learn from English farming is to treat our land better in the above respects, so as to raise bigger and more profitable crops, giving personal attention to all details. I visited a Mr. Spanton and a Mr. Berry, two of the best and most extensive farmers near Canterbury. Kent county. I saw Mr. Spanton's wheat just coming up about December 6, rank and thrifty. I saw the grain of the 1908 crop in bags and bins. His ten-year average of wheat was forty-eight bushels, sixty-four pounds to the measured bushel. He said he could grow more per acre if it did not lodge so much; that his land has now really become too rich for wheat, oats and barley, made so by the rotation he must follow on his leased land, with so much feeding of cattle and sheep and careful saving of all manure, and with little sold from the farm except hops, wheat, meat and wool. He said he is using some phosphates to balance the overproportion of nitrogen produced by his kind of farming and to stiffen the straw. Well, I never knew of an American farmer who produced too much manure and got all his land too rich! I think we may well learn from him and others like him to keep more live stock, husband the manure more carefully and grow forty instead of sixteen bushels of wheat, and seventy instead of thirty-three bushels of corn per acre. Our good land is as good as his originally, but we have not farmed it so well, decreasing instead of increasing its fertility. Wages here are much higher, but clover, corn, oats and wheat in rotation, all fed but the wheat with phosphates judiciously bought and manure all saved, will increase fertility; and this rotation requires a minimum of hand labor and a maximum of power implements and machines.

From Mr. Spanton, too, we can learn to give our personal attention to every detail of our farming. On eight hundred acres of land, more than half of it drained swamp land, blue grass sheep pasture, and on which he pays over eight thousand dollars per year in rent and taxes and as much more in wages, he has, in twenty years, in spite of the great English agricultural depression, cleared some four thousand dollars per year or five dollars per acre per year.

The trustees of the Canterbury Cathedral, of whom he rents the land, asked him once in connection with a committee of Parliament: "How is it, Mr. Spanton, that in all these years of great agricultural depression, when large farmers

everywhere are failing, you have made money?'' "I think, sirs,'' he replied, "''tis partly in knowin' 'ow, an' partly because 'tis with the farmers as 'tis with 'im that's to be 'ung; 'e's got to be right theer 'imself!''

French Farming.

From Paris south to Marseilles on the Mediterranean Sea, we traveled by daylight (as in fact we always did), to see the farms and the farming and farm life. The railroad follows up the broad valley of the Seine and its main branch, the Yonne, then across the divide along the Burgoyne Canal to the Saone River, a main branch of the Rhone to Lyons, the center of the great mulberry, cocoon and silk raising and weaving industry, thence down the broad fertile valley of the Rhone to Marseilles. During this two days' daylight trip through the length of France, along two of its most fertile valleys, we saw, I suppose, some of the much lauded independent peasant farming. It did not strike me as inviting or worthy of imitation. True, these peasant farmers lay up money, but it is by long inherited parsimony, by work of women and children and by cheating "back and belly'' of their dues. On food and clothing I don't think they spend onefourth what our working farmers and city laboring men do and think they must. They eat little meat, living mainly on vegetables, soup, some nuts and "black bread," eaten without butter, seldom even with olive oil, usually with sour wine, which is abundant and cheap, constituting what seems to be the main part of the freight on the railways, canals and city drays.

Apparently the land is divided off, though without fences or hedges, simply by corner stones, into plots of about ten acres, each owned or rented by a peasant farmer and worked by him and his family, mainly by hand work, sometimes with one horse or donkey. The principal crops seem to be grain, vegetables, fruit, especially grapes, and olives up the hill slopes, and in southern France mulberry leaves and bushes to feed the silk worms, and lemons, oranges, figs and dates. The peasant farmers live in small, huddled-up villages in little uninviting cottages, with stable for horse and cow. They seem to go daily one to three miles with their families to work their ten-acre plots of land, on which are no buildings, unless it be a small hovel as shelter from sudden storms. I think that the would-be philanthropists in the United States are greatly mistaken in advising American farmers to live in villages as a remedy for the supposed isolation and loneliness of farm life. We love our many farm animals. They are a sort of company for us, and the care of their young delights us. The growth of our varied crops, too, gives constant pleasure and enjoyment, while good roads, centralized schools, interurban railways, rural free mail delivery and plenty of reading and music, almost wholly overcome the supposed loneliness. On many of our prosperous farms our houses and barns are elegant and modern, and have cost five to ten thousand dollars—as much as all the buildings in an entire French peasant village. Shall we take our numerous farm animals to town each night and draw feed there and manure back? Impossible. Shall we leave them on the farms unprotected and go to town ourselves each night? Impossible again. The power and animals and machines and the mind that directs all should be near the work to be done. Shall we leave rural beauty for the crowded village? The rich in cities are seeking this very quiet, isolation, pure air and country cleanliness and loveliness of scenery which these pseudo-philanthropists are advising us to leave. The American farmer lives in the midst of beauty and in a degree of intelligence, education, comfort and independence known only to the wealthy classes in Europe. A glimpse of French peasant farming should make us thank God for the conditions of land tenure and democracy which make such a life possible.

In Italy the condition of the common people in city and in country is still more deplorable. They live in what we should call abject poverty. South of Rome to Naples and beyond, human muscle, which under normal conditions is the costliest form of energy or power, does all the farm labor, even digging, hoeing and raking the land instead of plowing, harrowing and cultivating with two, three or four horses to one driver as with us. Sometimes we would see a half dozen men, women and children digging the land with spades—the usual way there—while a patient donkey or jackass stood tethered hard by and watched them work. And I would say that they are greater jackasses than he, or they would make him and his mates plow the land instead of digging it themselves. I think we did not see a plow south of twenty miles from Rome clear to Naples, over one hundred miles.

In Holland the farming is better but utterly different, necessarily so from circumstances. The rich, black soil, rescued from the sea, guarded by miles of huge and costly dykes from its encroachments, demands an agricutural treatment of its own. It lies below the level of the sea and therefore its large excess of rainfall above the needs of the crops must be drained up into the sea. The flat land is divided into lands a few rods wide by narrow open ditches, all on a level, all connected. The surplus water from these is forced into larger canals by numerous large windmills, wind being the least expensive motive power. From these larger and navigable canals the water is forced through the open gates in the great dykes into the sea at low tide by great steam engines which revolve huge, long paddle wheels and send a river one hundred and fifty feet wide and six feet deep into the sea six miles an hour. But in spite of all this expensive surface drainage the water level and the enforced ortlet are so near the ground surface as to make tile drainage impossible, I judge, and to make live stock husbandry with grasses and hay pay better than tillage, except of bulbs and grain. Mutton, wool and milk, cheese and butter seem the principal money products in the parts we visited. The farmers live in neat, inviting villages unlike those of the French peasants. Their long, narrow farms reach the village at one end. Cow stable, cheese factory and home are all under one roof. "Don't you smell the stable in the parlor?" "Never." But my Yankee nose did all the same, though the utmost care and cleanliness are observed. From the front hall the front door looks into the street, the back door into the stable, a door on one side into dining room and kitchen, on the other side into parlor and bed rooms. I saw several such composite homes at the village of Brock in Waterland, famous for Edam cheese. And the Dutch farmers are prosperous, happy, contented in spite of sea, dykes and up-grade drainage. But they are frugal to the point we should call parsimonious. And they have a fertile soil and three hundred years of hard-won liberty to make them self reliant men.

What can we learn from European farming? First of all to thank God that here the farmers own the farms, intelligent, prosperous, cursed by no huge estates given centuries ago to royal favorites and held together yet by laws of "primogeniture" and "entail," and held out of useful agriculture for parks, game preserves and the like for the exclusive use of the rich owners who never earned, nor did their ancestors, what now by law they own. Also since the power of human muscle is so very much more costly here than there, to use it in far smaller proportion and chiefly in directing and utilizing the far cheaper powers of animals and nature in the order of their cheapness as follows: Gravity, wind, water, steam, horses or oxen. Gravity costs nothing and stands always ready to help if we plan to let it, as with bank barns, basement stables and bank cisterns with unpumped water for stock, and garret tanks at the house with unpumped eaveswater for bath and water closet flush; or wind power, costing only the wind-

mill, good in Holland and in the level West where wind is strong, reliable and not too intermittent. Next in cost water power, wherever available. Next the steam and gasoline engine, wherever the work can be brought to the power, as in threshing grain, baling hay and straw cutting, ensilage, etc. Next in cost comes horse and ox power, and that can be used in nearly all farm work—taken to the work. Last of all, most costly of all, human muscle, never to be used as mere power or energy for "foot pounds" of work if human brain, eye and hand can utilize any of these cheaper forms of power.

And why is the power of human muscle the costliest of all? Because the man-machine, his fuel and his keep cost far more and he can do far less than horse, steam, etc. It costs two thousand dollars to raise the man-machine to full working age, two hundred dollars to raise the horse-machine, one thousand dollars to make a traction engine, but the horse is ten times and the engine a hundred times as strong as man for heavy work. Further, man's clothing and housing cost three hundred dollars or more per year, those of horse and engine almost nothing. Man's food (fuel for giving power) costs five cents per pound for his bread, and forty cents per pound for his butter; the horse's hay costs half a cent and his grain one and one-half cents per pound; the engine's food (in organic carbonaceous fuel) costs one-fourth cent per pound or less, and a pound of coal in the engine creates ten or a hundred times as much power as the pound of organic and large nitrogenous fuel consumed by horse and man. You see it all in a flash; we cannot afford to use the costlier human muscle—not half so well as they in Europe, where it is far cheaper relatively.

Again we must use these cheaper forms of energy, not only oftener and more than they do in Europe, but to better advantage. As a rule, we already do this. There I saw them plowing and carting with four horses, tandem, with two drivers besides the plowman. Here we hitch three horses abreast with eveners, rightly so called because they even up the work, make each horse do his exact share. The "evener" develops individual responsibility. The tandem method permits and encourages individual laziness. We might here take a useful hint for human society. Further, with the evener one man does the work of three in plowing—saves the costly human muscle of two. In this and many other things they can learn more of us than we can learn of them.

But in faithfulness to future generations in conserving and increasing the productiveness of the soil, we can and certainly should learn from them.

Finally, the lessons to us of European farming are those of optimism and courage. If English farmers, in spite of their unjust and burdensome land tenure system, high rents, poor rates, church rates and other taxes, can be successful, then surely we, with our cheap lands owned by ourselves and our low taxes and free churches, should be successful, cheerful, grumbleless. There the total annual tax is often five dollars per acre, paid by the tenant, besides his rent. Here it is seldom over fifty cents to one dollar per acre, paid by the owner, the farmer. If renters can prosper there, surely owners should prosper here.

Or look at Holland. If the Dutch could rescue their land from the cruel sea by costly dykes, and from the more cruel Philip II by still more costly war, and then prosper and lend money to the world, then surely we should prosper, for the Omnipotent built our dykes free of cost to us, saying to the sea long centuries ago: "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

Then let us grumble less, work more courageously as farmers and as citizens, ceasing not to thank God that we live in this good land, richest of all lands in its agriculture, its mines, its manufactures, freest of all lands in its government,

land of the common people, land of unbounded opportunity! And let us so work and so live that this rich, free, good heritage shall be richer, freer, better when we leave it.

Prof. Williams: I have heard quite a number of papers delivered on this subject, but I have never listened to such a descriptive article as this has been.

The Chairman: We have about eight minutes in which to discuss Dr. Chamberlain's splendid paper. Let your questions be to the point, quick and brief.

Stranger: What is the difference between their cultivation and ours that they can raise fifty bushels of wheat to the acre?

Answer: That reminds me of the question I asked of an Englishman of how he got such beautiful fields. He said "We manures it, and we 'arrows it, and we rolls it for 'undreds and 'undreds of years"—the same fellow. It has extended back for many generations. The bad system which gives the land to the owners and permits the rental for year after year to the same parties has put on to it certain conditions on the land, requiring certain conditions, has its good advantages. Here a man buys his farm outright, and he can do as he pleases with it.

Question: Are the English acres larger than ours?

Answer: I don't know. I don't think so. I think it's the Lord's acre over there.

Question: Is the climate better there for larger yields of wheat than it is here?

Answer: I don't think it is quite as good. It's too wet, nasty; nahsty they call it.

Question: You attribute it to the farming?

Answer: Yes sir.

Mr. Beggs, of Allen: Four thousand dollars a year! Did you ask Mr. Spanton, why he didn't buy a farm for himself?

Answer: He did. He farms it and lives on the other. As long as he can rent he is going to rent, and with thirty or forty men to work he can handle the whole thing. The farmer there is a business manager. He had bought 200 acres of land at \$150 per acre, then he has bought all of his farm machinery, and 2,500 of as fine sheep as I ever saw in my life, and it has made it under those rack-rent conditions paid to the Canterbury Cathedral.

Dr. Brown: Mr. Chairman-

Dr. Chamberlain: Dr. Brown has been abroad.

Dr. Brown: I den't wish to involve Dr. Chamberlain in any controversy, because I know his ability, but I would like to call his attention to the human mind, which enables one man to see a thing one way, and another man to see it another way, and so testify, both having seen the same thing.

Now I think that Dr. Chamberlain said they had no barns, that they relied upon open shelter or no shelter for their live stock; that they grazed them all winter. My experience has been, and I have visited nearly every large live stock producer in England, and a large number of them in Scotland, and I don't know a single place where they are not better provided with what they call stables than we are with those things which we call barns. It is a fact they bring all their grain into the stack yards and stack it on stack bottoms made of masonry. These are permanent; they stack every year under thatch. They have no hay mows or anything of that sort; and they have their own threshing machines, and when they wish to feed their stock, which they do every day, they go out into the stack yards and cut down so much rough feed. and haul it in. They bring in once a week or once a month as much of this grain, oats, barley, or whatever they need, and thresh in their own barns, and when that is done they bring in more and thresh that. It is a fact they do not graze their cattle, except sheep, all winter. They bring in about the last of October and turn them out the first of May, claiming that the grass is too green and lacks solids, claiming cattle do not do well, and it is washy.

Then for something else—that is the question of the tenant farmer. I have seen many tenant farmers, men of wealth, men of large reputations, men of national character who have large investments in all kinds of things, bonds, stocks, American, and otherwise, securities of every sort, who are purely tenant farmers. Thus, for instance, Mr. W. S. Ferguson, of Pixley Hills, one of the most famous stock raisers. So is the famous Mr. Ross, who has been in this country several times, and made two or three trips around the world. He is purely a tenant farmer. The reason why he remains a tenant farmer is that the men who own the land... In England they tax the land according to the rental valuation; and the rental valuation of those farms is calculated by the tax assessor, and if he finds it is rented at £10 (English), the king's tax, the poll tax, and church tax, and every other tax figures up to 50% of its rental valuation, and then the man who rents it if he pays £100 (English money) for his rental he then must pay £20 for the very fact he rents it, which shows that our tariff conditions in this country are very much better than the free trade of England. But there are many other questions that might be discussed. But I fear that I have so aroused the maker of that paper that I shall never get rid of this thing.

Before they do rent they do let the game privilege on agriculture. You may rent a farm over there so much an acre without a game privilege, and then they rent the game privileges to rich Americans. But the owner can kill hares. I remember one day in Scotland we went out to kill hares, and up jumped a pheasant, and just as I pulled the trigger the man cried, "Ho, ho, man! Don't shoot!" Well, I had al-

ready shot, but he had so startled me I missed, and probably would not have hit anyhow. He said: "Had you killed that pheasant it would have cost me £20," or nearly \$100.00. Now the Doctor is one of the most interesting men I know of, the best man that I know, and I trust very much that he will keep his seat, because I do not want to prolong this discussion. I wish to simply support the Doctor in one statement. That is with reference to muscle, the use of muscular force in Italy. Once I was coming from Naples to Rome, which he says is a distance of 150 miles; I had forgotten. As we came along a great mountain had fallen down on the railroad, and we had to walk around it. They were removing it, and I am perfectly sure you could not guess how they removed it. They had five or ten thousand people engaged in removing that great mountain that has slid down upon the railroad. Each one had a little bucket, and a little shovel, and they were running in and running out, and they were doing that by the thousand; and they did it in a very short time. I saw a man who with his mother-in-law and his wife were digging up a ten-acre field, and I am not sure but that I saw the jackass hitched. In some cases I have seen the cow and the wife hitched up together, and I have also seen woman and a dog hitched up, and hundreds of times I have seen it in Belgium and Brussels and Berlin. This is an extremely interesting subject, and I really think that was a most delightful paper, and I would like to talk about it for an hour if we had time.

Dr. Chamberlain: I couldn't account for Dr. Brown's speech until he said he had forgotten so much. Now you see I just came from there, and I didn't have time to forget, and I don't know anything left now except for Dr. Brown and myself to step out here and settle.

DAIRYING.

By Prof. Oscar Erf, O. S. U.

Dairying in American agriculture is fast becoming a necessary adjunct because of its usefulness in retaining and restoring the fertility of the soil, and because it is the source of the cheapest and best of human foods. If we remember in connection with these conditions that the dairy cow has become the foster mother of four-fifths of the infants born, we more clearly realize the importance of this line of work.

Dairying has always been a very unpopular line of work. When we think of the dairyman there come to us visions of getting up at four o'clock in the morning, working hard all day and not stopping until eight or nine o'clock in the evening. There come to us visions of daily toil, Sunday as well as week days, holidays, days which are stormy, days which are cold as well as days which are warm and full of sunshine. There come to us visions of the uncertainty of the profits which each and every animal may make for us. There come to us visions of the frequent visits of the inspectors, who investigate every nook and corner to the fullest extent, dictating the policy that they wish to have carried out—the policy that everything must be scrupulously clean. There come to us

visions of state laws and regulations regarding the quality of milk and of cases where the cows do not perform according to these regulations. We learn that it is necessary for the dairyman to provide for conditions that will bring up the solids in milk to a certain standard or suffer a fine. There come to us visions of the recently discovered ways of determining filth in milk by bacterial contamination, and there stares us in the face the condition which demands that we know something about bacterial science, and now and then there come visions to us of the milk inspector's securing a sample of milk from the dairy and subjecting it to competition with the samples of many other dairymen who supply milk in that community. There come to us visions of other undesirable conditions too numerous to mention, but, why should this be so?

Since this business has come to stay and since it must be the ultimatum of the average American farmer, I believe that it is high time that we should throw away these old customs that were established in days when nature had bountifully supplied us with soil fertility and with feeds which made it possible for us to produce dairy products at a very low figure. Times are changing, and we are glad to say that instead of its being necessary for a man to be up at three or tour o'clock in the morning in most cases, he is not obliged to be up until five or six to begin his day's work, and after the cows are milked and fed and the stables cleaned, instead of going to the fields to do a day's work, as was the custom formerly, the modern milker goes home to his family, where he reads the paper and makes his daily estimates. At one or two o'clock in the afternoon he returns to take care of his cows and finishes his work at six o'clock.

The milker, years ago, besides working in the fields, was obliged to milk from sixteen to twenty cows in the morning and evening, being paid for his labor the munificent salary of sixteen dollars per month. Today a man takes care of fifteen to eighteen cows, with no field work, at a salary of forty dollars per month. I shall welcome the day when every farmer has enough cows for one man to attend; when he has a neat, clean barn with clean surroundings for fifteen to eighteen cows, which number should be kept on every well managed eighty-acre farm.

I shall welcome the day when the farms will be divided into smaller tracts, and those tracts cultivated more intensively. This necessarily means more knowledge, good dairy systems and an economical source of food supply. The question is often asked: With what logic can the assertion be made that the cow is the cheapest source of animal food supply? Whenever this question is presented, comparisons must be drawn with her sister, the beef cow, which supplies food probably more economically than any other meat animal aside from the hog, not taking into consideration the fish, which will ultimately be the cheapest source of meat.

An average good cow should produce at least six thousand pounds of milk per year. This milk according to the standard must not contain less than twelve per cent. of milk solids, and since there are very few cows that produce a milk that is of poorer quality, there is, within the average cow's yearly production, about seven hundred and twenty pounds of dried milk solids, every ounce of which is digestible, and the most perfect food for man's consumption.

Compare the decided advantages and the amount of food furnished by the dairy cow with that furnished by the beef cow which produces a calf once a year. The calf is reared, and if it gains an amount equal to what the cow produces in milk solids, then we would assume that the calf would weigh from seven hundred to eight hundred pounds. Should the careass be dried, and if it were possible to put it in an edible form, we would find in the calf from seventy-five to ninety-six pounds of dry matter.

If we consider it from a commercial standpoint rather than a theoretical, we would be obliged to deduct the offal in dressing the carcass. We would have to consider the trimmings and evaporation lost in cooking and the waste at the table, which, taken into consideration, would leave us, for every seven hundred pounds of meat consumed, about ninety pounds of actual edible material. However, this is not dried material, and since fried meat generally contains from fifty to sixty per cent. of water, depending upon conditions, we would necessarily have to figure to have this in direct proportion with the dried milk, that the sister beef cow hardly ever produces more than forty pounds of actual material that is consumed as human food.

This is the reason that in the densely populated districts of Europe the dairy cow plays such an important part in supplying food for the people. There are sections of Europe that must support from four to five hundred people per square mile. The average person in these countries cannot afford meat upon their tables two or three times a day, as a matter of fact, once a week is all that the average layman throughout Europe can have. Milk and grains are the chief articles of diet.

The cow is capable of performing this phenomenal function of economical food supply and she performs another function which, in conjunction with the food supply, is very important, namely, she has the power of converting much of the rough and undesirable grains raised upon the farm into milk, while at the same time she furnishes in the shape of by-products and manure, which can be hauled back upon the farm to fertilize the fields to grow more grain.

To illustrate this we will consider several practices in agriculture as, for instance, wheat growing. For every ton of wheat that a man sells from his farm, he is bound to lose some fertility. According to analysis reported in most instances, his loss of fertility amounts to eight dollars and sixty cents for every ton sold. If in the same way we consider corn farming, for every ton of corn sold there would be sold approximately six dollars and fifty cents' worth of fertility. Should these feeds be converted into dairy products, such as cream or butter, for every ton of butter sold (which is usually worth from eight to ten times as much as the wheat), but thirty-six cents' worth of fertility will be removed from the farm. Illustration after illustration can be given along these lines to prove the accuracy of these statements. If the commercial value of a ton of wheat be estimated at seventy-five cents per bushel and the commercial value of a ton of butter be estimated at twenty-five cents per pound, then for every hundred dollars' worth of wheat that is sold, thirty-four dollars and fifty cents' worth of fertility is removed from the farm, while for each hundred dollars' worth of butter that is sold only seven cents' worth of fertility is removed.

Many acres of worthless land in European countries have been made fertile by dairy farming. There are farms in the Atlantic states in our own country that have been abandoned because of their unproductiveness. These have been taken up again recently and with good dairy farming have been made as productive as they were in their original state.

The difference between wheat farming and dairy farming is explained in this way: Suppose a cow is fed a ration of alfalfa hay and corn, both of which can be raised on the farm, the cow assimilates and digests approximately ten per cent. of the fertilizing elements, the remaining ninety per cent. goes back to the farm in the shape of manure. Of the ten per cent. of the fertilizing elements that are removed by the cow, three-fourths go to make milk and one-fourth goes for the maintenance of the body.

In the case where butter is made on the farm and the milk separated, its analysis shows that ninety per cent. of the fertilizing elements of the whole milk

is found in the skim milk, which is returned to the farm and fed to the pigs or calves. Part of this is used for building up the body and the unassimilated part passes on to fertilize the soil.

It matters not what line of farming a man pursues, even though it be horticulture, it behoves the American farmer to practice a system of farming which is intensive and by which he can keep up the soil fertility. These are a few of the important matters that stand out vividly in dairying as a factor in American agriculture and with all these phases presented, one might ask: Why is it that dairying does not keep pace with the popular sentiments which are being continually agitated in other branches of agriculture? Many of us have not gotten away from our old methods of handling these modern problems, besides the price of the dairy product has not been raised to a degree corresponding with the price of meats and other farm products. Meats have practically doubled in value within the past five or six years, while butter to a certain extent has likewise doubled, still the most common dairy product, which is milk, has not been raised correspondingly. Milk five or six years ago in the average city was sold at six cents per quart, it is today sold at eight cents per quart throughout the large cities of the United States.

There might be another answer to this question and that is that there are too many poor cows which are kept at a loss and which help to flood the market, entering into competition reduce the price of the milk produced by the man who is trying to make a legitimate living out of the business. More knowledge is needed along this line, and if the future cows were kept in well lighted, well ventilated stables they would have a greater producing capacity, the tendency would be to raise the price of the products and to deliver a better product, owing to the fact that the competition would be lessened.

While we are discussing this particular phase of the subject we might refer to the present increasing sentiment that is prevailing over the country that the price of food products is too high. I make the statement from the chemist's standpoint, and from a practical standpoint, that dairy products have not reached their limit yet and are bound to go higher if other things keep correspondingly as high. I can assure the consumer that there is no trust or monopoly in the production of this product and that it is within the power of every man to secure a small lot of ground and to work into this business to see whether this is the case. This is not the desire of the average city laboring man because it is often considered as being beneath his dignity. If this is the case, and I assure you in many cases it is, he should then be willing to pay for his milk rather than to expect others to lower their dignities for his sake that he may purchase a cheap product. This sentiment in regard to dairying is all wrong. There is no nobler vocation; there is no more skillful work, and it requires a rare artist to produce a good bottle of milk at a fair price. We read about the poet and his skillful work. We read about the wonderful productions in the way of art. We read about the great mechanical skill which is displayed today in so many different ways, but these pale into insignificance when compared with the real artist who has the power to control life so as to make it respond tenfold.

It is said that he is a benefactor who can make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before; therefore I say that the man who can develop a cow so that she will produce from one thousand to one thousand two hundred pounds of butter in one year, where originally but one hundred and fifty pounds were produced, that man is a benefactor to mankind, a real artist and here.

We are informed at times that agricultural education has done much to cause the disarrangement of the commercial problems, and that it is the chief cause of the increase in price of farm products. If this is the case, I believe that agri-

\$43.15

cultural education has had its right effect. Education tends to equalize everything, for it does not intend that one man shall wait upon the pleasures and the comforts of another. Education has a tendency to dignify any vocation.

At the present time throughout the country there are being organized antitrust leagues, which I believe have a good motive in view and should be encouraged in every way; still it must be borne in mind that they will tread on sensitive ground, on ground which is very sacred and where they will do more harm than good. It has been the tendency in some cases to place their aim first, at the milk supply of the cities. I realize that there are thousands of people in this and other cities that are lamenting at the distressful conditions which these high prices on food products have brought to them; therefore I believe that it will not come amiss to give a complete analysis of the cost of keeping a cow for one year, their productions and the profits that are made. The first consideration in the cost is the feed problem, and we have selected as our basis upon which to calculate, four hundred and fifty cows from various herds which are profitable in their performances, and we have made the following estimates:

Cost of feed-		
8 pounds bran at \$26.00 per ton		_ \$0.10 1
1 pound cotton seed meal at \$29.00 per ton		.0145
4 pounds corn at \$1.00 per cwt		
30 pounds silage at \$2.25 per ton		03375
5 pounds corn stover at \$3.00 per ton		.0075
5 pounds clover hay at \$10.00 per ton		025
Cost of ration per day for one cow		\$0.225
Cost of ration 215 days for one cow		49.48
1 pound cotton seed meal at \$29.00 per ton, 5 months.		_ \$2.17
Pasture 5 months at \$1.75		_ 8.75
		\$10.92
		48.48
Model cost		* 50.40
Total cost	·	_\$59.40
		•
Total costCost of keeping a cow at the present time compared w		•
		•
	vith cost	20 years ago—
Cost of keeping a cow at the present time compared w	1909 \$59.40	20 years ago— 1889
Cost of keeping a cow at the present time compared w	1909 \$59.40 24.00	20 years ago— 1889 \$22.50
Cost of keeping a cow at the present time compared w	1909 \$59.40 24.00 3.60	20 years ago— 1889 \$22.50 9.50
Cost of keeping a cow at the present time compared w Cost of feed Cost of labor Interest on cow, value \$60	1909 \$59.40 24.00 3.60	20 years ago— 1889 \$22.50 9.50 ———
Cost of feed Cost of labor Interest on cow, value \$60 Interest on cow, value \$30	1909 \$59.40 24.00 3.60	1889 \$22.50 9.50 1.80
Cost of feed	1909 \$59.40 24.00 3.60	1889 \$22.50 9.50 1.80 1.70
Cost of feed	1909 \$59.40 24.00 3.60 2.50 1.50	1889 \$22.50 9.50 1.80 1.70
Cost of feed	1909 \$59.40 24.00 3.60 2.50 1.50 .25 3.00	1889 \$22.50 9.50 1.80 1.70 1.20
Cost of feed	1909 \$59.40 24.00 3.60 2.50 1.50 .25 3.00 2.00	1889 \$22.50 9.50 1.80 1.70 1.20 .25
Cost of feed	1909 \$59.40 24.00 3.60 2.50 1.50 .25 3.00 2.00 3.00	1889 \$22.50 9.50 1.80 1.70 1.20 .25 1.50 2.00
Cost of feed	1909 \$59.40 24.00 3.60 2.50 1.50 .25 3.00 2.00 3.00 2.16	1889 \$22.50 9.50 1.80 1.70 1.20 .25 1.50 2.00 1.50

Value of by-products from dairy-

Manure, 10 tons at \$2.75	\$27.50		
Calf	3.00		
Skim milk	16.00		
Total	\$46.50	•	
Balance			\$58.31

The feed cost in this table may seem rather high to the average farmer, but we must consider that the average farmer does not have profitable cows, consequently it becomes necessary to select animals that are profitable.

The item of labor as indicated here represents the cost per cow, in an average well-managed dairy. This item has been increased recently and it will be only a matter of a few years before the labor cost in keeping a cow will be thirty dollars or more. Gradually as the public demands a more sanitary milk, the labor in producing it will be greater because sanitation means skillful work in the dairy; therefore men of great intelligence are required and this necessarily becomes an item of increased cost. The public often accuses the board of health and the milk inspection department for the stringent requirements, as the cause of raising the cost of this commodity. It must, however, be borne in mind that whatever food article is produced, should be produced in a clean, sanitary way; therefore it becomes necessary from the standpoint of good health that more rigid inspection and more thorough inspection should be carried on along dairy lines, even though it may cost more, for health should be the ultimate goal at which we aim.

As the requirements are raised, the cost of housing and caring for the animals will increase, and for this reason I believe that the extreme limit of the cost of production has not yet been reached. It will be seen by the table that twenty years ago it cost approximately two-thirds less to keep a cow than it does today, but at that time the manure problem in many cases was of little value, because nature's abundant supply of fertility had not been so thoroughly exhausted as it is today in many cases. Even though we eliminate this factor the cost of production at that time was much cheaper than it is today.

Cost of producing butter fat today as compared with twenty years ago:

cost of producing purior fat today as compared with two-ty yours	Bo.
1909	1889
150 pounds butter fat, cost per pound\$0.389	\$0.288
200 pounds butter fat, cost per pound291	.215
250 pounds butter fat, cost per pound	.173
300 pounds butter fat, cost per pound194	.154
400 pounds butter fat, cost per pound	.144
Cost of producing milk today as compared with twenty years ago:	
1909	1889
3,000 pounds milk per cow, cost per gallon\$0.210	\$0.124
4,000 pounds milk per cow, cost per gallon	.093
5,000 pounds milk per cow, cost per gallon126	.074
6,000 pounds milk per cow, cost per gallon105	.062
7,000 pounds milk per cow, cost per gallon	.053

The above table shows the relative cost of producing a pound of butter fat and a gallon of milk according to the producing capacity of the cow. Within cer-

tain limits the cost of keeping a cow is approximately the same. It is our aim to show this limit, which is from three hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds, as the highest limit, and one hundred and fifty pounds as the lowest and which is the average yearly production of the cows of Ohio. We show the same conditions in the case of milk. Possibly it would require somewhat more feed to make a cow produce seven thousand pounds of milk than four thousand; however, the comparative difference is very small. Three hundred and fifty pounds of fat and seven thousand pounds of milk is not the limit which cows can be made to produce. Colantha Fourth's Johanna produced nearly twenty-eight thousand pounds of milk and nearly one thousand pounds of butter fat in one year. If she had required no more feed and care than the average cow, she would have produced a gallon of milk for two and two-tenths cents, or a pound of butter fat for a little more than one-half cent. However, it requires more feed than we have estimated for a cow of such capacity, although the feed problem was of little importance compared with the skill that was required to develop the cow to produce this quantity of milk. Men who can do this do not work for forty dollars per month, but can easily command a salary of one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five dollars per month. Hence, if we assume the cost of producing the milk beyond the figures given in the table, the factor of skill comes in, which in some cases is very expensive and must be paid for.

Therefore, under average conditions, the most economical proposition for the farmer at the present time is the three hundred and fifty pounds fat or the seven thousand pound milk producing cow. Dairymen are often accosted by the consuming public with the question that if a four hundred pound cow can produce one pound of butter fat at one-half the cost that a two hundred pound cow does, why do the dairymen not keep four hundred pound cows? This is a very logical business proposition and it is here that the successful dairyman at the present time makes his biggest profit. The average man cannot procure these cows, for four hundred pound cows are limited in number, and if it is possible to purchase them a higher price must be paid for them. It requires years to produce and develop a good cow.

Since the factor of cost enters into this problem the rate of interest must be increased, which in turn must be applied to the milk. All dairymen would like to own better cows, but it requires just a little more skill to maintain a four hundred pound cow than it does a two hundred pound one. At the same time a four hundred pound cow being more sensitive, is more liable to be ruined than a two hundred pound cow. All these conditions enter into this problem in increasing the cost of production.

The safest thing for the farmer to do today is to keep fewer cows but keep those that are of high producing capacity, rather than to keep a great number of cows on which he loses money. For illustration, a man owned twenty cows and he had among these cows three Jerseys. These three Jersey cows produced on an average three hundred and twenty-five pounds of butter fat per year at a cost of about eighteen cents per pound. The remaining seventeen cows were Shorthorns, producing about one hundred and fifty pounds of butter fat per year at a cost of approximately thirty-nine cents per pound. This butter was sold for twenty-nine cents per pound, which has been the average price during the past year. The three Jersey cows made him a profit of one hundred and seven dollars and twenty-five cents, while the seventeen cows producing one hundred and fifty pounds, lost him two hundred and fifty-five dollars. The twenty cows as a whole lost him one hundred and forty dollars. Had this particular man sold his seventeen cows and spent his extra time and a little extra feed on his three good cows, housing them in a nice, clean, sanitary place, he would have

prevented flooding the market with two thousand five hundred and fifty pounds of butter fat, on which he lost ten cents per pound, and which tended to reduce the price of the commodity, and kept just the three Jersey cows, he would have made money instead of losing it.

If farmers would figure their expenses more accurately, keep fewer cows and better ones, and not flood the market with cheap, unprofitable milk, the cost of production would necessarily be lower and the price of the product higher. While this problem pertains only to the producer, nothing has been said with reference to the dealer, or in case there is no dealer, between the producer and consumer in regard to the cost of distribution. This is no small item. In fact, it requires skill to make both ends meet at a cost equal to that of production. The following table shows the cost of distributing a quart of milk:

Cost of distributing a quart of milk, based on a three hundred and fifty quart route or the maximum quantity to be delivered by our wagon:

Labor	\$4.00
Cost of wagon and horses	.68
Transportation	1.20
Bottles	.45
Coal and ice	.96
Caps	.20
Soap	.31
Laundry	.40
Cost of collecting and office work	2.05
Repairs	.50
Wear and interest on machinery	1.80
Interest on building	√ 1.60
Cost to deliver 350 quarts	\$14.15
Cost to deliver 1 quart	.04

This cost is only contingent upon the fact that the distributor sells all his milk. Since the handling of milk by the retailer is based on the fact that he purchases all the milk that the producer makes regardless of the quantity, at a given price, there will be two fluctuating problems to contend with, the consuming end as well as the producing end, and as a rule when the production is light the consumption becomes heavier, hence the dealer is obliged to buy milk in such quantities as to supply him during the low production period of the year. This necessarily will give him a great surplus during the period of high production, consequently this surplus must be turned into butter at a much lower value and the skim milk must be disposed of in various channels, at a great cost. Hence the distributor, to be on a safe basis, must put a valuation on the milk close to that of the butter fat prices plus the small margin, not to exceed twenty cents per hundred, on skim milk.

If the producer would sell a more uniform quantity of milk to the distributor, the distributor could naturally pay a higher price for the milk. Hence this is one of the great factors that increase the price of milk. There are, however, other items which could be reduced if the consumer were more conservative, as, for instance, the prompt payment of accounts, place of business, the care of bottles, etc. Therefore the consumer is confronted with these problems which positively cannot be overcome if the consumer desires the comfort and the con-

venience that is afforded him today. He must necessarily pay a price which is high in comparison with the cost in the past, but which is cheap in comparison with any other foodstuff.

A quart of milk is equivalent to three-fourths of a pound of steak, one-half pound of bread, six quarts of oysters in nutritive value. Considering the food value of milk we find that we can get the greatest amount of nutrients for the least amount of money, and even though the price of milk should advance to ten or twelve cents per quart, which the average citizen must expect in the near future if the price of feed and labor are to be kept on a par with the present conditions.

Discussion.

Dr. Brown: While the professor is on his feet I want to challenge him to give an instance of beef cattle that have had to have dairy cows nurse their calves.

Prof. Erf: The only case I can recall is on the fair ground. You will find from 50 to 75 nurse cows in the back of the tent where the beef cattle were, and I believe I have seen quite a good many of them on the farm.

Dr. Brown: I simply want to explain that by saying that these beef calves that are being nursed by dairy cows are calves that have nursed their dams until their dams are well along in uterogestation, and they want to continue the growth of those cattle in order to contest in the show ring, and the beef man who does that believes that the cheap dairy cow is probably the cheapest way of keeping that calf, because it only costs a little per month to keep a cow to keep the calf, whereas if you give the dry feed to the calf, it would cost three or four times as much as it does to keep the dairy cow. I don't know of any beef cattle that didn't give milk enough to nurse their calves.

Prof. Erf: Allow me to ask Dr. Brown whether it is an economical proposition, whether it is profitable? I am talking from the standpoint of economy.

Dr. Brown: I will answer by asking a question. Is it germain to the subject from an economical standpoint to make the statement that beef cattle must have a nurse cow of the dairy breed to keep them growing?

Prof. Erf: I just simply wanted to reinforce my statement.

The Chairman: 1 am sorry we have to discontinue this interesting discussion. I think you all appreciate it.

Adjourned at 5:10 p. m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

Music.

Called to order by the President.

The President: We have a subject that ought to interest every person present here tonight, "Economy in Animal Production." Now

they tell us that the eye of the master fatteneth his cattle. I was down at the Experiment Station, and being interested in the live stock I visited the live stock section there, and I want to tell you publicly that the best herd of cattle, and the best herd of hogs I have seen in the last five years I saw on those grounds; some of the best lambs I have seen in recent years I have seen at the Experiment Station in the last two weeks. There is a master mind there, and he is here with us this evening. He knows his business. That is the kind of man we like to have with us.

ECONOMY IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION.

By Prof. B. E. Carmichael, Wooster, Ohio.

Animal production occupies an important place in modern agricultural practice. The total value of animals sold and slaughtered and of animal products, at the farm in the United States in 1908, was given by the Secretary of Agriculture in the 1908 year book of the United States Department of Agriculture as about three-eighths of the value of all farm products, that is, close to three billion dollars. With such an enormous amount of money value involved it is evident that the matter of economical production is of more than passing importance, not only to people on the farm, but to also the city dwellers who purchase and consume a great portion of the animal products of this country. Advanced and still advancing prices for milk, butter, meat, eggs and other animal products make the matter of economy in animal production one which concerns all, for who is there that does not use milk, butter, eggs or flesh for food, and wool and leather for clothing, to say nothing of the various smaller items that, while small in themselves, unite to form an enormous aggregate? To the man who keeps live stock, economy in animal production means greater net profits; to the consumer it means lower, or at any rate, a less rapidly advancing cost of living; and to our country as a whole, it means greater prosperity and comfort for all by increasing the available amount of foodstuffs-either animal products or other material that, under more wasteful methods would have been used, or rather wasted, in animal production.

Economy in animal production does not necessarily mean low cost of feeds used in animal production, but, rather, such methods applied to animal production as will do away with all waste. Economy in animal production should take into consideration both the producer and the consumer, as both are vitally affected by the cost of production and, if this is needlessly high, both the producer and the consumer will suffer, the one on account of lessened profits, the other by reason of increased cost of living.

Early in the history of this country and, indeed, until relatively recent years, it was, as a rule, not especially difficult for the man engaged in animal production to realize a fair profit from his operations, nor for the consumer to secure such animal products as he required at a moderate cost. Increased cost of feedstuffs, due to a greater demand from consumers, has raised the cost of animal production to such an extent that even with the high prices that now exist, many producers fail to realize a fair profit, and consumers find prices so high as to be almost prohibitive.

What are some of the ways in which animal production may be made more economical, or, in other words, what are the causes of the wastes that prevail?

To answer these questions in full would require days instead of the minutes that are available for this discussion tonight. However, a few of the items of waste may be enumerated and discussed very briefly.

Indiscriminate breeding or lack of intelligent selection on the part of breeders is one cause of great wastes in animal production. If the greatest possible efficiency in animals is to prevail, breeders should practice intelligent, persistent selection. It is a deplorable fact that the herds and flocks on the average farms of Ohio do not show much evidence of this kind of breeding. In herds of cattle, it is often true that Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus blood is mingled in a promiscuous confusion. Instead of making a study of environment and of markets and breeds that are well adapted for meeting the demands of both, breeding operations are often carried on in a haphazard way, without any apparent attempt to breed uniform, efficient animals that are suited for the kind or kinds of production that should be expected to yield the most profit. What has been said of cattle breeding applies with equal force to other lines of breeding. The common horse stock of this state is mongrel, nothwithstanding the fact that sufficient good blood to stock Ohio with high class market horses has for years been available for the use of Ohio breeders. Horsemen should breed horses that are suitable for the special uses for which horses are needed these days. It is not economy to mix breeds and types of horses, for the offspring of such matings will not meet with a heavy demand nor with high prices, because they do not satisfy the requirements of horse users. Enormous wastes along this line, not only with horse and cattle, but with other stock, occur annually, and it is high time that the breeders of Ohio begin to put their operations on a basis that will make Ohio live stock the equal, if not the superior, of any stock in this or in any other country.

The selection and persistent use of any special breed of live stock does not do all that may be done in live stock breeding. It is a fact that there are many pure bred animals in Ohio that are for all practical purposes nothing more than pedigreed scrubs, and pedigreed scrubs are the most dangerous scrubs in existence. The selection of pure bred or of grade stock for breeding purposes should be put on a utility basis, rather than a fancy point or fancy pedigree basis. While it is very desirable to develop the highest degree of beauty that is consistent with utility, yet it should be remembered that beauty is a relative rather than an absolute term, while utility is absolute. There is probably no class of stock to which the above applies with more force than to dairy cows. While high degrees of both beauty and utility are very frequently found in the same animal and, therefore, are not necessarily antagonistic, yet beauty does not guarantee utility. It is very fortunate that with dairy cows it is an easy matter to select for utility. Scales, milk sheet and Babcock test are available for the use of every dairyman and have done much to make dairy production more economical. The importance of selection for utility is evident when this work is once undertaken. Total production and net profit are widely different. Net profit, rather than total production, should be considered when utility is sought. Unfortunately no simple method of determining the relative efficiency of various individuals in horses or in meat producing animals is at hand. However, close observation and the keeping of such records as are possible will do much to eliminate the unprofitable animals.

In this connection something should be said of fads and fancy points in breeding. Much time and valuable material have been lost in breeding operations on account of too much attention being given to points that have no real value. Valuable animals—animals of high utility—have been sent to the shambles on account of some lack of fancy color, coat or style. Many so-called breeders pay more attention to the shape of ear or horn or coat of hair than to vitality,

longevity and fecundity. The "red craze" was a handicap from which Shorthorn cattle have not yet fully recovered; Poland-China swine have suffered in the hands of some because their breeders too frequently selected breeding stock on account of a fancy ear or six white points and too seldom on account of vigor, constitution and the ability to produce large litters of even, early maturing pigs. Just why a careful breeder should value a black tongue in a Jersey's mouth above the ability to yield well at the pail, is hard to understand. Other breeds have suffered or are suffering similarly. This does not mean that no attention should be paid to uniformity and appearance, but that more attention should be paid to utility. There is now evidence of saner methods in breeding, and animals that have established their value as breeders or that give promise of proving useful are frequently retained, even though some foolish fad or fancy point that was formerly seriously considered is lacking.

Community breeding, that is the adoption of one breed of a given kind of stock by breeders within a certain locality, would do much to raise the quality of farm stock, and to increase the profits from it. Contrary to the impression that seems to prevail pretty generally, it is not to a man's disadvantage to have the same breed of stock that his neighbors have so long as all are suited for the uses to which they are to be put, but rather it is to the distinct advantage of all. Co-operative study and work will do much to develop high class stock in a community. Whenever possible, breeding stock of high excellence should be secured close at home rather than at a distance, not only on account of the economy of such a course in regard to first cost, but because it gives the breeders an opportunity to see the animal under conditions that are similar to the ones under which it is to be kept.

Breeding, while it occupies a place of great importance in animal production, cannot do all that may be done to make animals more useful to man. It may and does supply the possibility of increased production and profit, but other factors are of great importance. An intelligent use of feeds is essential to the greatest profit from animal production. The wastes in this direction are enormous and should be done away with by thinking feeders. Intelligent feeding is impossible without an understanding of the needs of animals and of the character of the feeds that are available. It is a fact that many feeders throughout this country fall far short of securing maximum or even satisfactory returns from their feeding operations, and very frequently on account of the misuse of feeds. An intimate knowledge of chemistry and of the various processes concerned in animal nutrition, while very helpful, is not absolutely essential to the intelligent feeding of live stock. It is, however, very important for the feeder to have some rather definite knowledge concerning the needs of his animals and concerning the feeds that are available for his use. Rations that would be suitable for work horses would not always give good results if used for milch cows, and the best ration for one cow might not be the best one for another cow. Animals that are growing or that are pregnant or producing milk require more of protein and of mineral elements than do animals that are mature and being fattened or kept for work purposes. On account of the high cost of protein in feeds, more than an adequate amount should not usually be given. Corn can well be used, if used judiciously, for all kinds of live stock, and on account of its great abundance and efficiency will doubtless long continue to enter largely into rations used for Ohio stock, but it is important that corn be used intelligently. For animals that yield milk, for stock that is growing, or for pregnant animals, a feed or feeds richer in protein and ash than is corn should be used. Pasture grass and green feeds of various kinds, alfalfa, hay, clover hay, soybean silage, skim milk, bran, middlings, linseed oil meal, cotton seed meal, gluten feed, distillers' grains, meat meal, tankage and other feeds may be used. Some of these feeds are not suitable for all kinds of stock and a careful choice is essential if best results are to be secured.

Home grown feeds are in higher favor with many farmers than are commercial feeds. Any arbitrary statement as to whether home grown or commercial feeds are best cannot be given, as market prices and other considerations vary greatly. Feeders should so manage their farms as to produce the greatest possible value in crops and should then feed home grown feeds exclusively, commercial feeds exclusively, or a combination of the home grown and the commercial feeds, whichever will yield the greatest net profit. No definite rule can be given that will be safe to follow under all conditions, since the considerations that would be most important—that is, market conditions—vary too greatly to conform to any arbitrary rule. The teaching, "Feed all you raise," is surely unwise, as is also the teaching, "Raise all you feed." Animal production should be put on a business basis, the aim being to utilize raw materials—that is, feeds -to the best possible advantage, and to secure the greatest possible net profit from the business. It is frequently possible to utilize cheap feeds very extensively and thus materially lessen the cost of production. However, there is. danger of going too far in this direction and lowering the rate of production to such an extent that the net profit from the total production would be very small. It is possible for products to be made so slowly on feeds of low cost that very meager profits will result from a given feeding period, just as it is possible for rapid production to be so costly that it would yield little, if any, profit. Very frequently rapid and cheap production are associated, and this is a combination that feeders should endeavor to obtain.

In the selection of feeds it is important for the feeder to know the relative values of the feeds that are available. Much information along this line may be secured from the various Experiment Station and United States Department of Agriculture bulletins. In the case of commercial feeds, reports of official inspection of feedstuffs offered for sale in the state are invaluable. All of these publications may be secured free of charge. The work of official inspection of feedstuffs is of great importance, and the results secured in this work should be in the possession of every feeder of live stock. Adulteration of feeds is practiced to an astonishing extent; for example, a feed dealer was recently heard to say that a traveling salesman had visited him to secure an order for peanut shells to use in adulterating middlings; and it may interest you to know that very fair looking middlings may be made up largely of this adulterant. Corn cobs have been used to adulterate bran, without detracting from its appearance. hulls, sweepings and ground corn stalks have been used to adulterate feeds. It is unfortunately true that adulteration, and very extensive adulteration, of feedstuffs may occur without much danger of detection, unless the feeds are analyzed. This inspection should be continued and extended until there is no chance for deception in the sale of feeds, and heavy penalties should be administered to manufacturers or dealers who put worthless feed on the market, to the financial disadvantage of all concerned, except themselves. Counterfeiting feed is as much a crime as is counterfeiting money, and should meet with severe punishment.

While economy in the purchase of feed, and this involves a consideration of both character and cost of feed, is necessary, it is equally true that great care should be exercised in the utilization of home grown feeds, whether they are used alone, in combination with each other, or in combination with commercial feeds. Table I shows the results that were obtained at the Ohio Station from five different rations, the feeds in all of which were farm grown. It will be

noted that great differences in rate and cost of grains resulted from the different rations.

TABLE I.

Farm-Grown Supplements for Corn.

Rations.	Ground Corn and Skim Milk, Dry Lot.	Ground Corn and Ground Soybeans Dry Lot.	Ground Corn, Dry Lot.	Ground Corn, Mixed Pasture.	Ground Corn, Clover Pasture.
Average initial weight per pig Average final weight per pig Average daily gain per pig Corn consumed daily per pig Supplement consumed daily per pig	208.5	Pounds. 91.8 181. 1.44 4.5	Pounds. 94.1 149.3 ,89 4.7	Pounds. 94.8 183.6 1.43 6.1	Pounds. 94.6 193.3 1.59 6.2
Total feed (aside from pasture) per 100 pounds gain	*288.1 †860.8	*312. } **78. }	530 .	426.	388.
cents per bushel	13.4	13.0	10.5	12.6	13.8
cents per bushel	14.3	13.8	10.5	12.7	13.9

^{*}Corn meal.

Skim milk 15 cents per cwt., soybeans 90 cents per bushel, pasture \$4.00 per acre for 62 days. (1-8 acre used for 3 pigs.)

An experiment conducted to compare corn and oats as grain rations for use in connection with mixed clover and timothy hay for mature geldings used for general farm work, showed a very material saving in cost of maintenance when corn was used, rather than oats. This saving was effected without any lessening of efficiency of the horses. The results of the experiment, which lasted for forty-eight weeks, indicated that a pound of well dried ear corn was equal in feeding value to a pound of oats, under the conditions previously mentioned.

TABLE II.

A Comparison of Corn and Oats for Work Horses.

Summary of Feed and Work.

May 17, 1907, to April 16, 1908.

			Gain or	Feed Consumed			Total	Hours	*Cost of Feed
	Initial Weight	Final Weight	Loss in Weight	Ear Corn	Oats	Mixed Hay	Cost of Feed Con- sumed*	Work Done	Per Hour Work
JoeJake Jake Bill Prank Tom Dick Total corn fed Average corn fed Average oats fed	Pounds 1,555 1,453 1,493 1,470 1,527 1,349 4,575 4,272 1,525 1,424	Pounds 1,535 1,438 1,486 1,473 1,545 1,389 4,566 4,300 1,522 1,433	Pounds 20 15 7 3 18 40 9 28 3 9	4,937 4,984 5,064 14,985 4,995	Pounds 4,938 4,921 5,036 14,895 4,965	Pounds 5,980.25 5,962.5 6,006.5 5,647.5 4,144.25 5,845.5 16,131. 17,455.5 5,377. 5,818.5	70.14 53.34 68.72	1,487. 1,487. 1,430.5 1,419.5 1,715.5 1,706. 4,633. 4,612. 1,544.3 1,537.5	Cents 3.56 4.72 3.73 4.84 2.70 4.14

^{*}Corn 40 cents per bushel, Oats 30 cents per bushel, Hay \$8.00 per ton.

Very frequently an extensive use of a cheap feed will lessen the cost of production. The use of pasture grass, clover, rape or other similar feeds in the

[†]Skim milk.

^{**}Soybean meal.

place of a part of the usual grain rations in pork production is a case of this kind. There is danger, however, of so marked a decrease in the rate of gain as to effect profits very materially if this substitution is carried too far. It should be remembered that net profits, as well as cost of feed, need to be considered. In the case of young stock it is very often true that they actually weigh less after being carried through an entire winter than when taken from pastures in the fall. It is very seldom, almost never, good business practice to allow young stock to lose in weight or merely to maintain a fixed weight. Feed expended in this sort of feeding is unproductive, and, therefore, wasted, without being of use to anyone.

Unnecessary labor is often expended in care of stock. Sometimes this is due to lack of care in planning buildings and other equipment. Very frequently labor is wasted in preparation of feed for stock. Good business judgment is required in deciding just how much labor may profitably be applied in animal production, and as much should be used as will yield a satisfactory profit. Too much capital may be invested in buildings and equipment. Elaborate accommodations are not often needed by live stock. Comfort, convenience, durability and good sanitation are essential, but further than this little is needed in the way of buildings and equipment. Capitalists who take up live stock farming as a plaything are likely to over-invest in this direction; the average farmer is very prone to try to get along with inadequate facilities. Both tendencies cause waste and should give way to a reasonable practice that will occupy a middle ground.

From the standpoint of the conservation of soil fertility, animal production occupies an important place. Time is not available for a long discussion of this phase of the subject. However, it is a well-known fact that an intelligent utilization of the manure produced by live stock will do much to restore wasted fertility or to prevent such waste. Manure from live stock should be intelligently saved and utilized. Manufacturers have long ago learned the importance of a careful utilization of by-products, and the best farmers have also learned that their by-products are of great value. The waste due to careless handling of manure is enormous and, if it could all be avoided, much would be done towards decreasing the cost of production and of living.

One of the large wastes that occurs in animal production is occasioned by contagious diseases. Hog cholera and bovine tuberculosis are the two of these diseases that are most frequently brought to stockmen's attention. It is hard to estimate the losses that occur annually from these causes. Much progress has been made within recent years in the prevention of losses from these diseases, by preventive treatment in the case of hog cholera and by sanitary methods in the case of bovine tuberculosis. Stockmen should use all known precautions to prevent loss in this direction. Director Thorne of the Experiment Station put it well when he said: "Were I the owner of a herd of cattle, I should as readily do without fire insurance on my barn as without the tuberculin test in my herd." Modern veterinary studies have made possible greatly decreased losses from contagious diseases; unfortunately for all, many stockmen are, on account of acquaintance with a few scoundrels in the veterinarian's profession, suspicious of the whole fraternity and unwilling to co-operate with them or to take advantage of the important discoveries that they have made. This attitude is unwarranted, and the stockman who refuses to avail himself of the best that scientific veterinarians have to offer, is checking progress and courting serious financial loss. There is no dearth of data in this direction, and there is but little reason for any man to proceed in his work without adequate protection. Legislation is almost sure to come in these matters, and the man who makes progress in this direction because he appreciates the need for such progress, rather than because the

law requires it, should and doubtless will realize a handsome profit from the results of his careful foresight. The waste that may come and does come from carelessness in regard to contagious diseases is enormous and has much to do with the low profits from production, and with the high cost of living. The financial loss to stockmen from tuberculosis in herds of cattle and swine has been estimated at fourteen million dollars per annum. Scabies in sheep and cattle, contagious abortion in mares and cows, glanders in horses, blackleg in cattle and other minor diseases swell the waste from wholly or partially preventable contagious diseases to an enormous total. The time is ripe for a campaign of sanitation and disease prevention. Stockmen will do well to inaugurate and regulate this movement and profit by it rather than to retard it and have it work to their disadvantage.

The demand for food for human consumption is increasing. Mankind must be fed and clothed. Animal production that will economically administer to the needs of man will continue to occupy an important place in the agricultural world. Animal production that really decreases rather than increases the comforts of life for the human race is not entitled to a place in agriculture, and cannot long occupy such a place. An intelligent consideration of conditions that must be met, and of methods of breeding, feeding and management that will best meet these conditions is necessary if the greatest possible economy in animal production is to prevail. No man has a right to cause waste in any direction, and never has had such right, and food suitable for man's use should not be wastefully used for other purposes. Utility should be the stockman's watchword. Waste of feed, capital, labor, animals or fertility should be, so far as possible, abolished, and careful intelligence should continue to displace ignorant carelessness until the greatest possible good for all will result from the vast animal industry of this country.

The President: You recognize this fact that you have a master mind to deal with, and you may ask him any question you want in regard to economy in live stock production. I think he is able to answer it.

· Mr. Robbins, of Muskingum: I would like to ask the professor if he thought it would pay to feed tankage to hogs on clover, feeding out in the open field?

Answer: I cannot say exactly what the results would have been in feeding corn and tankage on clover. We have fed corn and tankage on mixed pasture, and the results have justified. That will depend on whether we are feeding heavy grain rations, but with corn at the present prices it would be good to use tankage.

Mr. Stabler: I would like to ask whether it is safe to feed tankage to brood sows, and in what quantities? I understand the quantities have to be reduced in feeding to brood sows.

Answer: There is quite a prevalent notion of that kind in that section. Just what the evidence is that justifies that is more than I know. At the Ohio Station we have fed corn and tankage in the proportions of eight pounds to one of tankage, with good results. We have not undertaken any comparison with other food. I do not know of any bad results, but our experiments will be continued.

A Member: At the Swine Breeders' Association last evening there was a gentleman present who said he did not consider it safe to give less than one part to twenty of the other feed.

A Member: Ten young sows raised for us eighty pigs for their first litter, and they had received tankage.

Mr. Dobbins, of Green: Right along this line we had eleven young brood sows that we were wintering on ear corn, ground oats, tankage and oil meal. I cannot give the exact proportion of tankage and oil meal. These sows received about half a gallon each. These eleven sows farrowed 124, and started 118, and raised 111 of those pigs to maturity.

Question: Was it their first breeding?

Mr. Dobbins: No, sir.

Mr. Carmichael: These ten brood sows really farrowed 112 pigs, and they raised 80.

Mr. Myers, of Holmes County: I would like to ask whether he has fed any cut clover or alfalfa to brood sows, and how many he would recommend to feed per 100 pounds?

Answer: We have never fed that. We have fed a little uncut alfalfa to hogs; and these sows we speak of received in addition to the tankage a little alfalfa hay. I think it is safe to feed all they will eat; they will not overeat.

A Member: Don't you think they would eat a great deal more if you cut, mixing with hot water, a great deal more than if dry?

Answer: A number of feeders do that.

Mr. Robbins, of Muskingum: I want to say that I wintered sows last winter where they could run to alfalfa grass. I never had any meal feed at all, and this last spring they all came stronger than I ever had pigs come before.

Mr. Blackford, of Preble: I want to know the relative advantages of buttermilk and skimmed milk, and whether buttermilk is injurious to brood sows. We had splendid results in farrowing period, started well, and out of 90 we saved 42. Pigs got to be three or four weeks old, plump and nice as they could be, and they died in spite of us. We lived near a creamery, and got the surplus of buttermilk. We feed it. It is fine for shoats and the pigs seem to like it.

Answer: As far as relative values, buttermilk and skimmed milk, there is no reason to believe there is much difference. Buttermilk is for all purposes skimmed milk that has gone through the process of ripening. As far as any damage resulting from buttermilk and skimmed milk, I don't see why there should be any. It is possible there was something in the buttermilk that did the damage.

The President: At Springdale we had a discussion where corn was fed with clover, what part of the gain should be credited to the clover, and what part to the corn. Can you give us anything on this?

Answer: I don't think I could do any better than turn back to the chart we had a while ago. I don't know how we could get at that absolutely. So much would depend upon whether or not we were feeding heavy grain rations.

Mr. Kemmell, of Butler: I would like to get at the price of soybean meal, and where it can be gotten?

Answer: Soy-bean meal at present time is pretty expensive to feed, I should have mentioned we could not afford to feed it as it is worth \$2.30 wholesale for seed, and oil meal should be as valuable as soy-bean meal. It is one of the home-grown beans that can be used.

Mr. Reed: Would corn and oats and oil meal be as good as anything you can feed?

Answer: I would say corn and oil meal would be better.

Mr. Reed: What have you against oats?

Answer: Too expensive.

Mr. Reed: They make bone, don't they?

Answer: It is possible they would grow some more bone than corn would. I have never used it. Experiments, however, have shown rather to disadvantage than to advantage. We had trouble one time with a lot of hogs we turned into the corn field. They seemed to reject the green corn rather than tankage.

Question: Did you use any salt and ashes?

Answer: Yes, but we find that hogs that are fed tankage care less for that than on corn alone.

Mr. Buckman: I would like to have corn rations for horses. In the line of brood mares and colts, does he think for mares producing colts he can afford not to buy oats and grain?

Mr. Carmichael: We have never done any work to compare the relative value of corn and oats for growing colts or brood mares. I don't think it would be necessary to feed either oats or bran to mares or growing colts, providing we have an abundance of good mixed clover and alfalfa hay. However, if corn and oats can be secured at prices to justify their use they would be a good thing to use, but I don't believe it is absolutely necessary to use either.

Mr. Ramsey, of Columbiana: I would like to know if it would not be better to feed the whole corn, all things considered, to most all stock, especially hogs, cattle and milch cows too?

Mr. Carmichael: Rather than feed the whole corn to hogs I think we should soak it, in light of recent experiments. In cases of horses, providing they have good teeth, I don't very much believe it is necessary. For dairy cows I am not so certain. It seems to me we could well afford to grind the feed for them.

Mr. Kennell: I would like to ask the professor how much tankage

would you feed to hogs that are following cattle that are fed corn silage and cotton seed meal?

Mr. Carmichael: We have made some tests in that direction, and we have fed as high as two-thirds pounds daily; two-thirds gives better results than one-half pound a day. How much higher we could go I could not say.

Mr. Brown, of Noble: I would like to ask whether hogs should be fed a full ration of corn or just a moderate ration when running on grass?

Mr. Carmichael: I do not believe that can be answered in any way that will apply to all conditions. If we are in any particular hurry to market, or if corn is high in price we can well afford to make use of pasture grass.

Mr. Brown, of Noble: If we use an abundance of corn they will eat but a very little quantity of grass, will they not?

Mr. Carmichael: We have been able to get them to eat quite a good deal of both. So much depends on market conditions, depends on the way they feel about hurrying the hogs to market. There is no possible way; it is a place where judgment must be used.

Mr. Brown, of Wyandot: Is there any relative value in cooking ground feed for young hogs?

Mr. Carmichael: So far as I know experiments have shown that cooked feed is no better than raw feed. However, in case of young hogs, and all hogs in cold weather, we get increased consumption of feed by warming the food. I do not think it is necessary to cook it. I do not think it is necessary to feed warm slop or possibly use water that is slightly warmed. I do not believe in feeding ice cold feed.

Mr. Kirk, of Ottawa: How much oil meal would you feel it safe to feed horses, especially to mares, and whether you have ever had any evil effects in feeding oil meal?

Mr. Carmichael: We have never had any experiments at all in feeding oil meal.

....., of Summit: A gentleman here inquired about the cause of his pigs dying. I had quite a little trouble of that kind several years ago, but I was feeding swill from the house mixed with dish water. I was very certain it came from that slop, because I had another lot that I didn't feed that, and I had no trouble. Very likely he got some of that Gold Dust or washing tea. They are often used about factories.

Mr. Rice, of Trumbull: I am a creamery man, and have fed hogs for over twenty years on buttermilk, and have found it better to add half water to buttermilk when you feed it to pigs.

Mr. Ebersole, of Pickaway: Is there any bad results from feeding ground feed like shorts and bran in dish water in which has been used lyes, washing teas and soap. My folks at home insist on washing dishes

with soap and sometimes use this washing powder, and I have been arguing against that at home, and they insist on doing it. When I go home, my wife and I get home, we will have a fight on that.

Mr. Carmichael: We cannot of course answer all questions when we are not acquainted with local conditions. I believe I would say this: If you cannot induce your wife not to use washing powder let her use it, and throw the dish water away. I don't believe an excess of soap is a good thing for hogs. Personally I don't like soap mixed with my feed, and I do not believe the hogs do.

Mr. Osnaberg, of Warren: Have you had any experience in feeding tankage to cattle?

Mr. Carmichael: We have not. In conversation with Mr. Ferguson, who has charge of the animal feeding for Swift & Co., he stated they do not have any use for tankage for anything excepting hogs.

A Member: What about cotton seed meal?

Answer: For hogs? Cotton seed meal if continued for a considerable time will kill hogs.

INSTITUTE ROUND TABLE.

The President: I consulted with my associates in my work of selecting something that might be of some benefit. You will recognize that this is only a very small per cent. that is interested in institute work. We thought of this matter, and we concluded to ask the question, and get some of the best men in the state of Ohio to discuss it, and I want the stenographers to take all down, and put it in the Bulletin. We will show no partiality; we will start out as we began. We will get it all boiled down. We want you people to do that tonight, and we are going to limit everyone to five minutes, not a minute more. Don't feel offended if I rap you down, because I have to do it if you go over your time.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTE?

Those appointed to lead on this question are: Messrs. Chamberlain, McIntire, who is not present; Drake, Montgomery, Brown, Dean, Baker and Bailey. As we talk about this first question, we would like to know something about that, and we are going to call upon the father of institute workers in Ohio, and as far as I know in the United States, Dr. Chamberlain.

Dr. Chamberlain: Mr. Chairman, I think that a successful institute is one in which the whole audience works with the speakers, side by side, from start to finish. The worst thing for an institute that I have met everywhere this year is the tardiness of the farmer. If they were going to take a railroad train they would get there. One of the best

institutes I attended, except for that when the time to begin came, there were 24 there. In the evening there were 450 there, 100 of them standing. What can you do? We waited nearly a half an hour, and then the preacher prayed awhile, and the choir sang awhile, and finally they put me on to break the ice so the others could jumble in, and while I was speaking 150 came in, and in the first five minutes I spoke in confusion, and those that were not there in the beginning lost the whole thing, and those that were there in the beginning couldn't hear. What can we do in a case like that? I tried to shame them. You can't excuse them by saying it took the time to do the chores; it was just as bad in the afternoon. They came to town, and they dribbled in all the time. You will think I am scolding the farmer. I tell you you will never have the best institute until you wake up the farmers, and get them to come early just as they would if they were going to take a train; they would get there in time if they had to. I have tried to shame. I tried to shame them by telling them the story of President Cleveland, the big fat man. He went puffing to catch the train, and saw that delightful object, the rear end of the train, vanishing, and puffing he said, "I didn't run fast enough." And an Irishman jovially said, "Please, sir, you ran fast enough, but you didn't start soon enough." The trouble with the farmer is he don't start soon enough to these institutes. I wish the secretary in his report would rub it in on them, and make them see their duty in this matter. The next thing in regard to the speakers. I think the speakers ought to always give the underlying philosophy of what they undertake to say. They should give the reason why. They should not only tell them when and where and how, but why. Giving their practical experience is all right, giving the sciences is all right.

The professors of our agricultural colleges fail, if at all, because they don't give the proper application. The farmers fail because the speakers don't tell why, because they simply tell how they drain and where they drain, but they don't tell why. Why is it so on my farm, why should it be different on another farm, which are the underlying principles?—so all the way in that way. Well, shall we have any fun at all? I do not object to a story if it will clinch anything, but to string a lot of stories together with no connection is perfect folly. I think the colored man's explanation of how he preached may be a basis for us. "In the first place I 'splains the text; and the next place I 'spounds the text, and the third place I puts in the rousements." So that when a man goes away that he shall know more, and be prompted to do better.

Shall we have night sessions? Yes. Education for the children, for the wives, for the home, and the social matters for giving information along these lines. In some states it may not be best. In Ohio, yes, unless we are unwilling to grant that our wives and children are of less importance than our mares, our cattle, and so forth. If they are willing

to come, hold a night session. In heaven's name give them one session where they will learn something about the home and successful life on the farm. If they are willing to listen to things like hauling out manure give them one session for the home. I think at that session you should not have a high school exhibition; that kills the whole business. I think if there are two state speakers, and if one can give a popular lecture, let him do it, and the other give a practical talk on botany, seeds and so forth.

Dr. Brown: I can tell all I know about it in less than five minutes. My attitude toward this matter is very much like a scholar who was asked to define a term that was not very usual. He said he knew what it meant very well, but he didn't have expression in his vocabulary to convey it. It is a very easy matter to say what part of an institute could have been left out to advantage, and it is also easy to say what part of an institute meeting elicited the most interest, which is to say, that that part which elicited the most interest was the most successful part, and it also is as much as to say that that which was of local interest elicited the most attention. I have seen speakers who have employed the best language, have manifested the deepest learning, have exploited subjects most painstakingly and accurately, and no interest manifested. matter how painstaking and how interestingly a subject is presented if it does not appeal to the local mind it is not of large benefit. You can take the most finished lecturer that it is possible to find, and let him teach a subject elaborately, scientifically, something that will carry away the learners that have had experience as learners, and those few will be interested because there are only a few of a large audience that are experienced learners, and when you look around under those conditions, even though you are carried away by the magnificent interest, you will find it is falling on deaf ears, but if you take something of simple character of local interest, you immediately arouse a response. Having arrived at that point, and being limited to five minutes, it behooves me now to contribute my part to this subject, that is my part of the suggestions that are to be presented out of which a good institute be made.

I have always thought that good teaching depends upon two particular elements, one is that the speaker should have the power to get immediately into confidential touch with those who were listening, and then have the quality of conveying in simple, fundamental language, simple, fundamental things to an audience that is anxious to acquire knowledge, but that has had no large experience as students, and incapable of taking in those things which are finished. It is impossible for a teacher at an institute to educate people. The speaker has only one of two things to do. He has to give them if he succeeds a confidential heart to heart talk on simple fundamentals, which will inspire in those minds that are not capable of not thinking well a desire to do well in the business in

which they are engaged, and their education must be carried on at home. Take a man who inspires a sentiment and prescribes a course of reading, brings the learner into touch with his business, and creates a love for things which he is trying to learn, then if the incentive is strong enough, all the powers on earth cannot prevent him from learning; he will educate himself. No institute teacher is capable of educating, and a large number of pedantic expressions will fall upon deaf ears.

(Time called.) I move that the order of this meeting as promulgated by your honorable office be suspended, and that each speaker hereafter be allowed two or three minutes longer. It seems we are not all here, and five minutes are very short. I wasn't quite through.

(Motion seconded, and lost.)

Mr. Drake, of Washington, D. C.: Ladies and gentlemen: When we take a good drink of cool water on a warm day, or partake of a meal of victuals when we are real hungry, we say that touches the spot. A successful institute must touch the spot. As Dr. Brown has already said, it must come down to local problems. I had the pleasure of taking part in an institute once, and every man chose his own subject. We did not know exactly the conditions. The first man that led off was a man who was a first class live stock, a beef production man, and he led off with an excellent paper on the production of beef, and it was a master-He closed his talk. For a few minutes dead silence reigned around. Then the chairman called for discussion. No discussion came. He called for more discussion, and still no discussion. arose and said, "Well, I think the young man has come to the wrong place to talk about beef production. We quit the beef production business a long time ago, and are in the dairy business." And that is an instance where we started off by not touching the spot. There are certain general subjects we can carry all over the country, subjects we can change here and there, but a man ought to know the local conditions as thoroughly as possible, and he ought to change these general subjects in so far as he can and make them fit local conditions. I have never seen a real institute that did not hit these local problems. Whatever can be done to put in the hands of the institute men, something that will assist them to understand local problems and assist him in understanding them quickly is a very profitable investment.

I picked up Director Thorne's report the other day, and I read in there a description of some work he has outlined, which I think is one of the most valuable things that can be worked out, and if it is worked out I will say it will be a monument not only to Dr. Thorne, but also to Ohio. If you will take it and read it you will find an outline of agricultural report based on a thorough study of the soils of this state. If they could be put in the hands of every institute man, what a great power that would be. I know these institute men are men who will

make it fit for local conditions every time when the best possible material is put into their hands. I can see work ahead for a man who is going to do institute work in Ohio. Ohio does not stop half way in doing anything. I will say at the present time the institute in Ohio is at this time away ahead of any other state in the Union. Ohio is demanding better material, demanding better work, and the State Board demanding better work. What can we do to still further increase the efficiency of this work which is already on a very high plane. I want to say when the time comes to push this you cannot spend your time any better than on what Dr. Thorne has outlined. Think what it would be for a man before he starts out in a certain section of a state to have before him a thoroughly digested, written up, concise statement about the agriculture of that state, along with a carefully, thoroughly prepared map by a soil expert that will show you on what kind of soil you are working, and as soon as that is done I want to say to you it will be a great deal better for the institutes of this state.

Prof. Stabler: It is certainly a very high compliment to a man who has only been in the work a few years, to be called upon to follow up the same platform after Dr. Chamberlain and Dr. Brown, two of the great masters of the art of institute work in the United States. Now, at a meeting of the institute workers at Washington a little more than a year ago, the definition of an institute, which seemed to be accepted by all, was that it is a school for grown-ups in country life. A school for grown-ups, not a school for children, not a school for the young people, but a school for the old people. Furthermore, I would add that the chief object of the institute should be to enthuse into the old people the spirit of progress which is in the young people. The great difficulty has been, as Dr. Chamberlain has said, to get the real practical farmers to feel that it is their business to be there in time, and take part in the institute, and it is the business of the institute department of the state, the man " ho plans the institutes, and the man who goes to the institute from bondquarters to be so alive with the spirit of progress, and so full of because in the work that any man who touches him cannot fail to receive a specific from him. Now, that is what I regard as the mission of the institute to enthuse the spirit of progress into the people of the country, and I do not regard an institute as a place for local and general entertainment. I regard it strictly as a school, as a place where the people who come to listen to men who understand their business, men who are recognized experts in particular lines, and who come there for a purpose, to acquire definite information which may be applied in their every day affairs at home. The information should be sufficiently definite and sufficiently clearly stated in language that no one can fail to understand, that it may be immediately applied, and, therefore, not forgotten. Information that is not applied is soon forgotten. Now the difficulty about

the scientists, the agricultural scientists who are working at the agricultural station, or teaching agricultural science at the university, is that he is accustomed to deal with truth in the abstract rather than to apply it to the making of money and to the improvement of conditions in country life. There needs to be an interpreter of these facts that the scientist discovers, there needs to be somebody who will carry them to the farmer, and that will put them in such shape that the farmer can grasp them and apply them when they are once ascertained, that they may become living things. They become object lessons to the community, whereby a thing which he teaches all his neighbors whether he does much talking or not. That is the object of the institute in our state.

Our law expressly states that the association is for the purpose of carrying information to the farmers, the central idea being that the science which has been elaborated by specialists whether they be experimenters at the Experiment Station or experimenters on their own farms, information that has been elaborated by specialists that can be carried to the farmers, that they can immediately apply it, and country conditions be improved thereby.

Mr. McIntire: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It certainly seems to me if you are to have a successful institute you must have somebody there. Institutes that are not well attended are never a success. This does not seem to be the trouble in Ohio. In other states there seems to be great trouble, and we have sent advance agents after the people to get them to come out. We must have attendance to have a successful interest. No question about that. We want to make that the very first thing. Then we want to be there, and to get the men there who need help most. As a general thing I believe the farmers' institutes are attended by men who need the help the least. Men who are leaders, men who are standards are not the men who need the help. I never go into a community but what I think of the man who is living back on the hills on a poor farm. He is not a leader in agriculture, he is not a student, he is not successful, he is having a hard time to get along. And it seems to me most of the talk of the institute workers today is directed at the man who is the standard, at the man who is away ahead. But what we want is to bring up the masses, and in order to do that we must reach the man who is not up to the standard. I believe in going ahead of the institute a couple of weeks, and talking to the men about selection. about breeding, about spraying their orchard, how to make bordeaux, what the compound solution is, and insecticides, and such things, point out methods of educating their minds, and then two weeks later, when that institute comes off that man will probably be there to hear the man that has visited his farm; and I earnestly hope the time is coming when in some sections of the country when an institute worker will go ahead. and hunt all the men that need most, and spend a day with them at the farm; then I fully believe they will be there the day when the institute comes off. And we must not forget that fully fifty per cent. of the farmers' institutes consist of ladies, the wives and daughters, and unless there is some instruction to interest them I do not believe the institute will be complete. I am a profound believer in lady instructors; that at three-fourths of the institutes there should be ladies informed in house-keepers' art, the science of domestic economy and those things. I believe the farmers' wives and daughters are overlooked to a certain extent in farmers' institutes.

There are three points I want to make:

1st. To get the people there.

Next, to get the man there who needs help the most.

Next, an instructor for farmers' wives and daughters. Then have a man and lady, or men and lady instructors who are cultivated. The secret of the whole thing it seems to me after all depends upon the kind of instructors that are sent out, men who make the people sorry when they hear what they have said, and were not there to hear it.

Rankin, of Fayette: I am afraid you are going to lose the force of these speeches in consequence of the embarrassment of having to come before you. I am simply a layman, and not a state speaker. I would say, however, that the success of the institute depends upon the working together of all the working elements of that institute, and I would characterize three of those: The executive committee, the president and the state speakers. I know, without speaking in disparagement of the state speakers, I would consider the first two are of the greatest importance. I have said even in the presence of state speakers that if the farmer didn't get any more benefit than they get direct from the lecturer or speaker that the state sends out, it is not worth what it cost. That is not speaking disparagingly of the state speakers. They are good, but the trouble with the state speaker is in not grasping the conditions around them. They are not acquainted themselves with the people, and their method of procedure. The executive committe must be in the line to prepare a program that will reach the people. The next thing is that the president carry out the purpose of that program in the direction of teaching and not entertaining, because we frequently have said in the institute in which I have had an interest, "It is not a place of entertainment at all. It is a school, a place to be taught," and in just the proportion as the speakers should leave their subjects in a way that would make an inquiring condition of the minds in the audience, just in that degree you will get the interest, and just in that degree you will get benefit out of the meeting. It is not worth while to go to a community to present a subject that that community is not interested in.

We have had no trouble in getting out an audience if the weather has been any way suitable.

We have in our community made an effort to excite an interest which will induce the audience to ask questions, and as soon as an audience gets to asking questions the people will get great good out of it. Unless you present the subject in such a way that will excite the interest of the people to such an extent that they are willing to discuss the question, you are getting very little good out of the institute.

Again I say that the interest of the institute depends upon those three elements working together to that end.

Mr. Dunlap: In the little town where I live, Kingston, Ross County, one of the first places in the state to have an institute, and we have had all those bright and shining lights of institute speakers. At last it got kind of old, that is, it got so they would not vote to have an institute. and we did without a couple of years. Then we couldn't get state aid, and concluded to have an institute of our own. We depended on home talent. Three years ago we had a very good organization, and we had an institute, and it was one of the best. We had to depend on home speakers. A day and a half. It began at noon, and the next day, three sessions. Every session we had a full attendance, the home talent taking pride in it, which they couldn't hardly do when they had state speakers. As they supposed their state speakers were paid to run it they would not take any part. If you want to have a successful institute you must get the home talent to take part. Last year every minute of the time was taken, and it was a very good institute, and we expect to have another good one. Another thing is, most people appreciate what costs them something. We had to pay the expenses, and we tried to improve the time which we would not do if it had not.

Mr. Cobb, of Jackson: Mr. President and Fellow Citizens: question of institutes is rather a new thing in our little city of Wellston. We know more there of digging coal, hunting gas, making cement and pig iron; yet we found we must go to the soil to get a support in these uncertain times when business is at a standstill. We organized an institute in our city, situated in three surrounding townships, and the city of Wellston seemed to be the best place to hold the institute. We found it a little difficult to get the basket dinners when we were holding two days' meetings; another trouble we found was in not being strictly in touch with the Agricultural Department of the state. Now I don't wish to find fault with the speakers. We had pretty good ones. But they came to us from the richer part of the state. They were filled up with the idea of raising 100 bushels of corn to the acre, fine wheat and hogs, where you can plow every acre of ground, and they came down where we could not successfully plow more than one-third of the land without danger of washing away. Another and a different system of argument is needed from what is needed in the central part, and especially the northwestern part of the state. At our last meeting we had

called our society together by card, about sixty-five members, to meet on the 12th of December, and just one week before that we received notice from the state department that we would have two lecturers, Farnsworth and Judy, and they picked the 12th and 13th—they got that 13th in—and it was just at the front end of the blizzard, and our membership came out, but not the mass of the people. We had had once before a pretty large meeting. It grew out of the fact that it was announced that a speaker would be there to say that agriculture should be taught in common schools. So we immediately waited on the superintendent of the high school, and he said he would give us the high school, and also the graduating class of seventy or eighty would sing for us, and furnish us literary talent. We couldn't very well do otherwise than accept; and we got them, and they about got the time. It was all well meant, and was quite interesting, and the children came out, and that brought the parents, but we had to hold the meeting so late we had to go home before the lecturer got through. It is interesting to be in touch with the state officers, and we should begin at least two months in advance of the meeting to get speakers who are adapted to the locality, and then the people will come out. We have a department of forestry in Ohio, yet I have failed to hear anything about it, and especially in a section where at least one-third of it wants to grow into brush, and can only be used for pasture, because these side hills if you plow them up will all wash out, and go to the Mississippi. Yet we cannot keep them in grass without the weeds, and these take possession of our pastures, although well adapted for sheep and cattle, but the dogs take possession of our sheep.

Mr. Piper, of Washington: I have taken part first and last in a good many hundred farmers' institutes. I do not believe any one of those was ever an absolute failure, but I would hate to tell you what per cent. was very nearly so. In my opinion there are two things absolutely necessary for a successful institute. First, the speaker must have a message to present that means dollars and cents to his hearers. If he has not the message he better not talk. Second, he has to present that in such a way that some of those hearers will make use of it. I think those two things are absolutely fundamental. In many institutes the questions talked of were not adapted to that section; and not much that the farmers could use of them.

The general difficulty of most institutes is that too many subjects are presented. It is infinitely better that four speakers talk on one subject, and drive it home, than for them to talk on four different subjects and have no effect. I remember one man that I did institute work with. He had a habit of placing every incident he ever heard of on his own farm, no matter what it was, it might relate to a patent insecticide, or anything else, it was always on his farm. Such a man is scarcely a

nature faker, but he is an agricultural faker at least. I think we have had a great deal of that at institutes, and I feel there has been too much institute work where the speaker had not a real message to bring in such a way that some of his hearers would go home and make use of it.

"In What Way Can Our Agricultural Institutions be of the Most Assistance to the Institutes of the State?"

Director C. E. Thorne: At the outset I wish to say beyond any possibility of misunderstanding that the farmers' institute was never more needed in Ohio than it is today; the field was never wider open than today. There is to be no conflict between the farmers' institute and the new school of agriculture; the latter will submit to the former, each will have its mission, each its distinct place in the field.

Now I take it, the first work of the farmers' institute speaker is to, as the last speaker has said, bring home to the audience some one particular point in its practical application to that particular locality, to the point of going farther and deeper in that work. Now as to the assistance which the state institutions of agriculture may be to the institute. The work of the Department of Agriculture itself is no familiar that I need only advert to it. It is to furnish the machinery for carrying on the institute work. The College of Agriculture—I hoped Dean Price would take up that part of the work, and dwell upon it; its work in formulating principles and adapting those principles to practical application. The Experiment Station has its distinct work in this field. The Experiment Station hopes to be able to carry out such an agricultural survey, not simply a soil survey, but a survey of the whole agricultural question in every county of the state that will put before the institute speakers the facts upon which he may base an argument applicable to the local conditions in each county. This survey means far more than a soil survey; it means taking up all the agricultural conditions all over the state. It is a survey the station must have before it can perform its work. And while this work has already been begun, it is to be hoped it will be carried further. This work is being done in the forestry survey, in the horticultural survey, and in a small way the soil survey. In all these various surveys facts will be established for every locality in the state which will be of inestimable value to the institute speaker in bringing his argument home to the people in the separate localities.

The Experiment Station is also willing to do work of another character. The Experiment Station is willing to formulate facts so far as they are known, and to furnish these facts in the shape of charts. The College of Agriculture is willing to do the same thing. These two institutions may be of considerable help to the institute speakers by formulating principles and gathering facts and putting them in shape for use.

Mr. John Beggs: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Dr. Thorne in his few remarks has told you about the work of the Experi-

ment station, and how it helps the speaker. I want to speak about the Department of Agriculture as Dean Price is here, and he could tell you more directly about the College of Agriculture. It seems one of the greatest helps the institute worker can get is not only the knowledge that comes from these departments in the bulletins and books and other information, such as printed matter, but by coming in touch with the members of these different departments as the Experiment Station; let the institute man become acquainted with them, and every member of the Board of Agriculture. For the last three years the State Board of Agriculture has deemed it wise to call a conference of the institute workers here during the fall, some time in November, to hear lectures, and to exchange ideas, and get more information upon the different subjects taught. I think that is absolutely necessary. Where one speaker makes a declaration as a positive fact, and another comes along with an entirely different conclusion, as one man said, "I don't know which way to go; one man says to go one way, and another another."

There should be absolute uniformity. I attended this conference from beginning to end, and I have never attended a conference of institute workers in the state of Ohio where I got so much genuine intelligent help as I got from that conference in those two days. I heard Dr. Thorne lecture upon soil fertility. I had heard him before. I heard Prof. Williams on corn. I heard Prof. Vivian on soils in such a way that we can comprehend it, and we did comprehend it I believe, and it gave us an intelligent understanding of these subjects, gave us a better insight into the scientific parts of it. Then we were taken out to the hog farm under guidance of Dr. Paul Fischer, State Veternarian, and it seemed to me I never saw anything so beneficial to me as having a live stock man go out and impart that knowledge to us. Now I have heard a great deal tonight about the institute speaker. I want to tell you it is no easy task. I tell you the institute speaker that does not develop, that does not go into that business with the determination of becoming a broader minded man and a better informed man cannot stay in the business very long in Ohio. It is a steady growth, and he must get that growth by coming into contact with men who are your superiors along scientific lines of agriculture, and then learn to think after those men, to study their writings, and become acquainted with all the departments with which you are associated. I want to say the institute men are to be congratulated that they have a State Board of Agriculture and a State Experiment Station and a College of Agriculture which are so willing to contribute to their success in this difficult field of labor.

Dean Price, of the College of Agriculture: I am rather handicapped because I do not know what has been said, and what I may say may not fit in with what has been said. Your president wrote to me last month

asking me to talk five minutes on what the agricultural institutions could do for the farmers' institutes, of the state. Now it appeals to me there are two things they can do. First they can send their representatives, their speakers to the institutes, and take part in them, and help in the institutes in that way, but to my mind that is only a small part of the work that they may do, because in a state where there are over three hundred institutes held in the season, and with the work that the members of the faculties of the agricultural college and the members of the station have to do you see they cannot attend any large number of these institutes, so it seems to me the second thing they can do is more important, and that is in helping the instructors of the institutes, helping train them, and I have a suggestion I want to make to you of a way in which this may be done. I have been watching for two or three years, in fact ever since the roundup institutes have been held in Columbus before the institutes have been held. I think they have done a great deal of good, but nothing like can be accomplished by taking the work up a little more seriously and systematically, and what I have to propose is that you form yourselves into an institute school for a week, and let that be a training school for the institute speakers themselves, and make it a closed school in which no one is present except the speakers themselves, and such men as they want to call in. Now I was interested in going through the Bulletin, and looking over the subjects that are listed under the institute speakers, and I think there are something over 300 subjects listed in the Bulletins, but if you take these subjects and study them I think you will find they will fall under twenty-four main subjects. I am taking the total. I believe if you would classify these you would find they would fall under the head of twenty or twenty-five different subjects. I just briefly chalked down some of them as they occurred to me, just glanced over some of the subjects: "Soil Fertility," "Rotation of Crops," "Commercial Fertilizers," "Farm Manure," "Use of Lime," "Drainage," "Corn Culture," "Farm Life," "Horse and Cattle Feeding," "Sheep," "Forestry," "Farm Organizations," etc. I think some such classification would embrace part or all of the subjects treated in farmers' institutes. My suggestion would be to organize yourselves into a school, beginning on Monday morning or Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, and have the institute speakers required to be there, and have every speaker that is on the force required to give at least one of the lectures before the other men on the force, and such other men as you want to be called in, and let that be the training school, so that you get your ideas crystallized and united before you go out into the institute work, and then take two hours if you please for a discussion and conference on the subjects and questions that arise. The criticism I have to make on the roundup institutes, you have asked some one to come in and talk to you instead of doing the talking yourselves. You

have had open meetings, have had a good time and gone home. I would say, resolve yourselves into a school, and take it up seriously, and don't go home until each man has made at least one general talk, then you can call in such men as you want. When it comes to a question of soil fertility have Prof. Vivian and Prof. Thorne, and have them as authority if you have any debate. Work at it from 8 to 12 and 2 to 5, until you have covered all the subjects. In that way you can do a great deal to improve the institutes and improve yourselves. In that you should do just as in the theological seminary, the young minister delivers his sermons before his colleagues.

Then as to the college. We will be very glad to furnish you a place to hold your meetings, and will be very glad to give you the assistance of any of our men that you may want to help you to do the work.

W. G. Farnsworth: We have Dean Price here, and he has shown a willingness of the Agricultural College to assist us in every way possible. We also have Dr. Thorne here with us, and we all know the wonderful help the Agricultural College and the Experiment Station, as well as the Agricultural Board are to the institute work. They are doing everything in their power to furnish us the knowledge, the inside facts, to furnish to the people throughout the state, and we know this, they are continually digging up new facts and solving new problems that are coming before the people of the state. It is a fact that they are gathering more information than we have the ability to disseminate. The question that should come to us as institute workers and state institute lecturers is how to best get before the farmers the things. We have heard the old saying, "Don't believe anything you hear, and only about half of what you see," and that seems to be the condition of the people about the state, and we know we can teach better by appealing to the eye than to the ear; and I have thought they could assist in furnishing, not only furnishing charts, but along with the charts if they can furnish us some photographs of actual work, take for instance the actual results of the use of manure, and they show remarkable results classed side by side, good, large photographs, that would be easily observed when hanging on the wall, and also the difference where they have limed their clover, and where they have not. If we could get that before the farmers of Ohio we could get them to realize the benefit the station is to us, and if we could get them to see this we could get them to go down there, and when we got them to study their own conditions and the propositions they are confronting every day in their lives, we are going to get some good out of every institute.

Talking along the line of pruning the fruit. Men find it a very difficult matter to present that subject so that it can be understood by the farmers throughout the state. If we had photographs to show the various stages, the tree before pruning, then immediately after pruning. then after the leaves had fallen, then another photograph of spraying after the trees are pruned, we can get it before them in an intelligent way so they can grasp the idea with the eye. I believe we could form a lasting impression and be much more effective than simply telling about it.

And along the line of beautifying country homes. The farmers are not asking as much as they should. Can we show them by photographs a home set out in a barren field, and then another home surrounded by a lawn. Many of them do not know just how to plan the grounds. If we can show them by the eye I believe we can appeal to them, and they will take hold and do something for themselves. Take live stock, take a photograph of the ideal type of the best dairy animal, let the speaker point out the superior points of this animal, the good points. Then we find a good many calls from the farmers, especially young farmers, for reading matter. Here is the place where the departments of the state can help out.

Mr. Strode: Last man down. There is not a thing left to say; it is not worth while to come up. The Agricultural Institute I suppose means the Agricultural Department, the Experiment Station, and the College. The Agricultural Department can help the institutes of the state by sending them better speakers. That is one way they can help, and if they can't find any better now we ought to turn it over to the college, and allow them to develop some that are better. We have been waiting a long time to get something out of that college, and, by the way, when they graduate they go off out of the state, and hardly ever go back to the farm. Whenever one is sent back there he has taken the long course, or the short course, or the winter course, or the two years' course, and he helps the institute because he is there to help take part in an intelligent discussion. I don't believe anything I said will have any effect, because last winter I said the institute was not a school, and everybody here says it is a school. But Dr. Stabler comes from Maryland, and he is excusable, because the institutes over there are under the direction of the Agricultural College. The reason we have better institutes than other states is due to the fact of the harmony existing between these three departments working for the uplift of agriculture in this state. We want to continue that harmony. I was glad to hear Dr. Thorne outline the different features of effort in these different institutions, and we want to keep them distinct. If we call them schools, what is the difference between our institutes and institute colleges? I don't like the idea of going out and teaching school any longer. I think the word conference, or to get them together in exchange of views, to learn from each other rather than pose as teachers, inspiration instead of information. If it is a school it is a school where all are teachers, and all are pupils, and the agricultural department ought to send men there that

can help them. Such men that have made a success of their calling, and send, in the future, men who have taken the agricultural course, are grounded in the principles there, and go back home, and in practical demonstration prove to their neighbors there is something in it; that they have to keep in line with the progress that has been made by our Experiment Station, solving out problems perhaps unthought of today. We don't want to compete one with another. We want it clearly defined, the Agricultural College teaches the science, and science, as Dr. Beggs said, is knowledge classified. Practical farmers have found it out, no matter where he has found it out; aiming to put that young man to do just where the most successful farmer ends; that is the work of the college and Experiment Station. Give that college more to teach, and the ideal institute worker in the future will be a college graduate that has made a success of it, but in the meantime we have got to depend on what we get, not as schools, but as places where we can learn from each other's successes and experiences.

Mr. Lewis, of Clinton: Is it fair for the institute instructors to spend all their time talking about the elements of agriculture when the men who are attending institutes and arrange for the institutes, and do all the work are men who have long since passed that point; and is it fair for them to spend their hour on the kindergarten work, and let the advanced work go just because there are men living back in the woods that don't know?

Mr. Murphy, of Delaware: I would like to ask Dr. Chamberlain since he suggests the question in my mind, which is being demanded more, to know why or how, in the institutes of Ohio?

Dr. Chamberlain: I would say both of them. There used to be a question in debating societies, "Which is the most necessary in building a house, the saw or hammer?" You have got to have both of them.

Mr. Stabler, of Maryland: Mr. Strode referred to the institutes of our state as being schools, and the institutes of Ohio not being. There may be some difference in opinion as to what a school is, but while the institutes are now nominally under the agricultural college, that same board has also charge of the Experiment Station. We have one board of agriculture that has charge of all our allied associations, and we have a uniform system, as there should be in all states to avoid this competition. We have no want of harmony between the institutes. They are all under one board, and the type of work which we are enabled to do in Maryland is largely due to the fact that we have there grangers' and farmers' clubs and organizations. We have taught the elements to the farmers, and when a man goes to a community of that kind, where they already know the elements, unless he is an expert he is not welcome among those people. They want experts and the best experts.

Mr. Chamberlain: I don't believe I answered the gentleman from

Delaware quite fairly. I really believe the farmers understand how already, and if anybody can give to them the underlying scientific principle in a way that they shall comprehend it, and see how to apply it, he is doing more good than a man who simply tells how to do it.

Mr. Rice, of Trumbull: Just a word in regard to adapting the subject to the locality. We had a farmers' institute in our town, and had two speakers, one was a sheep man, and the other a small fruit man, and they missed the mark. We are in the dairying business. I don't believe there was a flock of sheep in the town at the time. We were not in the fruit business. We had the agricultural extension school. We asked them to turn all their guns on the dairy farming, the soil fertility and feeding of the dairy cows. The enthusiasm of our people raised until we got to a white heat, and we had 75 members and 75 ladies, I am glad to say.

Dr. Brown: The gentleman asked why was it profitable for institute speakers to dwell on elementaries rather than go deeper into the science of agriculture? Now I take it that the institute teacher to deal entirely with elementary matters. The institute speaker receives his education from the Experiment Station, from the agricultural press, and from the books written by men who have taken up the subject and exhausted it, such as the first principles of agriculture, such as all of the other subjects which are carried out by one who has the ability.

Institute speakers get their education that way. They could not educate themselves that way if they did not first have the fundamental education. Having acquired the inspiration of learning they then go on and educate themselves. It is impossible for a speaker to take up a scientific subject, and carry it to its ultimate results in two days, and have it understood. If the speaker imparts fundamental principles so that they are inspired to learn, then they can have all this material. All this material is available to those persons in whom the institute speaker has inspired a desire to learn. Suppose he undertakes to complete the education of his hearers. Then his hearers take that as sufficient. If he only starts them in elementary matters then they themselves are prepared to learn. I think, therefore, that institute speakers should confine themselves exclusively to those things which should start a man on the road to learn.

Mr. L. P. Pierce, of Summit: A good many years ago I went in the institute business, but I was one of the pioneer workers along this line. I have been with Farmer Chamberlain on a good many cold rides. and stopped at a good many poor hotels. In going back to that time I remember that Brother Chamberlain was in the business four or five years at the start, and had a large amount of work, but he always got a new lecture, and had new ideas and impressions. So far as I see, the institute lecturers, they don't learn enough from year to year. I have

heard them in my own county, and then have accidentally been other places a good ways from home, and I notice their topics are alike year after year. But there is one thing I think they are not to blame for, and I think whoever runs the business is to blame for it, and that is a man is required to cover so many subjects. I have seen the lists of the topics required. They run from five or six to nineteen, and there is nobody in Ohio that knows nineteen different things.

Mr. Blackford: I believe we farmers' institute men have been throwing posies at ourselves long enough. We sometimes think that the people where we go will look with longing eyes and wonder if they will ever possess as much knowledge as we possess. I believe in many instances that trouble with the farmers' institute lecturer of Ohio is that he has an exaggerated ego; he is impressed with the importance of his subject; he is too much impressed with himself as the expounder of that wisdom. I believe we ought to get down off of our perch, and we ought to talk with those people on the subjects we know best. It is educational and inspirational. Let us go to the derivation. We know education means to draw out, and inspiration means to fill in. If we draw a man out, and then fill him in we are going to get a good sized. man. There are quite a number of farmers' institute people here this evening, but there are a great number more of the officers and members of the local organizations, and they are the principal elements in every farmers' institute meeting. They expect to get up a good farmers' institute in ten days. The president calls a meeting, and he thinks about what they know, and he thinks of what they mean to do, and very little care has been taken in the selection of the program, and the whole thing comes up to the day of the meeting without any preparation on the part of the members of that institute, and when the speaker speaks they have not thought anything about it, and are not capable of asking questions intelligently, not so much so as if they had prepared themselves upon the subject. So I think the success of the institute depends upon the co-operation of the instructor with those who are at home who are looking after this matter. So I believe next year the institutes ought to be given a start at least two months earlier than they were started this year, and there ought to be given an opportunity for each local organization to study out a program that will meet the conditions roundabout and select some one capable of leading the discussion. Let some man introduce it, and then the institute man talk about it afterwards. I think something of this kind will be of great advantage to the institutes all over the state. We farmers' institute men who are going to stay in the business want to realize that the procession is following right on. We are not going to be in the institute business very long unless we keep up at the head.

A Member: I believe it is the state ruling that the institute speakers

can take charge of the meeting and run it to suit themselves. I just thought of that. I learned that of Allen O. Meyers. Last fall over in Columbiana county we made arrangements for an institute, and a state speaker came within ten miles of us, and switched off and held an institute in Salem, and I am here now to see if we cannot get state speakers to hold an institute again.

The President: Our instructions came that you could not get ready over at Lisbon, and they switched us off, the department, and told us to report at Salem.

A Member: Should he not have asserted his authority and gone down there anyway?

The President: We had our authority, and we were following out the instructions.

Mr. Rankin: I might say there might be some caution exercised in that idea of elementary and fundamental teaching. I hardly know how to draw the distinction. Now the greatest criticism I ever heard coming from the ordinary farmer of the state speaker is he presents the subjects theoretically without the practical, and I think the difference ought to be clearly drawn there. If there is anything that will cause an audience of farmers to lose confidence in a speaker that comes to them from state authority, it is when they get the idea that the speaker is presenting the fact from a purely theoretical standpoint. There must be some practical experience go with the theory before the ordinary farmer will take the interest he ought to.

The President: As to whether the institute force is doing what they say. There is one thing, the state board ought not to put a man on unless they have investigated him thoroughly. I have been to a number of these speakers' farms, and I want to say they are thoroughly practical.

Mr. Rankin: I want to say of my own knowledge, I think that is true. I think they are practical men. I only spoke of the effect on the ordinary farmer.

Mr. Johnson, of Williams: I dislike to speak before this intelligent audience, because if I am guilty of one thing more than another at a farmers' institute, it is giving my practical experience. It is all right to talk about scientific farming. I believe in it, ladies and gentlemen. I believe if I am talking on tile drainage I may say it is one of the best ways to make available the fertility of the farm, but if I talk a little bit along that line the mass of the farmers of Ohio want to know how best to tile a field, and the charges I have against the farmers' institute in my own county, where it is not carried on like in some places, we have no local talent because of jealousies, and some of the best farmers won't attend the institutes now because they don't get the practical application. So I have been guilty of presenting the subject to institutes

by giving a practical demonstration, and fall short in making it scientific, because I am not a scientific man. But when I read a work on soil fertility or tile drainage I know when it will not work in our locality. Whatever science there is that he has won't apply not half so quickly as my practical experience. I am so glad, ladies and gentlemen, to be a farmer: you have got to know how to apply these scientific principles. The lack of the farmer that we don't reach is to know how best to put his scientific theories into practice. If we don't raise double the amount of corn we do in Ohio it is because we don't do our work right. I don't say that is absolutely true, but it is one of the real reasons.

The failure of farmers' institutes, as has been well said, is because we do not get them out. That is one fault. It will be ideal then if you can get them out early, and get the men there that are needed there, and get the state speaker in touch with his audience, in sympathy with his audience. Whether you put to the front the theory most or the practical part, get them to want knowledge, and then you will have a success.

Mr. Field, of Clinton: I remember Dr. Chamberlain in the institute of 1882, telling us some things, and I have been helped, and I have learned some things in spite of the other state speakers. I do not think there is but one gentleman this evening who touched the point of the question of what is a successful institute, and that is Mr. Piper. We try to take a whole agricultural course in two days. You know what our usual program is. We begin by opening with prayer, address of welcome by the mayor, a response, then we have a little declamation, and then the state speaker talks twenty minutes on soil fertility, a question that takes Prof. Vivian a whole year; then the burning question of the hour is good roads; then after we build good roads for fifteen or twenty minutes some one wants to know about alfalfa. Then we have tried to cover three subjects. I believe the old cow is good enough for the whole session—the old cow and her products. We ought to give her the whole session, and not divide it up into half a dozen subjects. I think we ought to advertise the farm institutes to get the people out. We ought to observe the methods of Secretary Clark in advertising the state Sunday school. We ought to advertise it so that every one will know of it, and when and where it will be.

Mrs. Brubaker: I just would like to ask the gentlemen if they expect to get the ladies out to the institutes by always leaving them off the program? I do not believe that women are ever going to be treated equal with the men until they have the right to vote, do you? I just want to say the most successful institutes in Henry county have been those on which the ladies assisted on the program.

Mr. Prue, of Preble: The state speakers have been talking about their side of the question, and finding fault with the executive members, but when it comes to having an institute year after year in your own locality and depending on your own talent it doesn't take very long to exhaust local talent, and then when it comes to threshing this over again and again it creates a kind of a feeling that you won't learn anything if you do hear them. It is a hard matter to get the men to come out and listen again and again to the same speakers, and on the other hand it is often very hard to get new people to come in. We have been having speakers, Dr. Chamberlain and others, and for more or less a dozen years I have been on the executive committee. We ought to start these institutes six months ahead, but we don't know six months ahead what the state speakers' subjects will be. But I believe if we could advertise these speakers and the subjects a long way ahead we would have a big institute.

Mr. Buchannan, of Carroll: I certainly have appreciated many of the good things that have been said at this institute. In speaking of handling but one subject at an institute, I believe that is practical and right. Let our committee who looks after the program look after that. However, there may be institutes where that would be very difficult. I want to say just one word as to the qualifications of the institute man. I am like some of the men who think that the institute man that knows no more than his own experience does not know very much.

Mr. Beggs: I want to speak a word about the ladies' session, and their part in the institute. There is a great deal of complaint sometimes because they are not recognized. I want to say it is the ladies' own fault in not demanding notice. In my own county there was a new departure, and I want to tell you what it was. The people here can take it up. It was a good move. The ladies in one of the institutes in Allen county conceived the idea of holding a second session in one of the buildings, officered by ladies, and the subjects before the sessions were discussed by the ladies, and men excluded. During that time the gentlemen held their regular session of the institute in the city hall. The next morning on reconvening I was talking to a gentleman there when his wife came up. I said, "How did you get along?" She said, "That was the best session of the institute I ever attended. We could discuss household topics which we could not discuss in mixed audiences," and the same thing proved true of the men.

Now in regard to the criticism about the speaker. The speaker is not perfection. When he is high enough to be a professor he is not going to accept a three weeks' course in teaching an institute. Then about the number of subjects. I want to tell you the man who is not going to talk about but one subject is not going to get into the different communities two or three times and fill the bill as speaker; and then he has got to have two qualifications. He ought to have been a success at home, because today a man's reputation is known before he gets there, and he must have the confidence of that community in his own ability,

and I would not go across this hall to hear a man tell how to do a thing that had failed himself. When men make application to get on the force and fail, then they turn around and criticise the other fellow who does get on. That is pretty plain, but it is the facts of the case. Whenever a man goes out before the people of Ohio equipped as he should be with the practical knowledge—for instance let me refer to Dr. Chamberlain, then you won't accuse me of that ego Mr. Blackford spoke of—he has been talking tile drainage intelligently because he has been in the ditch, and knows how to throw the dirt in, and the man that cannot do that cannot talk intelligently.

I remember over at Sidney—I am not afraid to tell the place—an old gentleman got up in the audience, after I had talked about raising young cattle on the farm, a subject I like to talk about, and after I sat down he got up, and said, "I would like to ask Mr. Beggs how heavy his cattle are?" I got up and thanked him before I answered it, and told him every institute man ought to be asked that question. One of the best horticulturalists I ever heard talk over the question took up any part of the subject, and told how he had done it himself. He has handled everything from the pruning shears to the spraying pump. I want to say that is the kind of lecturer you want, and you can't get that kind of a man for two weeks' tenure of work.

Adjournment.

THURSDAY EVENING.

ROUND TABLE.

Meeting called to order by the President. Selection from James Whitcomb Riley read by Mr. Willman. Music.

The President: It seems to me there are a great many problems facing the institutes of Ohio, and we want to make them as strong as possible, and in order to do so we want to get the ideas from every one, and we will try to get them out of both sides—the lecture course, and the other side as well. We will ask Mr. George Scott to tell us something about what he considers the most vital problem facing the institutes of Ohio.

Mr. Scott: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, sometimes the more experience we have, the less confidence we seem to have in ourselves, and probably in the work we are engaged in. Now, I remember nearly seventeen years ago I had half a dozen addresses written out and I read them from the platform. I considered them, as every young man would, of considerable value, and S. H. Todd, who was with me, thought I was shooting over the head of the audience, and I soon found out they were a little beyond the ordinary audience. He

said, "You better throw these things away, and go straight from the teeth—you will do better." And I did do better—and he tells quite a little story. One day, at the first institute, I said, "Now, if I don't get along all right you must help me out, for I am sure that I can't stand more than fifteen minutes." He tells the story that after I had gotten through it was an hour and fifteen minutes. Of course, I was naturally scared to death, but it was so, and it came entirely from a practical standpoint. I had worked it out.

Now, tonight I am here to say to you, good friends, after these years of experience, that for the future institutes the great problems are the picking up or the electing of the men who are to go before the audiences in these people's institutes and hold the people together and get them interested, and the direction of these men should be in the hands of other men who have sufficient intelligence to be able to select those men who can go out to the farmers' institutes with intelligent and practical help. I don't want to cast any reflection upon the State Board of Agriculture, but I am satisfied there has been a little too much carelessness along that line. I don't know that I am here to suggest that there should be any special bond, but there should be at least some inspection, that they have enough good moral courage, intelligent courage, to be able to talk to the people of those things they need most.

I find one thing in attending the farmers' institutes generally—that what you want to talk to them is what they themselves are interested in. I have heard of a man going on the platform and talking to the people about things that are entirely foreign to the interests of the people, and of course they become restless. We want to talk to them about things in which they are deeply and intensely interested, and in no other way can we reach them. As a gentleman said here last night in a few words, "If you are going to measure a man's work up from that which he has observed only on his own farm, he has not much to show." That means simply this, that a man does not measure up with other people that does not go out and compare himself with other people, never becomes a bright man. The fact that a man puts on a boiled shirt occasionally, goes to the stock man in the neighboring county, and measures. himself up and what he has at home with those things he sees away from home, and he becomes a brighter man, and unless we can make students of ourselves—I don't care if we are but farmers, there is no reason why we should not be students. If we have not been to college, there is no reason why we should be stupid.

Mr. Cunningham: I cannot speak from experience. I never addressed more than a half-dozen farmers' institutes in my life; therefore I can speak strictly as an outsider. When Mr. Wagner asked me if I could speak a few words on this subject, I got to turning this matter over in my mind. I think it is a pretty big question to decide, "What is the most vital problem facing the institutes of Ohio?" I talked to some men

about it, and got as many answers as men that I addressed, but I think, at least in my mind, the most vital problem is the matter of specialization. This is an age of specialists. The time of generalities has gone by The man who is successful in any line to-day is the in everything. man who specializes, who aims at one mark and does his best to hit it; therefore, I think in the choice of our institute workers we must have selected men who have paid special attention in certain lines—men who are specialists, not necessarily in one line, but in a certain group of work, I should say in a certain group of lines that are adapted to their own locality. I don't believe that any of us will doubt the statement at all that farmers' institute workers of Ohio will measure up to those of any other state—our men who talk from experience or direct observation. They speak from recent experience and direct observation, and I think that our plan is better than the plan of men who merely instruct in principles. The institute should be a place where men meet not only to instruct others, but where they relate to each other the experiences they have had.

Now, in the matter of specialists. I think Mr. Scott made a very good point when he said men ought be in sympathy with their audiences; that is, a man should address his audience who is interested along the lines in which this specialist has had experience. The other day we were told and shown that the corn belt of Ohio, according to the results of our corn shows, was limited to a territory comprising about 25 counties; therefore, is it not natural to suppose that a man who is to address an institute in that territory should be well versed in the interests of the people of that territory? In other words, would it not be advisable to have a farmer who has been born and raised in a corn belt to address farmers who are working under conditions similar to the men of the corn belt? Would it not be advisable to have a dairyman who knows all about practical dairying, well versed in dairying, to address those interested in dairying; would it not be desirable that men who are interested in horticulture should address the horticulturists; and that a man who knows the ins and outs of market gardening, should address the gardeners, etc.?

I think, therefore, gentlemen, that the most vital problem facing our institutions today is to get our specialists in direct sympathy with their audiences and have our specialists particularly trained in the work in which the audience itself is interested.

With that one point, I think I will close in order that I may not exceed my time. That one point is to my mind the most vital problem, to get the proper speaker before the proper audience.

Mr. Chairman: We are very fortunate this evening in having a lady with us to-night. Down in Henry County they have a very good institute, they attend well and never play out; and Mrs. Brubaker will take this matter up.

Mrs. Brubaker: I am glad to be a representative, a very humble one, of the women of Ohio here to-night, and I want to say to you that I honestly believe that there are hundreds of bright, intelligent country women in Ohio who ought to be classed per se, throw themselves on the farmer's state institute program. Will any of you be offended if I mention to you here the remarks that were made yesterday in recognizing the need of women in the farmers' institute work? There was just Some one said there ought to be a cooking school, and I was also reminded last evening that it was woman's own fault, it was her indifference the reason she was not recognized more in this work, but I want to say to you as representative men of the agricultural interests of Ohio that you, yourselves, have not recognized the need of the help of the women in the institute work. A man may be able to live in town and board and conduct a business, but rarely can a man live in the country and conduct a farm without a woman. Now, if you can't conduct a farm itself without the woman, how do you expect to make the best and highest success of the mental and educational and ethical side of the question separate from them? In England the women of the upper classes are trained from childhood to feel and to know their obligation and need to society and to their country as citizens. Does any one expect that the women of America, that our beloved country women of Ohio will achieve its broader spirit in a cooking school? There is only one way to give them this broader vision, make her an equal part and partner in the educational work and she will come to realize her obligations and when she does this she will neither shirk nor prove false to her trust. The question of morals and the question of social need are just as practical as the question of dollars and cents, and one must keep pace with the other, and no one can deny that on this question the women are always alert. So I would say to you, just give the women a chance and then help them to fill that chance.

The Chairman: I thought I had made a mistake by not giving one session to the women in our own home institute this year. I own up we made a mistake, and I think we made a mistake this year by not having a ladies' session.

Mr. Scott, of West Virginia: Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, if this question read, "What is the Greatest Problem of Institute Work in West Virginia?" I would like it much better, as I have had more experience there. The question is near to me because we have so many problems in this institute work, and to my mind one of the problems in which the people fail is to realize the importance of the adaptability of their soils to their crops. Too many times we go into a community where they are attempting to grow something that their soil is not adapted to. We go into a community and we find them plowing the hillside and planting corn where it should be fruit or grass; we find them trying to grow potatoes on lands that are not underdrained. They come

to the institute and ask the questions, "Why can't we succeed with our potatoes; why can't we succeed with our fruit?"

To my mind the greatest question is the lack of appreciation of the adaptability of our soil and selecting our crops according to the market demands.

Mr. Thunderburg: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: About 20 years ago, 18 or 20 years ago, when we were boys in the district school we knew practically nothing about our own physical bodies, and about 20 years ago they introduced physiology in our local schools, and we boys began to find out something of our makeup, something of the conditions of the bad effects of bad living in our system, and it was taught us about that time, the bad effect of alcohol on the system; and at that time if a man wanted to open a saloon, he did it almost any place in the country he wished to, and it was not long until people began to feel that the effects of liquor was not a thing for our systems and they began to drive them out of our townships, and finally to drive them out of the villages, and the boys being educated farther along this line and the girls as well, and finally we became heads of homes and the daughters became the wives of these men, and they began driving the saloons out of the small villages, and then out of the counties, and we are glad to say today that a large majority of the counties in this state are dry counties, and why? One of the reasons is the people are educated to know the bad effects of the saloons morally as well as physically.

When we educate our people along the lines of agriculture they then begin to inquire why. When they become interested in the agricultural work they will want to know something more about agriculture. Then we will need practical institute speakers—speakers, as some one here said, practical men who will go out before these audiences that they might give practical subjects, that they might discuss practical subjects. One of the things we have had in our own institute this year and last year-in Clark County, one of the largest dry counties in the state, and we live practically in a dairy neighborhood, we have not had a speaker that was a practical dairyman, and we felt that we were handicapped in our institute along that line. But fortunately we had local talent ready to help us out with our institute, or rather help make our institute what it has been, and I am sure we need practical men and practical subjects in addition, that they may go before intelligent, practical people with the reasons, not what somebody else had told them nor what they learned in some agricultural school, but what they have done themselves under the same conditions and the same surroundings as we ourselves.

Hon. T. C. Laylin: Mr. President, I am glad to meet with you once more, but if you think I can get through in five minutes you are mistaken, because I can't tell all I want to in that time. I appreciate the ovation, because I know it was not given to me as an individual,

but because I represent the Ohio State Grange. which is worthy of all the commendation you can give it for the work it has done along all lines for the Ohio farmers.

This question tonight is too much like concentrated food—it's not good for the system. To tell about it in five minutes is an impossibility. I must commence, or I will never get through. In the first place it is the institute lecturer that will claim our attention—the man behind the institute. If we could have a man we ought to have (and we can't have him in this world), we would have a man that had the education, intelligence, a man that has the wisdom, judgment, and then you would have a man with the ability. Now, you don't know what I mean by that exactly. I mean the man that has something to tell. Many speakers do not know; or, if they do know, it is not present in their minds at the time they are telling it. If you want to have a man of judgment-wisdom, I call it—who can size up his speech, and tell what he knows they need out of his vast storehouse of knowledge; and lastly, you want a man of ability that can present that knowledge in such a way that he will claim the attention of everyone in the audience, whether it is a man, woman, boy or girl. Now, there are very few men who can do that, but if they would study these three points, then you would have solved, if you could get these men, one point in this discussion. But they are worth more than five dollars a day.

The second question is this, "What does the institute need?" What do the farmers of Ohio need? What is the great problem that confronts us today? You hear it upon every street corner; you hear it in your newspapers; you hear it upon the platform. It is that which has been prophesied by some of us ever since 1894, and that is, that production—that consumption has almost reached production.

Now, the farmer needs to think how he can raise more upon the same acre. You may look over the state of Ohio as you are riding upon the trains, and you will see, if you are thinking about it, that there is not an acre of land in Ohio that you can see from those windows but what can be made to produce profitably twice as much as it is producing today. That has been demonstrated right here. Our cities have been growing not at the expense of the country everywhere, but in spite of the country, and our population in the country has been the same. It means to us a great responsibility—it means that we have to feed the American farmers in the world, the American people in the cities in the future. Are we able to do it? How can we do it? It means prosperity and money to the American farmer. It means that every acre of available land that you have in the state of Ohio, that when brought to its proper state of production will not be worth fifty dollars an acre, but will be worth three hundred dollars an acre, and then all the way up. How are we going to do it? Only by education of the American farmer, and it does not do much good for us to try to educate the old man. An old dog seldom learns new tricks. It is the American institute and the American institute lecturer that gathers the boys and girls into the meetings, and then he has a chance to arouse the interest in that boy's mind for a better education, and if a lecture like Dr. Thorne's could be presented in such a manner that it would claim that boy's attention, and he would know what he has to do and must do in order to fulfill his destiny as a farmer, as a man and as a citizen, then we would know that the American farmer would continue to raise enough to feed the American people. I thank you.

Mr. Cook: To speak on the question of the most vital problem confronting a farmers' institute is very much like a man going out with a seed-corn testing box under his arm and proclaiming that the test of the seed corn is the only necessary thing in order to produce a good crop of corn. However, picking out one of the most neglected features of the farmers' institute, it seems to me that the business side of the farmer is one of the neglected features and factors that perhaps could with profit be considered with advantage to the farmer. This business side of the farmer is perhaps what makes the difference between a successful farmer and those farmers who fail-perhaps makes more difference than any other particular feature. I have in mind a number of men who have taken up the same farms and been successful where other men have failed; they have been able to succeed by different methods. I remember one particular man. I can remember when he was a poor man, but he has succeeded by his business methods. Perhaps a few of us, by intuition, can succeed where the most of us have to learn the same thing. It is not safe to conclude that we can do the same thing because a few of us have been successful.

This question of presenting exact figures of what has been done upon an individual farm is something every farmer is glad to hear. It has been so seldom presented that it is something of a novelty, and it is practical as well. Perhaps the dairyman comes the nearest illustrating this point. The dairyman has succeeded in presenting more figures along this line than any other branch of agriculture. The general farmer relies entirely upon his bank account to see whether he has had a successful year or not. The dairyman has gone farther on the way than the other lines and he should be an incentive to the other farmers. I venture the assertion the average farmer in the state of Ohio is carrying on certain enterprises to disadvantage in the same manner as illustrated by Prof. Erf in speaking of the man who had seventeen cows, only three of which were profitable. That dairyman would have had more money at the end of the year if he had picked out a few of the most profitable cows. I am sure that it is true that the same conditions exist among farmers in regard to certain crops. They are simply carrying certain crops along by the more profitable ones. If we could learn to cut the unprofitable ones out we would have more money with less work.

It seems to me that one problem is to present these facts to the farmers in a way that would help them see which are the profitable and unprofitable crops.

Mr. King: The valuable suggestions to which we have listened from men long familiar with institute work seemed to cover the ground very well, and I would not be presumptous enough to attempt to add anything thereto, were it not a discourtesy to your President who has asked me to give some suggestions from the viewpoint of an outsider, and this without a moment's notice for preparation.

In reference to the scope of subjects dealt with in institute work, I have long thought that some popular lectures on economics might be well worth while and prove a most interesting factor. It is indeed highly valuable for the farmers to learn how to raise better stock and to double their crop yield, but it strikes me as equally valuable a thing for them to know how to secure the full value of what they produce. We learn from competent authority that only 35 cents of the consumer's dollar is returned to the producing farmer. The stock exchange men, speculators, transportation magnates, gentlemen in Wall Street who clip bonds for a living, are perfectly satisfied with this division so long as they can take the 65 cents. In short they are highly gratified for the farmers to milk the cow so long as they can skim the cream. Scientific agriculture becomes a more valuable thing for them than for the farmer himself.

It may be a little aside from the purpose of this discussion to suggest this, but not much, because the farmer is becoming interested in this fact and is demanding to know the real whyfore of this injustice, and it seems to me some lectures on the Structure of Society and the Inter-Relation of its Various Factories and Functions, in short some fundamental facts, common-sense, political economy, could be taught to the greatest advantage in such a manner as not even to challenge the serious opposition of the politicians. I think such discussions along proper lines would add greatly to the enthusiasm and real worth of farmers' institutes.

I agree heartily with the suggestion of Mr. Cook in regard to the value of more business-like methods being taught, and I was delighted with the able and apt address of Mrs. Brubaker concerning the necessity of instruction for women at these institutes.

Referring to the actual conduct of the institute, I many times have experienced distinct disappointment at the tendency in some institute speakers to be "good fellows," and amuse their audiences with witty stories at the expense of substantial instruction. It is not wholly their fault, as I have also noted many institutes which seem to desire entertainment rather than instruction. Again I have been impressed with the pitiable weakness of certain speakers who were fine men and knew their

subject thoroughly, but were not possessed with that vital art of knowing how to tell what they knew. Hence not more than 25% of their hearers really gained anything from their address.

When a student and taking lectures from Dr. B. A. Hinsdale (who, by the way, is an Ohio man as you well know) at the University of Michigan on the Science and Art of Teaching, I learned the vital necessity of connecting the new with the old.—that is, of utilizing the stock of knowledge the student already has to illustrate the new idea the teacher has to convey. The most efficient institute speakers I have ever listened to were those who began with the common every-day facts known to their hearers and led up from them to the higher truths of their message. They illuminated common knowledge by scientific explana-There is always a danger for the speaker to assume too much knowledge on the part of his audience, on the particular subject he is discussing, and to use too many intricate phrases in an offhand manner. The men who can present a subject clearly are rather hard to find, and so it seems to me that a rather more extended system of charts, diagrams, pictures and other methods of instruction that appeal to the eye as well as to the mind, would greatly assist the average lecturer in carrying his message direct home.

The Chairman: The next subject is, "What is the Best Method to Bring Out Local Help at Our Institutes?" I will call on Mr. Judy to open this. (Applause.)

Mr. Judy: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, the first thing I am going to take up is the state speaker. He should make his talks plain, concise and right to the point—not shoot over the heads of the people—as suggested here today, and in such a manner that the audience is carried with it. To illustrate, the other day a state specaker was making a talk, and an old gentleman got right up and began to tell a story. The state speaker had the courtesy to stop and let him go on. Get your audience so interested that they can't wait until you get through. You carry your audience right with you so intensely that they want to talk while you are talking. Now, that's the faculty the state speaker wants to cultivate. Another instance: A little boy who wasn't over ten years old commenced asking questions while the state speaker was talking. That's a fact. That wants to be a commendation, a thing that draws out a suggestion; a talk that arouses thought in the minds of the speaker. And then, just as soon as the speaker is through he wants to stop, because those people out there are ready to get up, and they will begin to fire questions at him, and he wants to answer them quickly. Don't linger on a question. Answer them quickly. Just let them keep you bobbing up and down. Sometimes you can get them to take up the subject and discuss it among themselves.

Now, then, the program committee wants to arrange their program not too full to put on local talent, and insist upon that local talent, and become familiar in a brotherly way with that local talent. Get them into the audience, and have them respond promptly. It depends more on the local than that of the state speaker. These subjects want to be such subjects as are uppermost in the minds of the people of the locality. Another thing, have the president—and much more depends upon the local help of the president, I think, than any other one thing—begin promptly on time if there are only two people in their seats, rap the speaker down and rap the speaker up right on time—do it in a courteous, genial, warm-hearted way, and make everybody in the audience feel at home. Now, then, when you see you have this interest started, then it depends upon us speakers to cut our talks short, and eave mluch more unsaid than what we intend to say, and bring it out in the discussion. That is all of my subject.

Mr. Blackford: The subject is, the best way to arouse local interest in our institutes. I would be perfectly satisfied if I could be able to give a way to arouse some interest in our institutes locally. We were told yesterday that an institute is composed—that is, the authority of the institute is composed—locally of a board, the president and committee, likewise the state speaker. Without a junction of effort on the part of both we cannot have a good institute. We cannot have a good institute if we do not have stricter preparation for that institute. If he (the president) thinks he can get up a program in twenty-four hours he will fail gorgeously. I believe it will depend upon the character of the officials, and the officials should immediately go to work and have a plan and a purpose for the institute. They should have in their mind the certain things that ought to be done; they should collect them, or rather pass over in their judgment-or not necessarily in their judgment, but the combined judgment of the institute officers—a certain gentleman or lady who in their minds will be able to handle a subject ably, and then he or she should be put to discuss it, and the state institute man should follow in the discussion. I believe we institute men should not open every discussion, but sometimes be given the privilege of closing them.

I don't believe that the president should be master of the situation at all times. He must allow liberty. If there is one idea among the people uppermost, and they feel they can well direct fifteen or twenty minutes more to the discussion, and do it profitably, they should not be bound by the program. If the program shows only thirty minutes should be given to that subject, the president should allow the time, which will be appreciated by the audience. The president must be able to interpret what is the desire of the people.

Now, I am sure there are things of local interest that ought to have some consideration—a great deal more consideration than is sometimes given them, and yet there are other themes which in the judgment of a great number are of very little importance. We will possibly lose sight

of the greatest purpose which in the minds of the people is not of very great importance, yet is absolutely of the greatest importance in that community. Ofttimes the speaker must speak of things that will not meet a responsive chord, yet an institute speaker should not try to have a finger on the pulse of the audience and say the things that will tickle the people whom he is trying to instruct, but should say the things which to his mind ought to be said.

Then, I am sure that the most important thing is that we should have a better corps of officers and a better corps of institute lecturers. The business of the institutes of Ohio is a great big business—is more than the personnel of the lecture force—and the very best men in all the community ought to be made head of the local organization. It is oftentimes necessary, or apparently made necessary, to put a man at the head of the organization as they want to interest him. I want to say, friends, if a man is not interested per se, he should not be given any position in that institute simply because by giving him a position they think they can secure his interest and endeavor.

Mr. Abbott: I had no idea that I was coming over here to say anything, I came over to listen. Somebody has said that the boy is father to the man; that means that the boys on the farms to-day are going to be the farmers tomorrow. Now it has occurred to me that we might possibly do more than is done sometimes in our institute to interest the boys. To be specific, suppose that at some session of the institute, there was an invitation to all the boys and girls in the schools in that section to be present, and some man on the institute force should give a talk especially to the boys and girls and try to get them interested about things on the farm. Suppose that institute man should have there on the platform a germination box for instance, and should go through the actual process of filling that germination box, selecting the ear of corn, showing the boys exactly how it is done, and then urge those boys and girls to go home and test their fathers' seed corn next spring. I believe it would do a whole lot to interest the boys on the farm. is another thing that might be done that is to the point. Tell those boys and girls there is a great deal of difference between the variety of the corn in the neighborhood, and see if they won't try a variety test next summer. Let their father plow the field for them, and let them carry it out, and possibly at the next institute the following year offer a prize of some sort to the boys that produce the best ten ears of corn or something like that. Just as soon as you get the boys and girls, you are going to get the father and mother. Did you ever notice how you get the town out when you have a Christmas tree when Johnny and Mary are going to speak? If we can get the boys and girls interested, we are getting the father and mother interested, and the boys and girls will do some of the things better than their father and mother will, and

they are going to be the farmers and do the things a few years ahead. (Applause.)

Mr. Taber: I ate supper with the worthy Master of the Ohio State Grange. He said he had to make a speech tonight and did not eat very much, the rest of us at that table did full justice to the supper.

Education in a measure is an inspiration. So, then, if you want to get out the local help at the farmers' institute, the speaker must be able to carry to that audience some inspiration. It is true, we must not shoot over every head in that audience, but we must shoot high enough to make them look up. (Applause.) I heard this discussed very fully at the session of the National Association of Institute Farmers at Washington, that the institute, it was believed, was to bring concrete instruction to the grown farmer. I don't believe it altogether. I agree more with Brother Abbott, I believe with the worthy Master in a measure. I know you can teach old dogs new tricks. The farmers are willing to learn and do learn, but the institute speaker who fails to carry a message to that boy sitting back yonder on the back seat has missed the greatest opportunity because that is one of the reasons why we have today this useless talk over in the legislature of probing the high price of feed stuffs. Get back to the land, inspire the boys with a love of agriculture. Now the greatest need that I see is the need of inspiring the tillers of the soil with the magnitude of their calling. Another thing I want to say, bring out the local help, the local talent, it will answer the greatest need, and that is, we want the farmers to learn they cannot get something for nothing. The state speaker cannot do it all. We get a great deal of blame sometimes, but the farmer must remember that he must be able to give to that farmers' institute of his time and his talent; give to that institute the best that he has and the best will come to him. The speaker must have a message. Every time, brother, that we face an audience we must feel we have something we want to say to that audience for the good of the audience; we must have a desire as I say, a love for agriculture, an honest desire to do something more than to earn that \$5 a day. (Applause.)

Mr. Spencer, of Trumbull: I wondered when I first went on to the institute force what I could say that would interest the people in all sections of Ohio, being myself a dairy man and all I knew about farming was what I learned about a dairy farm. I thought that when I went into this section of the state where they didn't carry on dairying to any great extent that my message would be a failure, and yet to my surprise these are the very questions that I have succeeded in getting the audience most interested in; the question I supposed that they would not be very much interested in, and I did it in this way. I tried to associate with the idea of dairying the other idea that Dr. Thorne brought out in his message today, and that is, that it was the best

method of keeping up the fertility of the soil. I think the institute lecturer that goes to the northern part of Ohio from the southern sections of the state did not bring us much of a message, they were talking horses and shorthorn cattle and things of that kind, things that we don't care very much about in northeastern Ohio, but there are messages that they can bring out, and one is to bring out the idea in this audience that we have the best fruit section in Ohio if we only just knew it. I think the institute man going in that section of the state ought to discuss the question in a way to awaken an interest in the fruit subject. So, I don't hesitate when I go into the various institutes of Ohio to discuss the subject of dairying, and always get a good respectable audience. I think by introducing some of these subjects, we can get up a better discussion possibly that we can by less talking upon the things we are engaged in.

Mr. Dunham: One of the greatest things in my mind that confronts an institute in Ohio is to have a state speaker come there that knows it all or at least convinces the audience that he knows it all, and there is nothing left for them to say. (Applause.) I believe in that. Two or three speakers here have talked about inspiration. There is a sense of inspiration that comes over everyone of us when we go into a strange locality. That inspiration should govern us. The institute speaker ought to tell his message in such a way they want some information, and when you do that, you get the trembling one up; the institute man can't do it all, therefore the local man must do it, and to do it in the best way is to have four or five people posted in your own institute to get up and make a talk on not what they believe particularly, but bordering on something someone else believes is erroneous may be, and in that way you get them on their feet; and in that way you get them to thinking, and when you get them to thinking, you will get them in a trap, and when you get them in a trap they will get out, and they will get out on the floor too; and when they find out they can get on the floor they are eternally at it, and that is what makes your institute.

Now, one of the greatest things confronting the institute in Ohio is an overcrowded program which invariably runs into entertainment. I know some institutes over the state of Ohio, reported by you good fellows as being first class institutes, they ain't no such thing, because the only thing you hear these people talk about after they have gone home is the good time they have had. But how to raise the crops and how to get the per cent. of fertility, or how to add the phosphorus or the per cent. of fertility that you have told them, they don't know a thing about it. The thing is not only to interest them, but to give them a living fact that lives there and stays there. I want the institute speakers of Ohio—I was going to say thank God, I thought I wouldn't dare to say that—I want you to judge what you have left behind there by the next institute that follows up there. I have known an institute where there are only two or three dozen people, but I do know there has been good material left there.

Senator Dunlap: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: What do you call this—a round table? It seems to me you have been around it about three times now. Somebody agrees with me back in the back part of the house, but there is one thing that occurs to me that I haven't heard touched on here tonight or last night. A serious thing that is confronting the nation today is the supply of live stock. I believe that there should be more live stock men on the institute force. And you are not going to be able to get these men that should be on the institute force for \$5.00 a day; in fact, I don't know how you are going to get them because the men we really want and should have on the institute force are at home busy feeding cattle, feeding hogs, feeding sheep, or some other live stock at the time of year he is wanted on the institute work, but I do believe I recognize this fact that something must be done to increase the output of live stock in Ohio and in the nation as has been pointed out today by Dr. Thorne. The number of cattle in Wayne County is decreasing, has decreased probably 50 per cent. since the war. I think this is true all over the state and all over the nation, and something must be done to bring up the number of hogs, sheep and other live stock, so that the prices will go down. You can't get such men as William Miller of Ross County, who knows a great deal about feeding live stock, who has handled thousands of them; such men as Dan Black of Ross County or Humphry Jones of Fayette County, or Dr. Brown from Highland County, or Mr. Bradfute from Greene County, to go out and do institute work for \$5.00 a day, or perhaps no other sum, but perhaps they could be induced for the love of the work. I say to you it will be a good thing not only for the institute work, but for the people of the State of Ohio.

The Chairman: Any phase of institute work will be in order now. Anyone is at liberty to speak. Make your talks concise, short and to the point.

Dr. Thorne: I have been very much interested in the question presented this evening by Mrs. Brubaker. For fully twenty years I have been talking to the farmers' institutes in Ohio, and I have been talking to audiences which in the majority of cases are nearly half women, and they have listened patiently to my talks about manures and fertility of the soil, and I have wished over and over again that these women could have had for their interest the opportunity that the men were having for their work. Now, I had the privilege this past winter of attending a few of the extension schools of the College of Agriculture, and in two of these schools were sessions for women, sessions held in separate rooms, led by Mrs. Prof. Crook, of the College of Agriculture, and, mind you, the women that attended those schools did not get in free—there was an admission fee of one dollar a student. In one room there were present 35, in another room 135 or 140, and I know Mrs. Foot had most enthusiastic classes, who were going not simply one or two days, but for five or six days in the week, and attending two or three sessions each day, and listening to her explain the philosophy of making bread and of other household work-not only the ordinary household work, but the adornment of the home and such questions as that—questions in which they were intensely interested, questions in which the men were interested only at second-hand, and I know if those extension schools of agriculture did nothing else but interest the farm women of Ohio in those questions they would abundantly and a hundred times overpay for all their expenses.

Now, gentlemen, the women need our help in this respect. We need to suggest to them that they hold such sessions for their own use. If they cannot get such teachers as Mrs. Foot, there are others just as good, no doubt. Let them hunt for those teachers, and then you turn in and help them get teachers.

I think it has been one of our lamest features of our whole Ohio institute policies that we have not taken up and seen that the women of our farm homes have a place that will instruct and interest them in the farmers' institutes. I confess we have been selfish in the past.

Mr. Johnson: Timid as I am, I feel that I wouldn't be doing my duty if I didn't say something this evening about institute work. I want to say honestly to you that I engage in this work and like to be in it for the little good that I can do my brother farmer, and I am proud to say (you will pardon me for a little personal vanity) that a lady and gentleman who were just now sitting by my side were active in the first institute I ever attended in Ohio and got paid for, and I am glad to tell you—not knowing what we got from the state, and not caring—I was engaged. I sent the terms, and they engaged us. I am not saying this by way of boasting, but to give them the credit. When I took my team, and thought I could drive to that place, about twenty miles from home, it got so bad that I had to go around by Toledo, and they insisted and

made me take part of my expenses, and that year I got more from that institute than any institute in Ohio, and they paid it out of their own pockets—an independent institute, I am proud to say, and I am glad to see them here.

I think that the friend who said we should follow a program is right. I believe at that institute they followed a program absolutely twenty years ago.

Sometimes the programs are much too crowded. I remember one time in Eastern Ohio of attending an institute when the clover talk was crowded out and another talk and another one. At the first institute I attended this winter there was an experiment made of soils, and how the water would crawl up in the soil right before your eyes. This was shown by the use of lamp chimneys. He took me to one side, and asked me if I would stand by his theory. I told him if he had a theory that would work I certainly would stand by him.

I say get the local talent interested, and I was going to say, while I do not believe in tweedling to an audience, I do believe you ought to get in touch with them, and if you cannot you ought to get off the force. You ought to have the audience in sympathy with you and you in sympathy with them, and then have a message to give them, and they will hear it. (Applause.)

Mr. Rice: These thoughts have been very good, and most all of them. I was pleased with the view of the Master of the Grange. But there is another thing—we not only want theory and good instructions, but we want some practical results. We want to impress upon the people that they practice what has been preached—that they remember the lessons and practice them. I believe the institute workers will come nearer the point than the farmers do after they get there.

But that is not exactly the point that is of most interest to the farmer. If our institutes were just starting out for the next six months, or next three or four months, the question of what is to be done with all this vast amount of money that the farmer is supposed to be making would be the question. It is in every paper, on everybody's tongue, how prosperous the farmer is. I once heard an old gentleman, addressing the National Farmers' Alliance at Indianapolis, say that he had two sons. He thought he could put them in pretty good shape by about \$10,000 apiece. One he gave the money, and the other the homestead and farm stock. The money lad went into the banking business, and in a few years he was in a shape he could hardly count his money. The other lad was struggling along with half what he started in with, and still had managed very well.

The burning question in '90,'91 and '92, was we had an overproduction As I went home from one of these trips I saw a train of cars on a siding in the Scioto Valley at Waverly—a farm owned by a man named Seymore, if I remember correctly—and being loaded with corn, a train of

cars at 17 cents a bushel. I saw 16 trains passing over the B. & O. road to France. The trouble with them at that time was not so much overproduction as under-consumption. And the question is, What, with that amount of money, with the farmers making what they are getting today, how are you compelled to use it? The Ohio legislature is laboring now on a probe because the people have to pay too much for what they eat. It is all aimed at the farm products. The farmer should study now the economical questions which will save him money or give him money. With the conditions of this that are charged to the trust of the system of the country, do they consume our money when we get what we earn, and is it not a matter of great importance to understand fully as we can those things?

What I wish to call your attention more particularly to is the appraisement of real estate in the state of Ohio that is now pending. Do you know where that is going to go?

Mr. Phelps: I think the farmers' institute lecturers should study the market reports and the reports which have been given by Watson (?) of the National Stockman during the last three years. The farmers' institute is made up one-half probably from the citizens of the town where you hold the institute. You want to teach these people that it is in the hands of the farmer to feed the people. last three years we have had very bad seasons. It is nearly three years now, two years last March, we had a snow. There was only a few days of sunshine in April; May was a wet month. The ground was cold. Now you people who live on lands where there is a gravel subsoil or limestone subsoil, can raise a good crop of corn in the wet season and a good crop of oats. But in this country it is flat, a good deal of flat country, and we did not have a successful crop. The speakers in the farmers' institute have not told the people that a year ago last summer the corn crop was short and every farmer who had hogs had to feed them and put them on the market. There are not more than 20% of brood sows in the hands of the farmers today that there was six years ago. In these institutes they should teach the people who are the consumers that the product is very small compared with what it was three years ago. Hogs and cattle are very scarce, and that is the cause of the high price of the products.

Mr. Beggs: It does not lie with the state speaker—the state speaker does not come into the community until the time of the institute, and the local talent has already had the opportunity of becoming interested before the day set for the institute. I have had a good deal of experience in every phase of institute work. I was the first man, I believe, ever to start an institute in my town, and last year we hadn't had any for a good many years, and the first thing I did was to go around and get the institute men and the farmers interested in it, and then what did they do? I said to the young farmers and farmers' wives whom I

knew had made a success, "We are going to have two good speakers, and I want you to prepare a paper for this institute. You know what you know about this particular subject and I want a paper." They said, "I can't do it." I said, "You can do it; you try it, and then submit it to me, and if it is necessary I will tell you whether it is adaptable to that institute or not." We did that and we had alternately local papers by women and men. One other point, and that is very essential to awaken an interest in the community, thoroughly advertise the institute. Read your paper, see how your merchant and politician with great head lines advertise, the politician advertises when there is going to be a political speaker. In another way try to create an interest in that special meeting. We did that same thing last year with large posters, describing speakers who were to be there, I want to reach the farmers' institutes and say, "You do not do enough advertising in advance." At one place we wanted to find the hall in which the institute was to be held, and we saw a little square card like a business card, stuck up on a post. and we stopped and looked, and that was a notice of the farmers' institute, and my good Brother Moore stopped a farmer on the street and asked if he knew anything about a farmers' institute that was to be held there that day; he says, "I don't know, I live out in the country and am not interested in such things." Now, good citizens, I want to say there is nothing that will interest the people more than to get some of their own people of the community to take part, as has been so well said by Brother Judson tonight and others; and that will develop talent, will develop thought, develop work.

Dr. Brown: I thought it would be wicked not to contribute something. What the speaker said that just sat down is true. I think there is a way of getting men in the habit of expressing themselves intelligently that has not been practiced in farm communities. That is, let a local farmers' club be organized and run by a committee and have monthly meetings during the winter, and have a program each time, and require your friends who know something about farming to come out and express themselves, and when they get in touch with that kind of endeavor they are always willing and anxious to assist in anything of that kind. I am impressed with this fact that the institute speakers must be improved. I say that, with the knowledge the institute speakers have done the largest work of any body of its size in the length of time concerning which history I know anything about. They have educated the people, much to their credit and honor, to the point where the people are demanding something better.

And when one confines himself to the things which one has experienced himself he contracts his usefulness to an enormous degree. There is no question about that. If a well educated man on any subject has a problem presented to him he recognizes what the result will be whether he has had the experience or not. If a chemist has never solved a chemical

problem, if he is an educated chemist he can tell you what will happen if two chemical elements are combined. If a physiologist who has never seen it done were asked what would be the result if the artery was punctured, he would think a minute, and say, "Why, that would paralyze the diaphram, no doubt," because he is capable of taking a question along his line of education and tell you what the result would be under those conditions.

The old gentleman who meant well and who talked well and who is all right, yesterday, said that a man with 19 subjects is clearly out of the question. Now, the truth is, that if all those 19 things were pure, simple problems of agriculture, and the man is an agriculturist, of broad education as an agriculturist, why, then, he knows 18 parts of that business, and if he is a capable man, he knows a hundred parts of some other business, and it is the duty of institute speakers to make themselves broader, to increase their vision, to enlarge their scope of concept. so that when any problem is presented they have sufficient depth of ability to take that problem and work it out in a common sense way. The man who expects to do a thing, a large thing, which is of extensive scope, and base it all upon his own experience, is an extremely narrow man, Mr. President. The experience of one man in any particularly large department of our business amounts to nothing. It is the aggregate of experience of all men, which if you are a scholar you will attain, the knowledge of which makes men capable.

Mr. Stabler: I would like to say a few words along the line which has been mentioned by Mrs. Brubaker and Mr. Thorne. We feel in our state that that is our greatest problem, and from what has been said tonight, I believe it is your problem, because it is the problem that the least has been done to solve, and it is as Mrs. Brubaker has said the vital problem in farm life today, the education of the young ladies principally to be housewives, as well as to enable them to do their work more efficiently with less labor, with more intelligence, to have more leisure to devote to the improvement of their minds, and at the same time to make better homes than their mothers and grandmothers were able to do with the education they had. I believe in educating the country girl for country life, just as much as I believe in educating the country boy for country life, and I believe that the institute has a part in this education. Now, to illustrate what I think is not the proper way to do it, I will simply give you a little outline of a ladies' session which I recently attended in an Ohio institute. We were told when we came to that locality, by the president, who met us at the railway depot. that there was to be a ladies' session in the afternoon of the first day. We inquired what were some of the subjects that were to be discussed. I asked if there would be some domestic science introduced or home economics, or something of that kind. "No, I don't think there will be; there won't be anything of a striking nature, but you will be royally

entertained. So we found. There were at least a dozen numbers on the program. Some were music; some recitations by little girls, about that high, and there was one paper by the wife of a professor on the rennaissance of Italian art, and it was about this long, and her voice gave out before the end, for which we were profoundly thankful. There was but one paper read at that ladies' session that was worth the time it took to read it. The rest was a waste of time for 400 people. If you are going to have a ladies' session that is worth the time you must have it presided over by a person that will hold the people to the object of the meeting, and not make it a place of high school entertaining.

The Chairman: I am going to change the program, and I am going to give each the right to ask another a question.

Mrs. Brubaker: I would like to ask (reporters could not hear this part) must have something in themselves, they can live in town and be entertained?

Mr. Stabler: Why, I believe the girls should be interested in their environment that they should be able to get interest and enjoyment and pleasure out of country life as they find it, just as the boys do.

Dr. Brown: That was a most pertinent question that the lady asked, nothwithstanding my distinguished friend here. That is true of every individual. Persons that are dissatisfied and uncomfortable when alone, are persons that have not trained themselves to enjoy life and get amusement from within, and that is one of the very most beautiful characteristics of an individual, one of the most beautiful attributes of a person, to be able to find amusements from within, whatever the conditions, and that kind of person is of the highest type.

Now, as to this question. Of course you want me to tell the truth about it, don't you? And I don't believe in mincing words or attempting to discredit the truth or joke about a matter of that, however it may have been presented. I don't do it, in the first place, because, I can't afford to do it for \$5.00 a day, and the next place I cannot run the risk of getting sick and endangering my health by sleeping in all sorts of beds and in all sorts of conditions, and the next reason is, I am not capable. I simply want to say to Mr. Scott that I was more capable than some of these fellows, meaning him, in many directions, but I really couldn't go into the institute work and be a success in all the lines that are necessary for a man to be a success in. He insists upon me answering this part of the question which he did not present to the rest of you, "Could any man leave his work?" Yes, I think every man ought to when the state calls upon him to; and I think furthermore, if all you fellows hahn't been doing institute work and meeting people and coming in contact with men of affairs and becoming men of affairs yourselves, and men that can depend upon themselves and get upon their feet and maintain themselves, and if you hadn't made such men of yourselves, I don't think you would ever have been able to accomplish it. The fact

is, and I hope you will give me the credit of being sincere about it, the nicest men I ever met were institute fellows; now, that's the truth. Somehow or other they come in contact with the best people in the world; they become broadened in their own conception, but the beauty of it is, they become elevated in their sentiments and affections and finer elements of their characters, and there is not a man, no matter what his attainments are, under the canopy of heavens covering this state but can find entertainment and pleasure in listening to these gentlemen.

A member: I would like to ask what institute speaker has the most work on the force.

The Chairman: Our brother, John Begg.

A Member: How does he happen to have that? The Chairman: From experience and ability.

A Member: That's the point I want to make exactly, and another point I wish to make is, I believe he said the institute speaker don't have much to do with the local talent in getting them out at the institute. I have heard of John Begg over the state. In Warren County they say. "We want John Begg, that old farmer that's just like we are, that does things like we do. He can tell us how to do it." The fact is that Brother Begg has a way of getting down and getting hold of the farmer. The fact is the institute is not like a day school that will take a child in the kindergarten and move him on up. You are only there for a day or two, and the only thing you can do with us overgrown children is to teach us to think a little bit, you got to get down to me in such a way that I will think. Brother John Begg is a success. I believe he can get more discussion that will follow in the way of information from his talk than from any other man that ever came into our town. But Dr. Brown made a splendid talk right then, but with his message he would say he punctured an artery and paralyzed the diaphragm.

Dr. Brown: That's not what I said.

A Member: Well, you didn't make your talk plain enough so I knew what you did say, and that's what the institute speakers are up against today. I will tell you another thing, when an institute speaker comes to going out to make a business of it to get a lot of money out of it he had better stay at home.

Senator Dunlap: I would like to aks Dr. Brown whether he thinks a man must be an all around institute man in order to be a successful one.

Dr. Brown: That's a good question. If he were an all around institute man, he would be more successful than if he were not. He can't be an all around institute man in every instance, but he can be informed like this: he can teach probably from his own experience on one line which was outside of live stock, he can learn the advantages of live stock which does not come from special experience. Dr. Brown

don't own a foot of land, but he knows all about the advantages, and many men know what the statistical conditions are of the country with reference to certain materials or live stock or anything else that the country produces and he can teach all those things very well and give encouragement to the men who contemplate going into it, and the man who hasn't experience along that line to say what the usual profits are easy enough, and can certainly encourage a man even though he doesn't know the how, but he knows the results in a general way if he is an educated man. We had an educated man on the stage today, we had several of them for that matter, but when president Thompson got on the platform he was talking about things he hadn't had any experience with, I am sure, but he gave us facts, and put force in his talk, and clothed the facts with language that was interesting, and he carried us all away. Now, he really didn't know anything, but he teaches and preaches. I heard him preach 25 years ago, and he has been doing that all his life, but he can get up on the platform, and because he is an educated man can interest us as much as anyone in the state in anything he undertakes to handle.

Senator Dunlap: I would like to add that I think one of the most successful institute men I ever traveled with was a man who didn't talk anything else except soil and subjects pertaining to soil; so, in my opinion, I don't think a man has to be an all-round man to talk about live stock, the dairy, horticulture and everything under the sun in order to be successful, and I think we can be successful and stay to our own line of work.

Mr. Blackford: We have in a great number of the institute organizations the man who likes to widen his mouth and everlastingly to hear it go, to the infinite dissatisfaction of the audience. What are we going to do with people of that sort?

Dr. Brown: Why, put Wagner after them.

Mr. Judy: Brother Blackford knows how I do. 1 believe he was at an institute when I was president, and I made him sit down.

Mr. Blackford: Mr. Judy is all right. The president ought to sit down on any man of that kind, and oftentimes they don't do it, and I hear more complaints due to the fact that a great many who don't know anything about it fails to realize that he does not, and the matter is a source of disgust to the people on the outside, and is one of the reasons why a great number of better men do not attend our institutes. There is another class who have been appointed upon the institute lecture force who immediately inspire the people of the audience with the fact that he does not know anything about the subject and not acquainted with their limitations. They go away the first session in disgust, and do not come back the next year, though there is some one amply able to instruct the people of the institute. And so the situation is pertinently one, I think, for the institute man to be everlastingly on his job, and if

any of us fail to keep a little ahead of the procession we ought to be lopped off, regardless of who we are and the circumstances involved, for the institute business is infinitely greater than the personal regard of any fellow who may aspire to do institute work.

Mr. Farnsworth: I believe it lies nearly altogether with the local people—the management of the institute. I have been with some good workers a number of times. You strike an institute where they give out question after question—they can hardly get through; go to another institute, same speaker, and it is impossible to get any questions. It depends upon the local people. The speaker knows the ones who can talk, and he can call upon them, and they feel duty bound to respond.

Mr. Judy: I want to say one of the best institutes for having local help I ever attended was down at Jeffersonville. He had more young men posted to sit around through the audience to discuss the subject and ask questions than at any institute I ever attended. He had forty prepared ahead of time, and that's simply what our brother here said. I want to emphasize—have preparations made ahead of time, and have your pickets on guard, and have them around with their popguns all loaded, have every discussion opened, and then have the popguns ready to fire.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1910.

10 o'clock A. M.

Meeting called to order by the President.

Music by the Angelus Quartet.

The President: There is one thing we would like to do, if possible, to head off the dread disease, hog cholera. The State Board of Agriculture, through its Live Stock Commission, has rendered to the farmers in almost every section where hogs are grown a great service, and the future promises well along these lines. There is a man here who is taking this up, who has gained the greatest results with this hog serum—Dr. Paul Fischer, State Veterinarian, a man of ability, and one who speaks as one of authority, and we are to have the pleasure of hearing him speak today.

Mr. Williams: We will now hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The ravages of hog cholera in the state of Ohio often deplete localities of our hog product, entailing hundreds of thousands of dollars loss of food product, of which the farmer is the principal loser, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this annual meeting of State Farmers' Institutes of Ohio, that the Ohio State Legislature should appropriate such an amount of money as will securely help the State Live Stock Commission in stamping out this hog cholera—fatal destroyer of our meat product.

Resolved, That we congratulate the farmers of Ohio upon the universal evidence of an awakened and increased interest in the great business of agriculture.

Resolved, That we favor the establishment of a parcels post and a system of postal savings banks by our national government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a national conservation policy that will preserve, for the use of the whole people, all of our great undeveloped natural resources.

Resolved, That we favor state and national aid in the improvement of our highways.

Resolved, That we favor the enactment of a law prohibiting the adulteration of all kinds of seeds.

Resolved, That we heartily commend and approve the work done by the Ohio Department of Agriculture, through its various divisions, as evidenced by the success of our annual state fair, the good work of the Live Stock Commission, the department of Nursery and Orchard Inspection and other divisions of the department, and we urge upon the legislature the necessity of such increased appropriations as will enable the department to carry on and expand the work of its several divisions.

Resolved, That we congratulate the farmers of Ohio upon the excellent work that is being done by the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, and by the Ohio Agricultural College at Columbus, and in its various agricultural extension schools, and bespeak for them such support from the legislature and the people in general as will enable them to extend their experimental and educational work; also that we heartily recommend elementary agricultural education in our public schools.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the excellent work that has been and is being done by the Ohio State Dairy and Food Department in the interests of the farmers and the general public.

Resolved, That we are emphatically opposed to the repeal of the present law governing the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, or any change in the law that will affect its efficiency or weaken it in any way as a protective measure for the great dairy industry of the United States.

Resolved, That we commend the work of our local, state and national corn improvement associations in creating such increased interest among farmers and other business men, in the production of better yields of this and other important farm crops, and that we express our hearty approval of the action of our State Corn Improvement Association, at the meeting just closed, in their endeavor to secure the location of the National Corn Show at Columbus, Ohio, in January, 1911, and that we join our efforts with theirs in bringing that important meeting to the capital of this state next year.

WHEREAS, An allwise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our co-laborer and companion in institute work, Mr. J. Al. Dobie.

Resolved, That we herein express our sincere sorrow at his untimely death; and while we bow in submission to the divine will, we shall ever keep, in loving remembrance, his noble and manly character and genial disposition, and the efficient service performed by our deceased brother; and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved companion and family of the deceased.

Resolved, That we tender the sincere thanks of this institute to the secretary and members of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture for valued services in making this meeting a success; to the Angelus Ladies' Quartette for furnishing such delightful music; to the various men who have given us such instructive addresses; to the Chamber of Commerce of Columbus for the use of this auditorium; to our esteemed president, Mr. C. R. Wagner, for the prompt and businesslike manner in which he has conducted these meetings; and to all others who have in anyway contributed to the success of this annual institute.

Resolved, That we believe that a resolution providing for direct legislation in a fair and practicable form should be submitted by the legislature to the people of Ohio for their approval.

JOHN BEGG, JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM, GEO. E. SCOTT,

Committee.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PURE BRED LIVE STOCK TO THE STATE.

By Prof. C. S. Plumb.

(Professor of Animal Husbandry, Ohio State University.)

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:-The 14th of July is the national holiday of France. It commemorates in that country the Independence Day on which France became a republic, on the same basis that the 4th of July commemorates Independence Day in this country. On the 14th of July, 1903, I took a cab from the very heart of the city of Paris and drove something like four miles out into the suburbs to a large park and race course, in order to see the French army in its annual review before the president of France, his cabinet ministers and a numerous concourse of people. The drill began at eight o'clock in the morning. I got up much earlier than is customary with people in Paris, in order to be at the grounds by eight o'clock. I found an enormous line of vehicles, automobiles, horses and carriages, and a great throng of people on their way out there; and half an hour before I reached the place every team was going at a walk, and finally I had to leave my carriage and walk some distance in order to get to a place where I could see the review. The review was before a number of immense grand stands, capable of seating many thousand people. The field was an immense one, much larger than our state fair grounds, with an open fence all around; and when I tell you that there certainly were five hundred thousand people witnessing the event, you can realize that the people of Paris and France were greatly interested. It was probably as large a gathering of people as comes together in Europe or the United States to see any public event. .

As the army corps came swinging by the grand stand the thing that interested me most was the cavalry and artillery horses. In the neighborhood of thirty-five thousand to forty thousand soldiers passed in review before the stand, in regimental formation, and I should say there were at least twenty thousand horses. I was profoundly impressed by the uniformity of the horses in appearance, size, etc. They looked as though they were pure bred, as though they had been singled out with the purpose of having only the finest type of horses. In view of the fact that I had learned long before that the French government cavalry service was the finest in the world, I could recognize its significance when I saw those horses going by.

The people of France for centuries have promoted the horse industry. In 1714 the government established a government stud at Le Pin, and in 1755 at Pompadour another government stud, and excepting the time during the French revolution, they have been in existence ever since. In addition, the government, in order to improve the horse industry of France, has long owned a large number of stallions for service in that country.

Coming down from that time to 1870, we find the French Department of Agriculture, under supervision of the Minister of Agriculture, taking charge of the horse industry of France and establishing what they call their national haras,

or stud. They have a director, a number of subdirectors, and a corps of veterinarians who give their entire attention to the development of the horses of France. In order to bring you to the present day, and to show you what the significance of the movement in France has been in the development of the horse interest, I want to call your attention to some facts to showing something of what France has done and is doing in the horse industry.

The total number of stallions in France on December 31, 1906, according to the official records of the director of the stude of that country, was three thousand three hundred and forty-eight. These are divided into groups of thoroughbreds, representing the English, Arab and Anglo-Arab, five hundred and sixty-five, or sixteen and eighty-seven hundredths per cent.; the demi-sang, two thousand two hundred and eighteen, or sixty-six and thirty-six hundredths per cent.; draft horses, five hundred and sixty-five, or sixteen and eighty-seven hundredths per cent.

In 1906, three hundred and seventy-two horses were bought by the government in France and abroad.

Three thousand three hundred and twenty-one stallions were located at seven hundred and forty-six different stations, and these furnished stud service to one hundred and sixty-one thousand four hundred and fourteen mares, an average of forty-eight and sixty hundredths mares per stallion, distributed over France. Of the mares bred three thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine were thoroughbreds, ninety-six thousand two hundred and sixty-two were demi-sang, and the rest were draft horses, sixty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-three.

In 1906 approval was given to one thousand five hundred and eighty stallions. Right here I want to make an explanation: In the establishment of their horse industry they finally resolved their horses into three groups, first the government stallions; second, a certain class of stallions of particular merit which they called approved, owned by private individuals who were given sums of money by the government as a subsidy, in amount according to whether they owned coach horses or Percherons, and third, another class called authorized stallions, these latter being permitted to stand in France, but their owners to receive no subsidy. No other stallions are allowed in service.

In 1906 approval was given one thousand five hundred and eighty stallions, which received seven hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty francs (one hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy dollars) as subsidy. One thousand five hundred and sixty-five stallions were bred to eighty-one thousand two hundred and seven mares, or fifty-one and eighty-eight hundredths per horse. There were two hundred and one authorized stallions—you notice how they drop down when they do not have the government approval—and one hundred and eighty-nine of these bred nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven mares, or fifty and eight hundredths mares per stallion.

Let us summarize a little: Government stallions in 1906 bred one hundred and sixty-one thousand four hundred and fourteen mares, approved private stallions in 1906 bred eighty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-seven mares, authorized private stallions in 1906 bred nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven mares. Of these mares thirty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-four were bred to thoroughbreds, twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-four to demissangs (French coach), and ninety-eight thousand five hundred and seventy to approved stallions.

In 1906 there were exhibited nineteen thousand and twenty-three horses at shows in about five hundred different places in France, of which ten thousand seven hundred and forty-five were given prizes. The amount of money given for prizes in France in 1906 at these shows amounted to three hundred and sixty

thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars. Now this is divided up in various ways: Given by national government two hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars, departments of France where shows were held gave one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and seventy dollars, then certain local municipalities gave three thousand one hundred and fiftyseven dollars, various horse societies gave cleven thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars, the Horse Society of France gave six hundred dollars, and eight hundred dollars came from other sources. What is the summary on the money side of it? The money offered in France from all sources in 1906 for improvement of horses in that country, is represented by the following: For horse racing, three million three hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars. I want to say that the government supervises horse racing, and while the people of all classes gamble or bet on the races, all is done under government authority; but they have no wheels of fortune, or such gambling devices as are common throughout the United States, intended to get money out of the pockets of the people and having nothing whatever to do with horse racing. Fairs and shows, three hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars; for premiums, one hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy dollars; for training schools, one hundred and ninety-six thousand seven hundred and four dollars, and then special premiums on thoroughbred mares, eleven thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

I especially prepared this statement to bring to your attention what one of the great governments of Europe has been doing and is doing today for the promotion of its horse interests.

There are many people who are interested in Percheron horses; it is the great draft breed in Ohio. In going down through the Percheron country—I was with Mr. J. B. McLaughlin, one of our fellow citizens whom many of you know—we visited a little barn where a man in uniform was in charge of a number of stallions. These stallions were brought out and shown us. They stood for service in that community. We went around through the country over wide areas of France. We found everywhere these little places, called stallion depots. The horses in them were owned by the government and stood there for such a time as the Director of the Studs thought best, for the benefit of the farmers. We also visited the great government stud at Le Pin, where we were told there were three hundred and fifty stallions. It was really a great sight to see these horses and what France is doing.

Between the time we were visiting one little depot and the time we later on came to the government depot at Le Pin, one of the stallions we had first seen at the little depot had been taken to the government headquarters. At Le Pin was one thoroughbred horse the government had paid thirty thousand dollars for, and other horses, both thoroughbreds and coach horses, for which high prices had been paid. There were ten English thoroughbreds, as well as Percherons and demi-sang or French coachers.

Now let us briefly look at the policy that has been adopted in the most intelligent countries in regard to live stock interests. If you go to Great Britain and into certain communities, you find the people breeding specific breeds and keeping them pure, endeavoring to produce as high class animals as possible. You will find the grade, as we know it, is not in existence apparently, and the people are strictly engaged in the promotion of the stock they have found especially fitted to their environment. It is characteristic of Europe. The people recognize that it is absolutely necessary to study conditions and keep in touch with what is going on in other countries.

If we turn to the development of live stock in any country where the people

have been successful and find out what conditions have played a part in the improvement of the live stock interests, we will find it is through the use of pure bred animals that the live stock interests have been improved. All over the world are a very few people breeding pure bred animals whom we may call master breeders. We may think that it is the few who are persistently breeding, spending money, working intelligently, lifting the breed up all the time, while the great masses are breaking it down.

The average man who breeds stock leaves it worse than he found it. Or, if he does not leave it worse than he found it, it is because he goes to some one else and buys pure bred sires with which he makes some little improvement in his herd. On the face of it the development of our horses and flocks is absolutely dependent upon purity of breeding.

Over one hundred years ago the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture began to import pure bred live stock to Massachusetts from the old country, and distribute these pure bred animals over that state so that the farmers might improve their stock.

France is going to England to get stock for her use; Japan is coming to the United States to buy stock for that country; little New Jersey, down on the Atlantic coast, through its own state government, sent a committee over to purchase, and did purchase, horses in both England and France. All that is a recognition of the part the pure bred animal plays in the improvement of stock.

In what way has this been a distinct advantage? If we carefully consider the influence of the breeding of dairy cattle of the United States we find in the beginning that an animal making fourteen pounds of butter fat in a week, or from which fourteen pounds butter could be made, was considered rare and a very superior animal. The first Jersey cattle of which we have butter records dates back about sixty years. These made in the neighborhood of fourteen to seventeen pounds per week. Now through the influence of the cattle of Holland and Jersey, there has been a constant evolution in the improvement of our dairy stock, and while the grade herd has been improved the pure bred has shown emphatically that it is distinctly above the grade in efficiency and value. We have in this country today pure bred dairy cows that have produced in the neighborhood of one thousand pounds of butter fat in twelve months, representing Holstein-Fresian, Jersey and Guernsey. We have immense numbers of cattle of the pure bred class that have wonderful records, animals that have made from fourteen to sixteen pounds of butter fat, showing what development has gone on in our country. In 1907 there were one thousand nine hundred and ninetyfour Holstein-Fresian cows tested by state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, which averaged three hundred and ninety-three pounds, milk testing thirteen and sixty-one hundredths per cent. butter fat. Among the noted official tests are those of the Jersey cow Jacoba Irene, who gave nine hundred and fiftytwo pounds and fifteen and one-fourth ounces of butter fat and Colantha Fourth's Johanna, a Holstein-Fresian, credited with nine hundred and ninety-eight and one-fourth pounds fat.

In a report issued by our government, ninety-nine dairymen had herds of pure bred cows averaging seven thousand and ninety-three pounds of milk, and seventy-eight dairymen had herds that averaged three hundred and forty-one pounds of butter in a year.

Now let us make a comparison with the grade cow. In Jefferson county, Wis., where about two hundred herds of dairy cattle and nineteen herds of mixed cows were studied, three hundred and forty-six head averaged four thousand four hundred and fifty-five pounds of milk, or two hundred and eight pounds of butter. See what a contrast that is?

Let us briefly turn to another phase of the pure blood industry. Ohio, beginning a long while ago, became a great sheep state and long held her prestige as a producer of wool. In those early days, one hundred years ago, sheep would average as low as three and three-fourth pounds of wool, according to Livingston in his noted book on wool and sheep. The improvement that has come along under the influence of the pure bred has brought the average of wool up to six and one-half pounds to the individual in the state of Ohio, while in Wyoming and further west it has amounted to in the neighborhood of eight pounds to the animal. This simply suggests the possibilities of the pure bred. Mr. Bradfute called your attention yesterday to the proposition Ohio has been holding in her live stock interest in the last ten years, and he showed you wherein our state has gone backward. We have done comparatively little to make conditions more profitable here for the stockmen.

I now want to call your attention to a suggestion with regard to our own state: The last Ohio legislature had available as state income and appropriations a sum amounting to eight million three hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, five million of that or sixty per cent. was expended on the national guard, the penal institutions, the charity institutions, and a class of institutions that are more or less a drag on the state at all times; one million four hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars, or eighteen per cent., was spent on those things that build up and make a state greater and more important. Now, until our legislature makes appropriations which recognize fittingly the importance of the great fundamental interests, the things that make a state greater along the line of conservation, just so long will Ohio not go forward as she should in the promotion of our live stock interests. The total amount of money which has been devoted to agriculture, as shown in the late appropriations, is comparatively insignificant. The Governor fittingly referred to this yesterday.

Now what ought the state to do in order to promote our live stock interests? In the first place we have enormous horse interests. We ought to have a stallion law, a law that will put a premium on blood lines and breeding, which will develop the very best we have in our live stock. At present, here in Ohio, the grade stallion has as much standing as the pure bred. And while there is a long list of states having a law giving the man who has mares and who is using the stallions, some information as to their breeding and their worth, nothing is being done in Ohio along this line.

Let me briefly quote to you from a letter which has been recently received from the Wisconsin University, where Dr. Alexander has charge of this work. This letter was received a few days ago by Prof. Marshall. Summarizing briefly from his letter on the effect of the stallion law in that state, he says that in time, as a result of the enforcement of the law, the number of pure bred stallions has been greatly increased to the benefit of the horse breeding industry of the state, and that the grade and scrub stallions have correspondingly decreased in number and in popularity. Already such effects are noticeable in Wisconsin and will soon be more so since the provision of a special certificate for "mongrel or scrub" stallions.

Since the enactment of the law, more than one hundred unsound stallions have been returned from service to the knowledge of the department, while hundreds of others have been shipped out of the state or castrated, presumably for a similar cause or the fact that they have been unsuitable or could find no patronage when publicly advertised as to their exact breeding, etc.

Over fifty cases have been found in which stallions had bogus, fraudulent, worthless or tampered with registry certificates. There are several bogus stud books in the country and stallions recorded in such have properly been liceused

as grades; some of them will hereafter be licensed as mongrels or scrubs. Many aged horses posing as the right owners of the registry certificates shown for them by the owners, have been licensed as grades on failure of the owners to prove the identity of their stallions as pure bred and recorded.

Passing along in his letter he says: "Since the inauguration of the law, licenses have been issued to one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six pure bred stallions, of which four hundred and seven have been retired for various causes, leaving one thousand three hundred and nineteen pure bred stallions with licenses in good standing. During the same time, from January 1, 1906, to September 1, 1909 (close of breeding season), a total of two thousand six hundred and three grade stallions have been licensed, of which seven hundred and sixty-seven have been retired. Comparing totals we find that in 1907 the percentage of pure bred stallions showed a percentage of forty-two and the grades fifty-eight."

Dr. Alexander states that in their experience they have found that the law has been distinctly beneficial, the horses are improved in quality in the state, and the farmers are getting interested; they are talking of blood lines of horses and the value of blood and breeding, and they consider that the work that has been inaugurated in that state is of distinct benefit.

They have registered in Wisconsin four thousand three hundred and twentynine; since the 1st of January they have put out of commission or have retired one thousand one hundred and seventy-four, leaving three thousand one hundred and fifty-five horses in Wisconsin in service.

Now as to the situation in Ohio: On March 1, 1908, we had ninety-nine thoroughbred stallions, seven hundred and forty-four trotting stallions, seven hundred and fifty-six French bred stallions, three hundred and forty-four English draft stallions, including two hundred and ninety other pure breds, and seven hundred and seventeen stallions of unknown breeding, based on figures from our Department of Agriculture, a total of two thousand nine hundred and eighty stallions.

How is the state of Ohio to promote its great horse interests? Is Ohio doing anything? Our horse interests amount to about seventy-five million dollars, and the state is doing nothing. The first step that should be taken by the state of Ohio, as involving the least cost and of being paramount importance to the consumer, is the inauguration of a stallion law.

And now another suggestion, and that is what I had in mind in connection with my talk here this morning, we should have in our state—we will have in no far distant day—some agricultural high schools or model farm schools, at least in certain districts. In these schools there should be kept and maintained first-class specimens of live stock, and sires should be made available at a minimum cost to the farmers of the community, and each community should have the class of animals best suited to local needs. That is a thing that could be easily done, and if you can realize the value of having high class stallions and high class bulls located in a community for the uplifting and upbuilding of the live stock interests you will easily see it will be a large work for good.

Another thing, we have in Ohio a large number of what we may call charity institutions, the insane asylums, feeble-minded institutions, and many of these have farms and keep farm animals. Those institutions should be made to serve the best interests of the state from a live stock point of view, and should be required to keep a pure breed of live stock, and not only that, but that live stock should be of superior character and in the hands of competent men. Every year the officials in charge of the institutions should be required by law to make a report of the class of stock they have and upon the work that the individuals are

doing. The state of Ohio cannot afford to keep a lot of common, ordinary animals as a lesson to the people of the community. Here is a work the state can do in order to promote the live stock interests.

I want to say in conclusion that there is an overwhelming amount of evidence to demonstrate that the grade or the scrub is unprofitable, an overwhelming amount to illustrate that the pure bred is the salvation of the live stock of the country. I hold that it is the bounden duty of the state, as expressed through its citizens, that our government should by some means champion the interests of improved live stock, and see that each year Ohio takes a higher and higher position among the states of the Union in the character of its live stock and not be outdone by the states around us while we sit and do nothing

Mr. Laylin: I desire to submit a resolution to this body. It has been submitted to your committee and they have decided it was not in their province, inasmuch as it asked for a committee for the purpose of securing information. Further I desire to say that this resolution, practically as it is, was passed unanimously by the Ohio State Grange, and in furtherance of their wishes I present it here for your consideration.

Motion that the resolution be adopted; motion seconded.

Mr. Bradfute: I do not believe we could act understandingly on this question at this time. I move we lay this on the table until we know exactly. I am utterly unable to act intelligently upon it until I know something about the situation involved in it, and I move we lay it on the table until 3 o'clock.

Mr.: This calls for a committee and if the resolution is passed this committee would have the time from now until this afternoon to get the information, and I believe the resolution ought to pass and a committee be appointed and instructed to report this afternoon. It is information I should like to have. Let us pass the resolution and let the committee go to work and bring in the report.

A Member: Is that all the resolution calls for, the appointment of the committee?

Mr. Laylin: I will read it again. (Reads resolution.)
......: Why not amend so as to make a report at this afternoon meeting?

ittee be appointed to report this afternoon.

Mr. Laylin: There is no need of an amendment because I accept it.

WHEREAS, The department of the attorney general did secure some samples of fertilizers from several fertilizer companies and had said samples analyzed at state's expense, and

WHEREAS, The said analyses have not been published; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to secure a copy of these analyses from the attorney general, and that we request they be published with the proceedings of this association.

Question read and corrections accepted.

The Chair appoints Mr. Laylin, Mr. Cromley and Mr. Geo. Willma, to report this afternoon.

Mr. Dunham, of Warren: Being thoroundly convinced from a personal standpoint of the Doctor's treatment of hog cholera, it seems we left it rather indefinite here and I have blocked out a resolution, but didn't have time to submit it to the Resolution Committee and I ask here to submit it.

Report of Committee on Nominations.

Motion to accept report made, seconded and carried.

President, J. S. Brigham, Bowling Green, Vice-President, A. H. Judy, Greenville.

Signed Chas. McIntire.

L. P. Bailey.

R. C. Prugh.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

January 14, 1910.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

By Hon. J. W. Zeller, State Commissioner of Public Schools.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am glad for an opportunity of addressing this representative body of ladies and gentlemen upon this, the most vital subject now before the American people, "Agricultural Education in Our Rural Schools,"

I am very sorry that I have not had time to give you a carefully prepared paper upon the subject, but the press of business in the office has not given me time to reduce what I have to say to you in writing. I want to discuss this matter briefly from three standpoints, first, the need of agricultural education; second, what the states of the middle west are doing, and third, what I think Ohio ought to do and can do.

As an introduction upon the need of rural education, I want to read you a little statement I noticed in the great daily papers going their rounds yesterday, the most recent utterance upon this subject: "Must raise more per acre, says President Brown." Let's see who President Brown is. "Boston, January 13th." That's quite recent. "We must increase production per acre by more intelligent methods." "We must," he says, "increase our production per acre by more intelligent methods," that is, by scientific farming, "or we must face the relentless certain day when we shall not produce enough to supply our own necessities," said President William C. Brown, of the New York Central Railroad, in an address last night before the New England Railroad Club. Not more than six months ago a voice like that came from the great Northwest. J. J. Hill, another great captain of industry, gave expression to the same idea when he said, at a notable gathering of the great Northwest, that the time would come, unless there was an awakening, when we would have to import breadstuffs. Here come two voices, one from the East and one from the Northwest, uttering these words of warning against indifference to this greatest industry which is the great fountain head, the foundation industry of all the industries of this country, agriculture. I simply give you these two as types of thought that is nation wide.

Now the need. I need not dwell upon this long; I think you men are thoroughly awake upon this subject. Not more than five weeks ago I was asked by the Master of the State Grange to come to Springfield to meet the educational committee there. I was in session with them two and one-half hours, and I never met anyone more eager to get hold of something practical in an educational way in this matter of agriculture. And the next day I was asked to address them, and the Master met us in session during the holidays. I say the people are becoming awakened on the subject of agricultural education. I need not call your attention to the fact that there are everywhere farmers who cannot get enough laborers to do their farm work. Let me give you one example of hundreds of cases right here in Ohio. Representative Wisener, of Van Wert county, a member of the general assembly, told me, at the table the other day, he had seventyfive acres of corn not husked, simply because he could not employ men enough at reasonable prices to have it husked at the proper time. It is a difficult problem, all over the state, to keep enough young people upon the farms to do the work properly.

I need not discuss that foolish notion that is too prevalent in Ohio, that the climate has changed so rapidly here because we have cut down our forests, that we cannot raise any apples. You men saw it demonstrated here the other day, when a fruit grower from Ottawa county made an exhibit here in the city. I am personally acquainted with him, and was in his orchard. He told me he shipped five hundred barrels of apples to New York. He showed you it was not a matter of climate. A man from southern Ohio showed you it was not a matter of climate, that it is ignorance upon the subject of horticulture. These two men demonstrated in northern Ohio and in southern Ohio, and in all other districts, that it was a matter of ignorance, and not of climate. That man in northwestern Ohio sacrificed his farm in order that he might save the great Chautauqua at Lakeside, because he became familiar with this subject, and had a theory and worked it out. He saved his farm and paid his mortgage by raising three thousand dollars' worth of apples on twenty acres.

I want to call your attention to something else along this line. It is largely our own fault that we have not made more progress in agriculture. There is now a tremendous awakening. We see our boys leaving the farm. We are educating our boys away from the farms. May I give an example? At home in the county seat, Findlay, we had sixty-two boys and girls, Boxwells, in the Findlay high schools, Van Wert fifty or more, and the same is true in all the county seat towns and cities. Of the fourteen thousand boys and girls, seven thousand of them were not in your own country schools at all. You were educating seven thousand away from the farm, because seven thousand were in the county seat schools. You take boys and girls and do not furnish them the opportunites of a high school education at home, and you will see them go to the county seat high schools for four years, and thus they lose the agricultural spirit. I need not argue the matter. You cannot send these boys and girls away from the farm four years, away from the rural spirit, and expect them to return with a rural spirit. It is wrong that seven thousand boys and girls must go to the country school for their high school education. I say it is our fault largely. We are educating the boys and girls away from the farm. What happens? The superintendent of Van Wert county told me quite a number of men every year were moving in, following their children to the county seat, that they might have them educated. What does that mean? It means so many less producers and so many more consumers. They face that same question at Findlay. I know year after year, each year there are a dozen families moving in from the farm because their boys and girls are in our high schools. That means taking away so many producers and adding so many to the consumers. Take Toledo, or any other city, our boys aud girls are running to the city getting jobs at forty, fifty or sixty dollars when they could make infinitely more money at home if they were given the opportunity of scientific farming. I do make the charge that it is very largely our own fault, and when we wake up to a sense of our duty along this line, and make the schools in our townships equal in extent, giving equal opportunity for a high school education for boys and girls, I mean equal with those of the county seat, then we will hold a large number of boys and girls who will never drift toward our cities. (Applause.)

I have already quoted statistics to show you the tendency, and I am glad we are waking up to the fact that we must spend more money—I am going to strike right from the shoulder—spend more money and equip the township high schools equally as well as the county seat high schools. We can't get anything that is worth while unless we pay money for it. Why do I talk that way! Because the official report shows that in the rural school the levy for the rural schools is seven and twenty-six hundredths mills, and in the cities it is ten and twenty-eight hundredths, a difference of three mills. We are not spending by three mills on the dollar as much in the township schools as we are in the town and city schools. We must wake up, and I am glad we are waking up.

What are other states that are our neighbors doing upon this subject? There is an awakening along the line of agricultural education, but we do not just know what to do, and the important question is how to solve this problem. Not only the farmers of Ohio, the leading farmers of Ohio, are awakening up on this subject. The Hon. Elmer E. Brown, the National Commissioner of Education, recently said: "Two of the most important problems in American education at the present center in our rural schools" -- so you see this thought is nation wide-"these are the problems of the adjustment of the school to the industrial life of the community. That means the readjustment of the courses of study in our schools to agriculture, and in the cities to the trades; and second, the problem of a more adequate school supervision." He goes on to show that it is an exceedingly difficult problem to readjust the schools, an exceedingly difficult problem to redirect the rural schools, modifying their courses of study and equipping them to do agricultural work that will count for something, that will be of real value, and I think we all realize the fact. How are other states trying to solve this problem? I have here before me an article written by the Hon. A. C. True, director of the office of the Experiment Station, Washington, D. C., which was read in the state of Oregon at a great meeting, national in its importance, upon the subject of agriculture. He says that twelve years ago, when Secretary Wilson came to the United States Department of Agriculture, there were but four agricultural high schools in the United States. When I say agricultural high schools, I mean a high school distinctively devoted to agriculture. He says there are now sixty—that means some progress. Then there were no high schools that had agricultural departments; now there are three hundred and twenty-four public high schools teaching agriculture, not distinctly agric 1ture, but they have agricultural departments. He goes on to say there were but few normal schools; now there are one hundred normal schools in the United States which have a strongly equipped department of agriculture for the preparation of teachers, to teach agriculture in an effective, practical way, so that there has been some progress made. May I stop long enough to say right here that one of the practical ways in which you people can promote this cause of the establishment of schools that will train teachers to teach intelligently and effectively the subject of agriculture, will be for you to support a bill to be introduced in this session of the legislature. You remember seven years ago the state of Ohio was committed to a system of state normal colleges. At that time there were two established, one at Athens and one at Oxford. They have been established and have been running seven years, and they have been doing a splendid work. The law was weak in that it did not include an agricultural department, but the Oxford college three years ago introduced such a department, and is working it out. I presume the other college will do so, of it has not already done so. Two or three years ago a teachers' college was established here at the university. About four years ago the people from northern Ohio, helping to support those schools and finding it was too far to cross a state two hundred and twenty-five miles wide, began to ask for two normal schools, one for northwestern Ohio and one for northeastern Ohio. The senate has passed the bill twice, but in the lower house the bill has died. It will be reintroduced by a leading farmer. I want to describe a clause that is written in it, a clause that was not in it last year or the year before. In speaking of the boards of trustees that shall manage these two state normal schools, it is stated that "in planning the buildings, the trustees shall plan a strongly equipped department for the teaching of agriculture to prepare teachers to do the work in our public schools," and I am quite sure that your support of that bill would be very helpful. That bill would give us two centers, one for the northeast and one for the northwest. So you people in the southern part of the state cannot kick about it when we people from the north ask for two. "Well equipped for work in agriculture;" that is written in the bill. I hope you people will get hold of that bill and give it your support.

To show you what other states have done, there are two methods that have been adopted to give us schools that will train teachers upon this subject of agriculture. There is no use talking, ladies and gentlemen, without trained teachers the introduction into our rural schools will prove a failure, and I can prove it. I wish we might reach an agreement upon that subject. There are people who say: "Let us pass a law which will require teachers to be examined in agriculture as they are in other subjects." Other people say: "Let us pass a law to place agriculture in the course of study." Six years ago the National Educational Association, the greatest educational organization in the world, appointed a committee upon the subject of agriculture in our rural schools. That committee, after spending two years, going to France and Canada and traveling over the United States, a committee of high authority, after giving two years of investigation, came back and reported that the subject of agriculture in France and Canada and this country, wherever tried without trained teachers, proved a failure, and they recommended that no attempt should be made to introduce agriculture unless there was provision made for the training of teachers to teach it effectively and scientifically. That is why we have these schools. In accordance with the conclusion reached by that great committee, this is what has been done: In Alabama, Georgia, California, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New York, they have established what is called Congressional District Agricultural Schools. Nine such schools are now in Alabama, eleven in Georgia, a number in California, a number in Minnesota. These states say: "We will appropriate five or ten thousand dollars to each congressional district which will put up five or ten thousand dollars." The congressional district is to put up the buildings, but the state pays half the running expenses. There are seven states which are doing this.

You will find Wisconsin in 1902 originating the county agricultural school, not the congressional district, the county agricultural school. Please remember that in Wisconsin they have a great state university, and a college of agricul-

ture, one of the greatest universities of the middle west, yet with the college of agriculture and their experiment station they found that in order to make a success of it, they must establish county agricultural schools. The same is true in Michigan, in Maryland and Mississippi. The state of Wisconsin said to the counties: "We will give you four thousand dollars to maintain a county agricultural school if the county will give four thousand dollars, the county to erect the buildings." And in Wisconsin they have already erected five. That is the Michigan plan, and the Wisconsin plan.

It was my good fortune six weeks ago to spend a day in the Dun County Agricultural School. At the head of it was a graduate of one of our best agricultural schools of the middle west. He had two or three assistants. There were eighty young people there, the girls taking domestic science and the boys agriculture. I was surprised to find there were eighty people from that county who were getting ready to go back to the farm. They were living in the country and coming in; they were not living in town. The head of that county normal school said to me that their plan in Wisconsin is not to put agriculture in the schools, but to put the schools into agriculture. We haven't developed any plan in Ohio. We are lagging a little behind. Here are two plans, congressional district and county plan. Perhaps in Ohio the congressional district plan would be a splendid plan. That would mean twenty-one of such agricultural centers. Let me tell you what we are doing in Ohio: We have done something. In the Miami valley they have more good township superintendents to the square acre than any place in Ohio. It is a favorite spot in many respects. In a few townships in this valley they are working out this problem of agriculture. Let me tell you what we are trying to do in old Union township, Hancock county, eleven miles west of Findlay, my native township. I like to speak of it. We went before the people of that township last summer—we have an active, wideawake board of education who wanted a first-class high school building-they were maintaining a third-rate high school. They concluded they would abandon it altogether and ask the people for eighteen thousand dollars—we went before the people and asked for eighteen thousand dollars. I will tell you what we promised them in the campaign—that if they would vote eighteen thousand dollars for our township high school located at Mt. Cory, we would establish a first grade high school, and we would equip a large department or fit up a large room for the teaching of agriculture, have a laboratory well fitted for the subject of agriculture where they could study rotation of crops, horticulture, different kinds of soil, and all those subjects; and the people voted the money. The board is going to make good its promise in that building. We are going to have the high school ready by the 1st of October. That is an experiment, but I know it is along the right line. It is being tried in Michigan, and the conditions here are the same as in Michigan, and what will work out in Michigan and Wisconsin will work out for us here, the conditions are so near alike. We promised them something else. We promised them that not only the boys and girls would have an opportunity for an agricultural course, the girls domestic science, but we promised them that during January, February and March, perhaps in December, the young farmers could come to school there and devote some time. We would make that an agricultural center. We promised them a good deal, and we are going to realize everything we promised. We promised them there would be a library room, that there would be a depository of good literature published by the Experiment Station at Wooster, and of the United States, and of the Ohio State University. We are paying the freight and we are not getting very much good out of it. We will make this a center of good agricultural literature, distribute it, call the people in, wake up the farmers, and have them get more out of these schools, and out of these splendid bulletins sent out. We promised them magazines and papers on scientific agriculture. We are going to make everything good. We have the money, and when we get it done, we hope you will come up to visit us. We have a board of education which is going to work it out and make good every promise made to the people.

I want to go back to my first proposition. We can never make a success of it in any large sense unless we have teachers trained in agriculture as we have teachers now trained in music, and in drawing, and in other subjects. We are asking too much when we are asking teachers to teach subjects in which they are not qualified. We must have these centers, rural centers; we must develop the rural spirit, and show our boys and girls that they can make rural life just as enjoyable and profitable as the city life. One of the greatest dangers of this country today is this migration of the boys and girls to the cities. Just this fall Secretary Wilson wondered why New York was importing eight million bushels of potatoes with all her farms; and he went and hired an automobile and went out in the country and ran over those farms that had been deserted, and came back with the statement that those farms ought to be rehabilitated, and that New York could raise more potatoes than she needed. There was no need of New York importing potatoes. I hope you will take hold of this problem and do something practical. What we want to do today is to think out this problem, and not keep thinking all the time, but acting along the lines we feel are the right lines, and this township high school is trying to work it out-and there are some other townships that are working it out on the right line. We think we are going to work it out on a higher plan, because we have ample money in order to equip this building well.

Let me say, in concluding this discussion, that I have fully resolved, even before taking my office, for I have always lived in Ohio, and I think I know the needs and wants of the schools-I have fully resolved that three-fourths of all my time and energy of that office is going to be given to the improvement of rural and village schools of Ohio. (Applause.) The cities don't need my office. We have splendid city schools; they rank with the best in all this middle west, and if I can get a response from you people, if I can have you join me in this effort along these lines, namely, that of improving our schools by making provisions for the training of teachers, not only along the line of agriculture, but every other line. And if you join my efforts in the attempt to organize the forces in our rural and village schools, so that we can federate and ally them and accomplish more, join me in the effort that the office will make in order to get these two additional normal schools, with well equipped department for the teaching of agriculture, thus preparing our teachers for this work. If you will join us in this, I want to say to you I will give not only three-fourths but all of my time in the next year or two for the improvement of our rural schools.

I wish, Mr. President, that if your body sees fit, that they would appoint a committee to act with the office at any time to take up this subject.

Discussion.

A Member: I would like to ask a question. Do I understand that your plan means to centralize the township schools and do away with and have central high schools, and have all the pupils transported to these central schools?

Mr. Zeller: I am in favor of centralization where conditions are proper. If the families are too large the transportation will cost too much. (Applause.) Let me say this, I am in favor of centralization

and consolidation where the conditions are favorable, but I want to call your attention to the fact that for the last two years centralization has made but little progress.

It is eleven years old now, and today there are not more than 10% of our boys and girls in these schools, more than a quarter million of boys and girls are still in the sub-districts, and centralization is at a standstill now. I think I can find fifty townships where it would pay to centralize, but they are not centralized for lack of leadership. I believe in centralization where conditions are favorable.

Mr. Shirer, of Montgomery County: Under the present social conditions isn't it as necessary to teach agriculture in the city schools as in the rural schools?

Mr. Zeller: The only trouble is that when you center your agricultural schools in the city, you are taking your boys and girls away from the farm and the danger is they will lose the rural spirit.

Mr. Shirer: That is not the point. I don't mean to move the agricultural schools to the city, but I want to see the time when the city boys and girls are prepared to go out in the country to farm.

Mr. Zeller: I agree with you, but I don't want the boys from the townships hauled to the city and live there four years.

Mr. Shirer: No, no.

Mr. Zeller: You and I agree that the best place under the stars to raise a boy is on the farm, located in an intelligent community with good schools.

Mr. Cox: Our boys from all over the country want to get out into the country, people brought up right in the cities. I receive letters from them; they want to come out and learn how to work on the farm. Even college students want to get out and learn how. Some from this university. They want the actual practice, and I see the day coming when we will have to teach more agriculture.

Mr. Wilson of Madison: The most vital subject of our country has always been agriculture. It is a conservation of our soil and keeping it up that brings it on, and until we teach the young men in the country chemistry and agriculture, we are not going to do a bit of good, and I think that that movement should be carried to the city and the city boy also should be taught agriculture. Of course he has the opportunity to go to college and then come back to the country. He makes a good farmer everywhere you find him if he has any sense. The centralization of the pupils in the townships before they pass a certain grade is a failure. I don't say they cannot be taught better in a bunch, but the physical proposition to get them there; until they pass a certain grade, they should not be centralized in the township schools.

Conner of Franklin County: Without any intention of getting away from the subject, I would like to say that we must not forget the necessity for getting teachers equipped to do this work. As a person

who is somewhat educated along this line of agriculture, I can see how easy it will be for a person who has just a smattering of agricultural education, might do things that are a great deal worse than anything at While I do not want to throw any cold water on the normal schools in the northwestern part of the state. I do believe we can do it more economically by preparing people to teach agriculture in the great state university where they already have good, sufficient equipment to do that as it ought to be, and one of the reasons why the ordinary college is not able to do this because of the expensive equipment that is necessary to have if you are going to teach agriculture right, and I can't see how it is possible for a person to learn to teach agriculture right unless he had it taught to him. In travelling I have had considerable opportunity along that line to see you cannot do it by small means. I am very sure there is not any college in this state or a university in the state can do that—that is anywhere nearly equipped to do that as nearly as it ought to be done as the Ohio State University.

Mr. Zellers: I cannot agree with you at all, that we want great centers and that here we will train the teachers. There is no greater university than Ann Arbor, than Madison, Wisconsin, and there they found if they wanted to wake up the people, they had to take the opportunity to the very doors of the people. If Michigan, right here, a neighboring state, and Wisconsin, found that with one great state university it was necessary to establish these centers and then these county centers, it is useless to try the experiment, when these two neighboring states have already demonstrated that these other branches and these other schools are necessary.

Mr. Conner: In answer to the man's statement, I don't want to say anything about the county schools or anything against them, as I understand these schools are not for the purpose of teaching teachers. and I had only reference to teaching teachers. When you come to teaching teachers, good gracious, have them taught right. Our teachers need training and better training than they have. You cannot teach agriculture without equipment and you cannot teach agriculture without

costly equipment. I think the Ohio State University, already equipped, can do this very much cheaper than can be done by the smaller schools.

Mr. Zeller: If the deductions reached by this committee to which I alluded after two years, are worth anything, you can not make a success of it unless you have at least a superintendent who is somewhat educated along that line. You can make a beginning. There are kindergarten steps, you know, and primary steps, but you cannot hope to do anything great unless your superintendent is well up in agriculture and will go from school to school and teach it. I don't want to discourage you. You can do some things. There must be a kindergarten stage in agriculture as well as anything else, but you can't do anything great until you have teachers well trained, and I tell you one institution, however well equipped, cannot train sufficient teachers that will be called for in Ohio in the next five years. I repeat it, this is the place for leadership. If I lived in Belmont County I would never leave this place without asking the trustees of the Ohio University at Athens to add a strong and well equipped department of agriculture, and you have a right to do it.

Spencer, of Trumbull: If we wait for the teachers of Ohio to be educated in the Ohio State University before we have teachers of agriculture we will wait a good long time. We have centralized schools in Trumbull County, and we believe if we had teachers that were capable of handling the schools in agriculture as they are capable of handling the other branches, then we would be successful in our agricultural work. There the children are and the situation is just right for this work, if we only had the teachers; but that is just what we are lacking. I think if we can do anything to bring about the education of our teachers, there will be no further trouble.

Mr. Zeller: There are 150 of those schools in Ohio, and there you have the advantage, and we need 150 teachers right now for next year.

Cunningham: I was very sorry indeed I did not get in in time to hear the address on the subject. I don't know what the speakers said, but I have thought a good deal about this subject and have read some, and it seems to me, as Mr. Zeller said, that we must realize we must pass through the kindergarten stage; before we can reach the high point, we must pass through the intermediate point. Therefore we cannot expect to teach agriculture as a distinct feature in the beginning. I think if our primary the three R's, will deal with these subjects, we can make those studies apply to what we see every day until we are ready for the finished subject. For instance, the matter of arithmetic, instead of having our problems from fields with which we are not intimately connected, if these problems could be brought closer home, problems of every day life, and treating of farm operation, they would gradually develop, our teachers would develop. They are developing faster than the pupils. I think that is a very important thing, to make our other

subjects apply to the subject of cagriulture. I am almost convinced it would be a mistake to begin to teach agriculture even in an elementary way at first. Let us begin gradually, our growth will be sure then. I know it is being taken up in many places. And in two schools the arithmetics and readers deal with those subjects along elementary lines, and gradually the mind of the child will get hold of this in a different way. I think it is the place to begin.

Shirer: I always thought it would be a good idea if the leaders in this work would give us a program of what they want studied in the rural schools. That's what we want to know, that's what the people want to know, what branches they want to study.

Mr. Ensign: I only know of one agricultural school. A little ways from my home they have an agricultural school, and it is certainly a success, a wonderful success. I am not very well acquainted with the students of the school. I know the teachers well. I know there is no school in Greene County, probably not even a high school, that has taken the interest-from the little tots clear up to the older ones-and gone forward in their other studies. The first thought that came to me was, when they were talking of making an agricultural school out of the township school, that it would detract from the other studies. They tell me it is an incentive to the other studies. They pass their grades, they are so interested in the school. They have little plots of ground and the teacher is up to his business, and he understand those things, and is an enthusiast in this matter. I came from northern Ohio into southern Ohio from the centralized portion of Ohio, and I wonder if this was brought about how we are going to pay it. The law specified how much we can use for school purposes. In the centralized portions of the state, we are to the limit and then some; now there must be some other legislation along that line. We have run our taxes from \$1 up to \$1.65. There must be some legislation along that line, we are running the tax up higher; we have got to come to it from one way or another. We can't have these high priced teachers; yet it must be the high priced teachers or none. We want the good ones, we want the ones who know how, those who can tell how. We don't want any half way teachers about it.. There must be more taxes raised if it is to the limit.

Chairman: It is said of every \$3 we levy for taxes, \$2 goes for the support of the navy and army and the other one goes for all other purposes. The question then resolves itself, "Shall we shoot brains into our people, or shoot them out?" I want to discuss the question of assisting the commissioner's department along this line. What do you think?

Cline, of Putnam: It would be well to first get the question before the house, Mr. Chairman, and I move you to appoint a committee of three to assist the commissioner and then discuss it.

Chairman: You have heard the motion.

(Motion seconded. Carried.)

Mr. Blackford: Since our commissioner has asked for that, I think it needs no discussion. If the commissioner wants it, it is the business of the president to appoint the committee to work with the commissioner along the lines he has indicated.

(Motion carried.)

And thereupon the president appointed the following committee:

T, C. Laylin, Master of Ohio State Grange. J. F. Cunningham, Editor Ohio Farmer. Prof. A. B. Graham, of Experiment Station.

Music by the Angelus Quartette. (Applause.)

The Chairman: Now the State Board in arranging this program was not satisfied with anything less than the very best talent that could be secured, and were able to secure a gentleman away from the East, from Massachusetts, who will now speak to us, Mr. H. D. Hemenway, who is general secretary of Institute of that place.

THE SHADE TREE.

By H. D. Hemenway, Northampton, Mass.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It gives me pleasure to be here. I have been much interested in the subject just discussed, especially so as I have had the pleasure of teaching both children and teachers and preachers in agriculture, and while teaching in the city I found that three of those boys and girls who had taken the subject went back to the farm from the city.

In discussing the subject this afternoon, I would like to have you feel at perfect liberty to ask of me any question you wish. The shade tree, of course, is one of the great subjects of the country, and I shall treat it more from the standpoint of its care and preservation, both in the setting and the care of the tree, rather than from the different kinds of shade trees. Of course, the different kind of trees that we may have for our streets, either for the rural community or the city, depends largely upon the taste of the individual of those living in the communities or upon the condition of the soil or other things, usually upon the condition of the soil or upon the tastes of the people. We often have the button ball, a tree which grows very rapidly, that, and the cottonwood are perhaps among those that grow the most rapidly; then we have those trees that mostly grow in very wet soils, like the willow.

(Slide.) This is the buttonball, which grows very rapidly; this, and the cotton-wood.

A Member: What country are these trees native of?

Mr. Hemenway: They are native of the United States. I shall not introduce any trees that are not native, probably as most of our native trees are of sufficient value to be used, probably as good as any introduced. This tree is one that grows the highest, and one of the largest, and one of the most rapid growing.

A Member: To what class does it belong?

Mr. Hemenway: It is a sycamore tree or buttonball. The true sycamore is an English tree. This simply shows the tree with its foliage, growing abun-

dantly here; and then the white ash is a tree that can be used along the roadside, something that grows rapidly and can be used in damp places; a pretty tree in summer and not very much troubled with insects.

(Slide.) Of course, this tree is perhaps one of three trees that has been used most—American elm, white elm—and yet I think it is a tree that is not the best, because it is troubled now in many sections of the country with the elm leaf beetle and requires a great deal of care, and also there is a great tendency to split.

A Member: How do you account for that elm leaf beetle?

Mr. Hemenway: The elm leaf beetle is introduced from England or from the continent, and is only destroyed by the use of arsenic, so it is necessary in many parts of the East to spray continually in order to prevent these trees from being killed.

(Slide.) Perhaps one of the best trees we have is the maple. The rock maple is very seldom troubled with any disease. It grows a little more slowly than many of the others. The blossoms are quite pretty after the leaves come out in the spring. It makes a very pretty tree all the summer, a shade tree which can be planted about thirty feet apart, and makes a very pretty avenue wherever planted.

The red maple can also be used, growing a little more rapidly, and can be used in with the rock maple. Those who have never noticed the two together should take special notice the next time they have an opportunity to see the red and the rock maples together; the foliage is very beautiful in the fall, the red maple taking on the brilliant red, while the rock maple takes on both red and yellow intermingling.

The white maple is a rapid growing tree and takes on a yellow foliage.

This is a part of the subject I wish to specially call your attention to, and that is in setting the tree and in the care of the tree itself, rather than presenting any special tree, because the trees that we have are ones we must take care of. The contract for setting out the trees too many times is let to someone who will set the trees the cheapest, and digs a little bit of a hole and crowds the roots into it with his foot, crowding the soil in around it, leaving a little bit of space for the air, and the tree starts in the spring; any tree will start if it is wintered well if it has any soil or not if it has plenty of moisture. If he only went to the trouble to dig a large hole broad enough for the roots to be well spread out, and crowding fine soil in around the roots sufficiently, this tree would grow in three years three times larger than the one here (slide), and ninety-five per cent. would live, and perhaps forty, fifty or sixty of those trees live, and the growth is very small. It would pay them to take more time, to pay more attention to setting them out and to pay more attention and half the money by having the tree started right.

A Member: Would you make a mud mortar and dampen the roots before you set it or set it in dry ground?

Mr. Hemenway: If it is planted early enough the soil is usually wet enough. The thing is to set the tree and have good soil around the roots; there is such a thing of making it too wet and puddling it if your soil is clay. If it is sandy or sandy loam, there is no such thing as making it too wet. A person who has never seen trees set in heavy clay, might take me to task for saying it might be too wet.

A Member: Would you use fertilizer of any kind in setting the trees?

Mr. Hemenway: In setting the tree use fertilizer only after the roots are covered.

A Member: What do you use! Fertilizer or manure!

Mr. Hemenway: Manure is probably the best. Any fertilizer or food is taken into the roots through the tiny root hairs at the end of the feeding roots, and this is absolutely by osmosis, and must be in a more diluted fluid than the protoplasm, within the cells of the roots, and it is taken in in very minute quantities, and it is taken in from the soil grains. It is the soil moisture, which is a thin film of moisture surrounding each soil grain, and that is the moisture that is taken in and which contains the plant food. Standing water in the soil is of very little or no value to the plant in growth, either a tree or any other plant. It must be taken in by the root hairs from the soil film surrounding each particle of soil, and that thickness varies according to the amount of moisture in the soil and also according to the distance above the standing water, hydraulic water from the soil.

(Slide.) When the tree is well planted we have very many times, as it comes from the nursery or as we dig it from the woods, trees of this character (on the slide) with a troublesome crotch, or where the top is divided. Too many times we leave that as it is. It is dangerous, not only for the body of the tree in the future, but for the safety of the people as well. This tree should be trimmed and should be cut off like that, just as close as possible, leaving one side here. If there are several heads there is less danger than with just two. There should be no troublesome place where there is danger of splitting down, which will take place when the tree grows older. It may not take place for sixty years, but some time there will be trouble; perhaps not for the tree alone, but for some one in the community. Only within the last five years in the city from which I came, two trees of this character broke, one killing a horse, the man and express wagon just escaping; another broke down a good many wires and still another man just barely escaped, the tree coming down directly on the sidewalk just as he had passed. It is a matter of safety. Then as the tree grows a little larger it is well to cut off the ends of the brushes and cut out branches that intermingle; that is, that cross each other to make it injurious.

A Member: What time of the year do you cut them off!

Mr. Hemenway: The best time is near the close of the dormant period. The tree will heal quickest at that time. If cut in the fall the drying winds of the winter will dry them out.

A Member: If it is a variety that would send out a number of shoots where it is cut off; what then?

Mr. Hemenway: The general rule is toward the end of the dormant period, but as a matter of fact it is better during the summer than during the early winter for most trees, but however do not prune just before the leaves come out. If the pruning is done it should be done in March, otherwise you get a great deal of bleeding, but if you wait until the leaves are out the bleeding is not very great.

A Member: Evergreen!

Mr. Hemenway: Evergreen can be pruned at any time.

A Member: Do you treat those wounds any?

Mr. Hemenway: The best way is to cover them with something to keep out the weather, either a band or a grafting wax or something of that kind. It should be banded immediately to keep the water out, and should be cut off just as close as possible. I think that will be brought out a little later.

(Slide.) This shows a tree that has been set out and allowed to grow for ten years. The tree was exactly the same as this one (another picture). Every year this gradually increases, and some day it is going to come down, one side or the other.

A Member: Can't that be helped by boarding it up?

Mr. Hemenway: Yes. When the tree is set and has become as large as this we find too much opposition for the tree warden to make it advisable to cut one side off; although a tree up to that size it might be best for the tree to cut off one side, but anything larger than this it is better to treat it some way. In that case a bolt should be passed through here so as to keep it perfectly tight, and then about ten feet above this a bolt with an eye and a cable chain. Originally they used to put bolts right through, and when the wind blows you get it so twisted that in time the bolt will break and the tree will fall anyway, but with a cable chain with a bolt put in about ten feet above this place here, you will find that by countersinking the head so it will heal over, you will find by boring a larger hole and countersinking the head of the bolt it grows over in about three years, while if the bolt sticks a long way out each side it takes a longer time to heal over; then by using a cable chain it makes a perfect protection, usually a half-inch steel chain, that makes a much more effective method than by using a bolt.

(Slide.) Here is another tree; same trouble. Sometimes there is still another method which can be used. This is meant to show something of the danger of a tree like this to the community when it is not properly protected and cared for. It becomes a serious problem, one we don't often think of until a great deal of harm is done. Even if the tree falls and breaks down several wires, it means that the telephone company or street car company have to spend ten or fifteen dollars apiece and the city as much more to clean up the debris. A dozen men with a team, or one or more teams. It doesn't take very long until it counts up to quite a sum.

(Slide.) This tree, showing another trouble, at some time had been cut off and a growth started up and allowed to grow. There was an attempt to protect this tree. You will notice up above this point that there is a wire across; that is, a cable rope that is wound around each side of the trunk of the two trunks. Now the method employed in protecting that tree is going to kill the tree. It is not going to be very much longer before that top is entirely killed, because the plant food while taken in in its raw state by the roots is carried up to the leaves and there digested, and is then sent to all parts of the plant and of the tree, and carried back in the bark and through the cambium layer back through the inner bark, and that is girdling those trunks so that it is a matter of only a short time before this is entirely killed.

(Slide.) This shows it still better. This wire—and by looking close you will see it has cut in very deep—and unless that is protected, within a year or two the top will be very seriously injured and killed.

(Slide.) This is a natural method of protecting a tree. Take this branch: it would split down almost as soon as we get a very heavy storm, especially with ice, were it not for this natural graft. Many times a natural graft may be made, or an artificial graft may be made by joining the two together, the two branches, or allowing a twig from one to run up to another and by tying until it can graft until a union can take place.. In that way no more is necessary, but that will solve the problem.

Now to return to the method of pruning. (Slide.) This was a method that was used universally a few years ago and in practice today in a good many localities, and the results as you see here: this branch was cut off and here are others. This one was cut off right, and you see it is healed over; in two years more that will be entirely covered over. When a cut has to be made it should be made just as near the trunk as possible, so that the cambium layer will send out and the cut will heal over, and the layer will be covered over the cut, especially if it is pretected from the weather. (Another picture.) You see this free? To heal this

wound over the stub was probably left way out here; they believed in leaving stub, and it began to decay, and it decayed clear back to the trunk until we have a hollow trunk, and now it is impossible for nature to heal that over.

A Member: How do you protect that from decaying in there?

Mr. Hemenway: The only method to pursue in that when it has reached this stage is to clean it out and treat it as a dentist treats a tooth; clean it out thoroughly with chisels and instruments made for that purpose.

A Member: If it were a limb growing on the tree and you want to cut the branch off? There is a fresh wound there?

Mr. Hemenway: Cut it off just as close to the trunk as possible, right straight down, even back into the wood of the trunk as far as you can. It will heal over. If it is protected it will heal over very soon.

A Member: Will it decay?

Mr. Hemenway: No, it will usually heal over without decay in three to five years. You can only see the scar unless the branch is very large. Of course, the time to do the pruning is when the branches are small, but the branch of that size could be cut off properly clear back and no danger of decay.

A Member: Are we to understand that a branch that large would eventually heal over?

Mr. Hemenway: A branch that is not too large.

A Member: I mean as large as represented there!

Mr. Hemenway: A branch as large as that would heal over.

A Member: As a general thing, is it safe to cut a branch that is more than six inches in diameter?

Mr. Hemenway: It should be cut back. It will heal over, but it is much better to cut them before they are six inches in diameter. If it is necessary to cut them, great care must be taken in preventing it drying out while healing is taking place. Healing can be induced by cutting out after the first year; hacking this ring (indicating) as it grows will encourage its growing more rapidly, cutting it with a sharp knife.

A Member: A six-inch branch ought to be protected after it is cut off?

Mr. Hemenway: Yes; and kept protected for several years, if you wish it to heal. It depends a great deal upon the vitality of the tree. A cut of six inches probably would heal in five years with some, and some might never. It depends a good deal upon the vitality, not necessarily upon the age, although to some extent.

(Slide.) Here is another method of protecting the trees where they stand on a corner. Too many trees are injured by wheels barking them, and this, of course, tends to girdle and partly girdle the tree, and every bit of bark taken off the trunk of the tree is a blow dealt toward the life of the tree.

(Slide.) This shows another method, where a blacksmith tried to protect a tree. This was a very valuable apple tree. He told me it bore seventeen barrels of apples and had several times won a premium, and was in danger of splitting down. It had been pruned first, the same as the others had, and it had decayed clear into the trunk; was almost hollow. Instead of running bolts through, we simply run wide bands around these branches. Some of these bands are from two to three inches in width; even narrower ones would have been better, even though they cut in. These are so wide that girdling is almost certain to take place. It has almost. He told me he was very much afraid it would die. It is being girdled just as effectively as if an axe had shaved the bark off, preventing the food supply going down to the roots, starving the tree to death. The very remedy he applied is one that is going to kill the tree.

A Member: How would it do to put a board next to the bark there!

Mr. Hemenway: The best way would be to bore a hole right through there and countersink this head right into the wood, so that it could have been cut two inches across, and then by connecting from this eye here to an eye in the other branch, connecting the two with a cable chain, half-inch steel chain, that would have allowed plenty of swing for the tree in case of a severe wind storm. It would also have been well for a tree that has reached this stage to put a bolt right through here.

A Member: Could that band be taken off now and put the bolt in and save the tree?

Mr. Hemenway: It probably could, although it has been there several years. That band could be removed and probably it would grow out of it, but the tree probably would not bear as well again, because it has suffered so much. This does not show up the entire. This bulges out, the cambium layer has grown out. The growth of all exogenous trees takes place just within the cambium layer, and it does very little harm to put a bolt through the tree. The inside, or the wood tissue of the tree, or any plant, is to support the tree and bring its leaves up into the light and air and sunshine, and the injury to that is of very much less consequence than the injury to the inner bark.

A Member: Is there not danger of moisture gathering around that bolt and causing decay of the center part of that limb?

Mr. Hemenway: Not if it is properly put in. The bolt could be put in and made watertight by the use of oakum and gum, principally by the use of oakum, and pounded in until it is perfectly tight and sheds water. It would if the hole was larger so that the water could pass in, be dangerous, but that must be tight, so as to prevent any moisture getting in.

A Member: Now if you would clean that out in the boss of that tree and fill it up with cement, would that prevent further rotting?

Mr. Hemmenway: Yes, that can be treated as a dentist treats a tooth, cutting out this and cleaning that out, probably a barrel of material in that and more than that, then fill up with cement, probably of one, three and five would do.

(Slide.) This shows how a tree is being cleaned out for putting in cement. That is the method we must pursue in protecting a tree when it becomes hollow. When decay has passed back into the trunk, the only remedy for a tree is to dig it out thoroughly and fill it up with cement, then the tree will grow over. We have several that have grown over an area as wide as that, covered up entirely. We have several tons of cement. We have one tree with five tons of cement in it, apparently in a prosperous condition.

A Member: What do you mean by cement one, three and five.

Mr. Hemenway: Has that proportion. That is the proportion that is used in making foundations: one part cement, three of sand, five of broken stone for the inside; or you can use one of cement and four of sand, and the outer portion should be about one to two, just the finishing layer over the surface. Many cover that with a zinc, but that is not necessary. The cambium layer grows a little faster over a zinc layer than cement, but tin I should advise against.

(Slide.) Here is a tree that is being treated. This scaffold was made so as to clean out these places, and they have already been treated with coal tar solution so as to make them perfectly tight, and air and water tight inside, and they are ready now for the cement; and in some cases where the cavities are very large, iron braces are put in to help keep the cement in place. That tree is one that is being treated by the students of Amherst college.

(Slide.) This shows another tree that has been treated and that is covered. Tin is not necessary and will rust away in time; and it does not add very much to the tree except expense.

(Slide.) This shows a tree that has been entirely treated, well treated. This has been cut back and first cleaned out entirely, every bit, clear back, as a dentist would treat a tooth, being very careful that there is not a particle of decay left in the trunk, then treated with a coat of coal tar, then iron braces in a place where the cavity is as large as this, and then cement filled in and then the final one-to-two layer put on the surface, and these are covered over so that this cambium layer will grow over.

A Member: Fifteen years ago they feared they were going to lose the Washington Elm in Cambridge. Did they save the tree, or do you know?

Mr. Hemenway: No. it ought not; it is within the tree, so there is no give saved that were apparently about to die.

A Member: At such a height as that, won't the swinging of the wind crack the cement core?

Mr. Hemenway: No it ought not; it is within the tree, so there is no give in the cement itself, it is within the trunk. There is danger when decay has taken place so far and there is simply a thin shell, that the tree will collapse, but after the tree is treated and the cement is hard, it strengthens the tree usually sufficient to make it rigid.

(Slide.) This brings us to another method of looking after our shade trees, and one that is a very serious one in every community where we have electric lights, telephones and telegraphs and especially where wires go overhead. In too many places, in too many cities, the telegraph and telephone and electric light companies have the right of way, regardless of the tree, and too many times the tree butcher goes about butchering the trees, killing off and making unsightly trees which might be very sightly and a benefit to the community. Trees treated as this is being treated will never be what they should be.

(Slide.) This next shows you how it looks in a year or two; simply sends up a large number of branches which must be cut out more or less on account of the wires. Instead of being a tree of beauty it is an unsightly tree and will never be satisfactory as a shade tree.

A Member: Can't you compel the telephone companies to cover these wires and leave the trees whole?

Mr. Hemenway: In most states they can. Too many times they don't. Many times the telephone and telegraph companies have the right of way at the sacrifice of the tree; too many localities wake up too late to the fact that the trees are injured, perhaps ruined.

(Slide.) This shows you a tree that might have been beautiful, yet you see it is forever ruined; wires overhead, a great many of them there. Here is another tree which has been cut back and become unshapely and never can be brought into shape.

(Slide.) Here is another row of trees which are being butchered. The tree butcher cut off these stubs, and cutting them off too many times, leaving them in such a manner that decay must take place. If they are careful in covering the wires in operating, in observing the rules of pruning much less damage would be done. In some towns and cities the electric light and street railroad and telegraph and telephone companies have no right and are not allowed to make any cuts upon the trees, but must all be done by the tree warden, and in that case usually the trees are protected. These trees, you see, are beyond repair. They can be treated to some extent and saved for a time; they cannot be made perfect.

(Slide.) This shows where the trees can be protected. You will notice that they made the wires outside and left the trees comparatively pearly whole, and that can be done and the companies will do that if they have to. They will also put on a covered wire, which is a little more expensive. Of course, we need the telephone and telegraph companies, but we need to have them a little more in co-operation for the future welfare of our public streets, and many times they can if they are only brought to see the matter in the right light.

Another thing we have to treat our trees for is troublesome insects. You may not have it here, but sooner or later the elm leaf beetle will reach you, although a great effort is being made in the East to prevent its spread, and it may check it. If it is not it will be necessary in order to save them to spray them, and it is simply the different methods of spraying. It doesn't make much difference, the method or kind of pump—the hand pump or steam pump or bucket pump—but something must be done to save the trees, and these can be saved from almost any insect. The elm leaf beetle is the worst and probably the most troublesome in most localities to the shade tree. We have also other kinds of trees. Of course, the fruit trees, which most of us know must be treated to get the most perfect fruit.

(Slide.) This simply shows one of the methods of treating the trees for this troublesome insect. Of course, a great deal depends upon the shade trees in making the city beautiful and bringing out by the tree the beauty of the home and of the community; and we must have a certain setting; we must have a framework, and the trees in every community furnish the frame to the picture of any community. And it is time we make a special effort to protect the trees in such a manner as to make them grow and develop them and bring out the best possible frame for our cities and our homes.

I thank you for your attention.

A Member: I would like to ask whether you would recommend trying to perpetuate the life of the old trees or set our young trees?

Mr. Hemenway: It depends largely upon the tree. If we have a tree that has been growing twenty years, it will take us twenty years to get another tree up to that size, and if it can be protected for sixty or seventy years, it will pay to spend some money to protect it; but a tree that is old and could live but a few years anyway, unless it is of special value, it is better to put the money in young trees.

A Member: Isn't this matter of treating trees pretty expensive?

Mr. Hemenway: It depends on what we call expensive. It is expensive for the individual tree, but if you consider the time it takes, twenty, thirty or forty years to get a tree, it takes years to produce a tree that may in a few minutes be injured.

A Member: I know in our county seat we have been working at it for a year or two and we find it pretty expensive, I think.

Mr. Hemenway: It is expensive work, but some of the trees they have treated have proven of such advantage that it is worth while. And the simple method of beginning right and treating them right from the beginning up, wise methods that cost very little. It is remedying the defects that have been left for a lifetime that are expensive, whether in treating trees or anything else.

A Member: Do you have more trees damaged by the telegraph or telephone companies' wires than any other way?

Mr. Hemenway: Yes, probably it is now; and can be remedied very easily by using covered wires or putting wires under ground, but they are more expensive to the country; but the community should see that no trees are injured by the telegraph and telephone companies.

A Member: I don't think they have any right to cut them.

Mr. Hemenway: They haven't in many states.

A Member: I know they passed through my place. I required them to have covered wires along my house and they did it. I wouldn't give them the right of way.

Another Member: If you stand out about it you will get it every time.

A Member: What solution do you use in spraying forest trees?

Mr. Hemenway: I think acetate of lead is used as much as any; different localities use different solutions. Sometimes Paris green.

A Member: Is any superior to the other?

Mr. Hemenway: It is usually a question of price. Which is the cheaper. In some localities you are able to get one thing cheaper than another. Always use a little lime to correct the acid in spraying and arsenic to prevent leaf burning.

Mr. Blackford: It seems to me we have had one of the best lectures that has ever been given here and one far more reaching, if we could only consider it in its proper light. The hard lines in which our fathers found themselves in trimming off the forest were such that nearly all the native trees were trimmed away from the house. The timber moved away as far back as they can get. The time has come that the situation has all to be changed. I took a trip a short while ago into the next county, a trip of probably six miles, and I saw some of the most beautiful groves and trees in the yard I ever saw-cedars, pines, in a perfect state of preservation—trees that would be worth \$200, \$300, \$500. They would rather let the other man keep the \$500 than part with these trees. The proposition that comes to us is, are we going to get the trees we formerly did have when this country was primeval, and get them round about the house? Are we going to spend a few dollars for the beautification of our household? Are we going to grow potatoes and tobacco in our front. yards? It seems to me that is a great commentary upon the people of Ohio, that they are not becoming as much interested in forests as they should be; they are not trying to beautify their premises. I know no sentiment can cluster around a home of that nature—a bare yard and bare ground and all that kind of thing, a bare home—it's utterly impossible. The only way we can make it a pleasure is to plant these trees, and make things beautiful around the home, so that it will appeal to the boys and girls that are being reared on that farm.

So I believe this lecture ought to stimulate the farmers all over the state of Ohio and ought to stimulate the lecturers; they ought to insist that something be done along these lines.

Mr. Stukey: I would like to ask, where we have very large maple trees where they become too large people go to work and cut the tops off like the telephone companies do. How can we control the growth?

Mr. Hemenway: I think you can control them. If you are there, you can make them put on covered wires.

Mr. Stukey: The point is the trees. People don't like them because they are too large and apt to break down, and if you do go to work and cut the tops all off it spoils the tree. How can we keep them from getting too large?

Mr. Hemenway: Plant trees that will never get too large; but it is difficult unless you remove the food supply. You can prune to a certain extent and keep the tree down in size. When your tree becomes somewhere near the proper size, use the same method as the Japanese do in grafting, one way by root pruning.

Mr. Spencer: At what age should trees be transplanted?

Mr. Hemenway: It costs more to transplant them when they are pretty good size. The best age to transplant trees and be successful is probably when the tree is under five years of age; trees not over two inches in diameter. I have seen trees a foot in diameter transplanted. I have seen trees transplanted that cost a thousand dollars to transplant, and the man was perfectly satisfied; said it made his place look one thousand dollars better.

A Member: Can't this tree business be overdone!

Mr. Hemenway: Anything can be overdone.

A Member: I have been planting trees all my life in this country, and I have sawed down some of the trees that I planted in my front yard to let sunlight in, in order to have flower beds and rose bushes, and still I have enough left. We can overdo this thing. I like to see a beautiful home. I think a nice home is the best thing on earth for a family, and I want some sunlight.

Mr. Hemenway: When trees are planted they should be set to bring out the best value; in the shade trees they should be set usually from thirty to sixty feet apart. That will allow air and sunshine to come in between. Sometimes trees are set ten to fifteen feet apart, and from a horticultural point this is a mistake. If you are setting trees for forestry, four, five and six feet apart, and that will pay. On land that was worth five dollars an acre in Massachusetts, thirty years ago, trees were set; at the end of thirty years they were cut off and netted one hundred and sixty dollars an acre. That shows the value from the forest standpoint, but that is different from the shade tree.

Mr. Cunningham: In a row of hard maple trees about thirty years old, I notice nearly every season, not every season, along the middle of the summer the leaves become dry and brown around the edge.

Mr. Hemmenway: How close are the trees?

Mr. Cunningham: About, I should judge, between twenty and twenty-five feet apart, rather close.

Mr. Hemenway: They are too close, and it is probably a question of moisture. The maple tree is a surface feeder, and is affected by the supply of moisture in the soil, and especially if the trees are close. Anybody who has tried to grow anything under a maple tree knows it takes all the moisture out of the soil. It is due to a lack of moisture sufficient to keep the full leaves supplied with moisture. There may be something else causing your trouble, but this is probably the reason.

Mr. Cradler: It seems to me, and I want to ask a question in connection with what I have to say, that we ought to plant some other kind of tree than just these forest trees; for instance, a pecan tree or a cedar tree; some trees that are valuable for making posts in the future. I want to ask the professor if there is anything of that kind going on the East—the sale of these trees bearing nuts, such as chestnuts, pecans, such as good posts.

Mr. Hemenway: Some for posts, I think the catalpa or locust, then the cedar, and they are being planted to some extent. There is quite a movement or foot to plant nut trees, although I do not know of many places where they have been planted; but there are several improved varieties on the market which are being set, both chestnut and hickory and different kinds, but the catalpa is being planted mostly. The forestry bulletin out on that subject, I think, you will be interested in, which you can get by writing.

Mr. ————, of Guernsey: Referring to the electrocution of trees: I want to say we have grounded all the posts near our buildings and near our trees on our line, and we have never had a single tree affected by lightning since the line was built eight or ten years ago. I think we have effectually escaped this electrocution of trees.

The Chairman: Our committee appointed this morning to investigate some fertilizer question is now ready to report.

Mr. Laylin: We have done our duty as well as we can. Mr. Denman was out of his office on legal business, so he did not return until a few minutes ago. The analyses are still in the hands of Dr. Lord, and he is working to make a report upon them, and a copy will be furnished me tomorrow for public inspection. The question now occurs whether this committee ought to be continued. As there is a member of the agricultural board upon that committee it would be well for you perhaps to continue it. The only question before us that we have been discussing for some little time is the question of responsibility. If we publish that in the proceedings of this report or in the proceedings of the Grange. you understand certain things may be said by a newspaper and are not subject to libel proceedings, but other people have to be careful. I do not deem that it is essential that we should hurry this matter in the least, and after the report comes into my possession, or into the possession of the board, it will be open to inspection. A report that is perfectly straight and fair would have no trouble whatever, and that is the way we shall leave it.

A member then made a motion to continue the committee indefinitely until it is ready to make a report. Seconded. Carried.

The Chairman: This concludes our annual Farmers' Institute at the state capital. We trust we have done some things, that something may have been said or some ideas dropped that will enable us to do some better work upon our farms in the next year. The great problem of the farm is, how can we increase our product on the farms? It not only means money to us, but life to others as well. Let us go home from this meeting with a determination of doing better work next year. I am

satisfied. I have confidence in the ability of man to meet and solve the problems that come to us, and one is how to feed and clothe the people. I want to thank you in conclusion for your kind attention at every session. With this, we will dismiss you. The meeting is adjourned.

And thereupon at 4:50 o'clock p. m., the meeting adjourned.

REPORT

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Ohio State Board of Agriculture

HELD IN THE

Board of Trade Auditorium

IN THE

CITY OF COLUMBUS

Thursday, January 13,

1910

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Sixty-Fourth Annual Meeting

OF THE

Ohio State Board of Agriculture

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture was held on January 13, 1910, at the Board of Trade Auditorium, Columbus, under the presidency of Mr. L. W. Kilgore, London, Ohio; A. P. Sandles, Secretary, Ottawa, Ohio.

The meeting was called to order by President Kilgore, and after a vocal selection by the Angelus Quartette, Mr. Kilgore delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF HON. L. W. KILGORE.

In Ohio a new era is coming. The beginning is here.

A new and mighty force is in the field.

Agriculture has suddenly become a giant.

Its virtues are being proclaimed by all captains of industry and finance.

The awakening has come. For generations the tiller of the soil was a bearer of burdens and drawer of water.

Today he is the uncrowned king of this Republic.

Today the world takes off its hat and pays tribute to the man who plows and farms the earth.

Today the Ohio State Board of Agriculture extends greetings to all who have come to participate in this day's business and enjoy its benefits.

We greet you and bid a royal welcome because you are workers and promoters in a common cause.

Today the Ohio State Board of Agriculture voices its congratulations to the people of this great commonwealth because it has aroused to the imperative need of better methods of agriculture and increased yield of crops.

The year just passed has been productive of intense interest in every phase of agriculture.

The railroad president and millionaire capitalist have become students in the art of producing and harvesting the golden fields of grain.

Those who enjoy a place and labor in the sphere of the arts, sciences and professions now pay homage to those who have meat and bread to sell.

It is time for the farmer to take more active interest in himself and his business.

Pursuant to statutory law you are called here today to discuss the problems which confront the farmer and his interest.

Not only this, but to learn also of the work of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture during the past year.

We are pleased to render unto you account of our stewardship.

The year has been a busy and growing one.

Every part of our work has grown beyond our dreams.

Our increased effort has been not altogether from our own inclination, but it has been coupled with that expressed desire of the farmers for greater and advanced labors in the field which the farming interests cover.

One year ago, at the beginning of my administration as president, the first thing to occupy our attention was the farmer institute work then in progress.

Eleven thousand dollars is the amount placed at the disposal of the board by law. This sum is not sufficient for the needs of the work.

Other states pay instructors better wages than are paid in Ohio. If we invite speakers outside of the state to do work in Ohio we are obliged to pay them more wages than we pay for home talent. Last year a greater sum than was allowed by law was needed for this work.

This year to keep within the sum permitted, and at the same time to pay living wages to our field men, we were obliged to assign one speaker instead of two at a number of meetings.

This is also done in other states.

Two ways were presented by which we could keep within our appropriation—either cut down the number of institutes or lessen the number of speakers.

The Ohio Experiment Station has rendered valuable assistance at a number of these meetings by sending their field men to give special lectures. The farmers have greatly appreciated this help also.

We are advised that in Kansas a recent legislature increased the funds available for institute work from \$10,500 to \$52,500.

We believe that our own legislature could do well to give this need in Ohio some consideration.

Ohio is such a splendid state and with so many diversified industries and resources as to demand and be worthy of the best attention in this line.

The qualifications of institute instructors should be increased.

They should be required to give themselves some special training and schooling for their work.

The state should offer sufficient inducements to bring about this result. They should go into the field with all necessary equipment—charts, maps, lanterns and other apparatus to make their work demonstrative and effective.

It is their business to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, and make one acre of corn produce more corn in 1910 than it did in 1909.

To encourage the producer is money well invested.

The profits will return the principal many fold.

NURSERY AND ORCHARD DIVISION

The duties of the Division of Nursery and Orchard Inspection have this year grown out of all proportion to the funds and assistance provided.

Eight hundred and twenty-two nurseries were inspected.

This is double the number examined but four years ago.

Four hundred petitions were received for orchard inspection, and equals the combined number of requests for such work during the last four years.

Great progress has been made by the Division in awakening an interest in better care of home orchards.

The deplorable condition of family orchards throughout the state, and the scant supply of good fruit for family use should be remedied and great assistance is necessary to carry on this work successfully.

The Division deserves great credit for its prompt and careful work in preventing the establishment of the brown tail moth in Ohio. If it had not been for our inspection and treatment of imported stock this dangerous insect would have become a pest in no less than twenty different localities of the state. The loss thus averted cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, but it qualifies the expenditure of every dollar spent on this work since it became a part of the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

The greatest good resulting from our work is performed in preventing the introduction of dangerous pests rather than in trying to subdue them after they have become established, as was the case with San Jose scale. Ample funds are therefore necessary in order to capably handle such problems promptly.

The Board is to be congratulated on the splendid opportunities given this Division, through its secretary, to bring its work and benefits before the farmers of the state in many different ways. I might mention as some of these opportunities horticultural and agricultural trains, demonstrations at county infirmaries, exhibits at state and county fairs, addresses before farmers' institutes, farmers' clubs, high schools, etc. The publicity gained through these methods has reached thousands of farmers who had never before known of the assistance rendered by this Division.

Several publications have been issued by the Chief Inspector and are valiable for free distribution.

Prof. Norman E. Shaw, as Chief Inspector of this part of our work together with his able corps of assistants, have labored early and late and in all kinds of weather, in their efforts to meet the unprecedented demands made for inspection in this work.

The citizens of the state should not fail to note that the law provides for free inspection of trees for all who make proper application for it.

A law should be enacted giving this branch of our work the inspection of apiaries in Ohio.

The rapid decrease in the production of honey by many tons bears out this statement.

DIVISION OF LIVE STOCK

Last year the Legislature appropriated \$18,000 for the conduct of our work for the suppression of dangerous and contagious disease among live stock.

Last year the state of Pennsylvania set aside \$353,000 for the same purpose. Ohio has four veterinarians employed. Illinois has forty-eight. The live stock interests in Ohio amount to more than two hundred million dollars.

The loss from preventable diseases is more than five million dollars annually. Other states have laws protecting the owners of live stock against the importation of diseased animals. Ohio has no such law, although one is sadly needed.

The work of this part of our Department has in the past year been of marvelous growth. In 1908 the total number of investigations made was 159. In the year 1909 the total number was 387, not including investigations for rabies, of which there were 132 outbreaks reported.

Dr. Paul Fischer, State Veterinarian, and his assistants, have been tireless and vigilant workers. With increased appropriations more work has been accomplished in the past twelve months than in several years previous. Too much praise cannot be given to the great work of Dr. Fischer. The live stock interests have no better friend or champion than he. He stands at the head of his profession and is ambitious to adorn his calling.

In 1908 the State Board of Agriculture, acting as the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, authorized Dr. Fischer to make experiments with hog cholera serum. A beginning was made. Last year the Legislature gave three thousand dollars to carry on this work. It has been an absolute success. The work of the Reynoldsburg cholera serum plant is attracting world wide attention. In the last few months representatives from nine different states have come to learn about the results of Dr. Fischer's experiments. Not long since a representative from Sweden paid this Department a visit to ascertain just what was being accomplished.

It is not too much to say that Dr. Paul Fischer has accomplished more to prevent hog cholera than any other man in the world has ever done.

Farmers should inform themselves how inexpensive and how valuable this treatment is.

Special attention is called to the annual report of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, which is now in the hands of the printer. Every farmer in Ohio should read this.

THE STATE FAIR

The last State Fair was a record breaker, both in number attending and in number of exhibits. With one day's downpour of rain, which reduced the admissions by many thousands, the gate receipts were still beyond those of any previous years. The overflow exhibits in many departments caused an expenditure of nearly one thousand dollars in payment of rent for tents to accommodate them. The State Fair has been making rapid strides in growth and the past year was no exception.

For the first time a bank was established on the grounds, and premiums were paid before the close of the fair to all exhibitors who cared to present their checks.

The many words of praise from exhibitors indicated their appreciation of this new feature.

Another new and interesting feature was the displays of the various state institutions, which added greatly to the educational value of the exposition. Our thanks for same are hereby expressed.

A thorough system of checking and accounting of gate admissions was inaugurated by means of coin admission boxes.

Hundreds of free passes were refused and cut off.

Passes were issued to members of the Legislature, newspapers, crop correspondents, presidents and secretaries of county fairs and farmers' institutes, privilege men, speed men, manufacturers, merchants and machinery men.

Too much credit cannot be given to the newspapers of the state for the splendid support which they gave to the State Fair. They gave far beyond what they received in return. The spirit of public good must have induced them to become benefactors in the cause.

The support and good will from the county fair boys added much to the success of the attendance and the exhibits. The feeling and sentiment that the State Fair is something in which all good citizens are stockholders impelled them to give generous and undivided support to Ohio's great exposition. Our thanks are due and given.

The city of Columbus took greater interest than ever before and helped to secure and make a record breaking record for Ohio State Fair. "Columbus Day" was in every way a success, because of the loyal, unstinted support of the capital city.

The great central idea of the fair was educational value to the people who came and saw it. It is quite doubtful whether any state in the Union ever built up a more magnificent and gigantic exhibit of products and wares than did the people of Ohio at their State Fair in the year 1909.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

During the year 1909 six hundred and sixty-six brands of commercial fertilizer were licensed, as against five hundred and sixty-four the previous year. It is unlawful to sell any commercial fertilizer in Ohio without the payment of a license of \$20 for each brand. The cost of each license must be paid either by the manufacturer or the dealer selling it. Out of this fee is paid the cost of collecting samples and the charges of the official chemist for analyses. This money is all paid into the state treasury and what remains after above charges are deducted goes to the credit of the agricultural fund.

It has been reported in the newspapers that the suits filed against the State Board of Agriculture and its officers in the fertilizer litigation have been dismissed, although no official notice has been received to that effect by our Board.

The results of the chemical analyses of each brand collected have been published from month to month by the Secretary in the Official Bulletin. This has afforded farmers information and protection in buying this commodity as they could inform themselves whether the brand was good or bad as soon as the chemist has reported his findings. Heretofore it has been the practice to publish a report of these findings after the close of the year, but this information came too late to afford the needed protection to the consumer. Publicity is the people's policeman.

At the present time a suit brought by the American Reduction Company of Pittsburg, is pending in the United States Court, which raises the legality of the law.

The attorney general's office has advised that the law is sadly in need of revision, and that the legal department of the state will assist in revising the present statutes and placing an effective law at the disposal of the Board. The present Legislature will be asked to remedy the law as it now stands.

All publicity possible has been given to the brands of fertilizer falling below the claims of the manufacturer, or what the law requires. In the October Bulletin, a list of all brands falling below either the claims of the manufacturer or the requirements of law, were published under the head of "Stop! Look! Listen!" A number of manufacturers have made objection to this which they are pleased to call the "black list," but the Board believes it should give all publicity possible, and all protection and information possible, to the farmers. This method seemed wise in view of the fact that a suit is pending in the federal court against the Board enforcing the present law, and in view of the fact that the present law is not as strong as it should be, and is recommended to be revised by our legal advisers. Our Board has had several sad experiences in court with weak laws and heavy costs to pay.

Many farmers refuse to pay for commercial fertilizer where the state chemist finds it below the standard. This is in itself a hardship and penalty to fraudulent manufacturers. While the monthly publication of this information met with some opposition at first, yet the manufacturers of reliable goods in this line are now commending it and are making efforts to keep their goods up to or above the standard, and for the year 1910 this fact will be emphasized even more.

COMMERCIAL FEEDS

Three hundred and three brands of commercial feeds were licensed during the year for which the fee is \$25 for each brand. The previous year one hundred and seventy-one brands were licensed.

The same plan of publication as outlined in commercial fertilizers was also pursued in commercial feeds. In this case a number of firms paid license fees for the purpose of having their brands appear in the Official Bulletin. The people of Ohio should use caution in the purchase of this article. The Official Bulletin of this Department should be consulted before buying or paying for either feeds or fertilizers.

CROP REPORTING SERVICE

Monthly crop reports are made in the Bulletin, advance sheets of which are sent to the newspapers immediately after the close of each month. The

\$32,082 77

crop reporters receive and ask no pay for this work. As a rule they are among the best citizens of their community and perform this service from the standpoint of good citizenship and generous inclination.

As a matter of information I have herewith included a financial statement of the Board's business for the year. This shows the receipts from all sources, including appropriations made by the state legislature. It also shows the expenditures for all purposes and the amounts. It also shows the balances remaining in the different funds, if any. This report is as follows:

OHIO STATE FAIR, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

Privileges Sale of space. Deposits on county exhibits. liorse fees Cattle fees Swine fees Swine fees Sucep fees Poultry fees Care of exhibits Speed entrance fees. Special premiums Refund of premiums Refund from Columbus Merchandise Co., on account of error in invoice. Refund of money advanced on amusement contract. Refund of police pay roll. Gate admissions, State Fair.	\$10,184 3,097 50 842 1,329 455 555 462 46 4,960 1,096 102 51 500 77 56,701	80 00 00 00 00 00 74 00 00 27 33 30 00 75				
Grand stand admissions, State Fair	6,570		***	••		
Total	• • • • • • •	• • •	\$87,080	69		
EXPENDITURES.						
Material and supplies for Fair	\$885 12,411 5,599 18,124 33,021	20 91 44				
		• • •	\$70,042	72		
Profits of Fair	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	\$17,037	97		
COST OF FAIR GROUNDS, BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS THEREON, TO DATE.						
Cost of State Fair grounds and improvements thereon a 1908			\$773,049 48,458	93 63		
ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTU	RE					
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from 1908	\$4,082 28,000					

EXPENDITURES.

Expended for department salaries. Expended for postage and telegraph. Expended for telephone service. Expended for express and freight. Expended for general department expense, office supplies, etc. Expended for expenses of members. Expended for salaries of chief and deputy inspectors Nurseries and Orchards. Expended for expenses of Nursery and Orchard inspectors. Expended for general expenses of Nursery and Orchard Division Total. Balance in fund.		\$29,940	
RECEIPTS.			
Appropriation by legislature			-
Total		\$6,028	67
EXPENDITURES.			
Expended for care of pigs	979 11 975 74		
Total		\$4,505	02
Balance in fund		\$1,523	65
SUPPRESSION AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE AN	TONG I.IV	E STOCE	2
RECEIPTS.			
Balance from 1908	\$448 39 15,000 00		
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$15,448	39
EXPENDITURES.			
Expended for salaries of veterinarians	\$8,690 80 2,312 87 27 90 2,393 11		
Total		\$13,324	68
Balance in fund	•	\$2,123	71

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

iteceived from license fees for commercial fertilizers Received from fees for special analyses of fertilizers				
Total			\$13,652	00
Expended for analyses, salaries and expenses of inspectors	\$6,401	48		
Total			6,401	48
Balance deposited in treasury			\$7,250	52
COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS				
Received from license fees for feed stuffs				
Total			\$7,735	00
Expended for analyses, salaries and expenses of inspectors	•••••	• • • • •	3,958	31
Balance deposited in treasury	•••••	• • • •	\$3,776	69

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Received from county farmers' institutes.......\$11,000 00

In closing I desire to express my full appreciation of the high honor accorded to me in serving my state as the president of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. I have done the best I could. My heart, soul and sympathies are with the great cause of agriculture. As a citizen of our great state, I shall never fail to do all that lies within my power to advance, promote and better the conditions of the farmer as well as the welfare of all my countrymen. I want to urge the attention of the law makers of this great commonwealth to mark well the needs of the producing classes and to treat them justly and in no wise cripple the real needs of the cause by too meager support. The business of this meeting being paramount, and with the expression of good cheer, good will and good health to all the people of the state, we will now take up the program and proceed to the business before this convention.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR JUDSON HARMON.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:—When I came here to serve you and the rest of the people of this state, just a year ago, I found that one of my regular duties was to speak for the state, and the city of Columbus, some words of welcome, and, if possible, encouragement to the many associations and organizations which here assemble. I thought at first it would be a hard task which I should not like, but I want to say that none of my duties has been more pleasant, none has been more instructive and none more inspiriting than to see the moving pictures of the great industries of this state, the faces and

figures, intelligent and energetic, of the men who organized them and push them forward. It has been an inspiration to feel that I am for a brief while entrusted with the chief executive authority of such people.

The first one that I addressed was this body; and now that it comes back again and heads the roll a second time, the first organization of any sort that I have been called on to address twice, it admonishes me, and doubtless does you, that another year has gone by more quickly than the last, that we are all a year older, and I am sure that each of us inquires whether he is a year wiser and whether during the year that is past he has made any improvement in what he accomplished in the way of public and private duty over the year before. Because it is only as a man or body of men take their bearings now and then, examine themselves, scrutinize their work, compare it with what has been done by others, that they are moved to the energy which makes progress. One thing I am sure of, and that is we are better acquainted than we were a year ago; I did not know you and you did not know me. I knew the tremendous importance of your subject, but I didn't know much about it. I cannot say that I know much about it now, but the consciousness of one's shortcomings is the beginning of all wisdom, and when a man knows he doesn't know anything about a matter he must deal with, it is his duty to find out about it. That is the first step, and if I have not learned anything else I have learned in this year to think more highly of the great industry you represent than I ever did, though I always placed it in the front rank, and to learn some things about it which a wise people conducting government on their own behalf ought to know and keep in mind.

Some men of great distinction in their pursuits, the two principal ones of whom I have the pleasure to know, have during the past year given the public the benefit of their study and observation in our own and other lands on this great subject of agriculture. These two are engaged in the business of carriage by railroad and steamboat, so they have an interest in a way, but the interest was subordinated in what they said to the interests of the entire people; for it has been pointed out that with all the inventions that the ingenuity of man has produced, especially in our country, nobody has ever claimed he had the slightest idea of getting anything to live on except what nature produces. The statistics show that only three per cent. of the food products of the world comes out of the water, and ninety-seven per cent. comes out of the land; and when you see the teeming millions of the earth's population increasing at a tremendous rate; when you see our own country with her gates crowded with strangers coming to be added to the natural increase of population; when you realize that there are no more public lands to be entered, none to be bought for \$1.25 per acre, or to be bought at all in many cases; when you realize that unless there should be other tremendous convulsions changing the surface of the earth, in which case none of us would be personally interested in what came afterward, there cannot be more land than there is now, you will understand why the problem of the supply of food is agitating all the countries of the world and especially our own. Because, strange to say, with all the distinction we have gained in invention in the way of agricultural appliances, until we have made a boy who was raised when I was, having to do everything nearly with his hands, made envious to see farmers riding around, to do everything by machinery of all sorts, the average yield of all farm products in this great agricultural country is not creditable. She makes a poor showing in comparison with other nations, poorer in that than in any other industry. The figures have been given-I cannot now give them-but they are in the reports taken from the official records of the principal countries, Germany, England, France, the Netherlands, showing that they raise from two to two and a half and three times more of all sorts of products to the acre than we do, and they have no better soil, no better climate. God has not smiled more brightly on any other land than ours. We have the soil, we have the rainfall, we have the climate, we are singularly free from great calamities like earthquakes and tornadoes. You can trust nature to produce if you give nature the chance; and yet while all other lines of our industries have received a great impetus from general and intelligent thought, agriculture seems to have been largely passed by and the idea prevails that all man has to do is to scratch the ground, throw some seed in it, plow once in a while, and trust the Lord to do the rest. The most productive thing is practical intelligence properly applied, and this must be done in agriculture as well as anything else. What is the reason then the little country of France, that is not as big as one state in the American union, could pay that enormous war indemnity to Germany which everybody thought would break her up, and in twenty or twenty-five years after be the great creditor nation as she is today? Why? Because long ago, as soon as these oppressed people-peasants they call them; we would all have been peasants in those days—as soon as they struck down the oppression of arbitrary authority imposed upon them in every possible way, by taking from them most of the products of the soil to pay the cost of royal junketing and extravagant vices, as soon as they did that they began to treat agriculture as a pursuit requiring the best thought as well as the best muscular energy of man-(Applause.) And now they have forty-five thousand agricultural schools in France, every one of them with a little plot around it, where they not merely teach boys out of books but send them out into the field to learn what must be done to make things grow under the smile of God; and the result is that France is the greatest producer and the greatest creditor nation in the world today, while we are just beginning to wake up in this country. Some have contrasted what we have spent for battleships and other warlike purposes, and have shown that the cost of one battleship for a year, with the cost of construction, would put two great agricultural experiment stations in every state in the Union. Now, I am not going to discuss the battleship question. Since we have got to be a world power we have to pay the price I suppose; but why not have the other too? If we must go without one, I say let us go without the battleship, anyhow until we get the other. And one thing struck me as peculiar-I have got a good deal of the Yankee in me, and having been raised as the oldest son, who is always the experimental station in every family, of a country minister with a large family-I got certain ideas ground into me that I cannot get rid of, and I don't believe I want to get rid of, and one of them is that I cannot bear to see a dollar wasted or fail to produce one hundred cents' worth of result. When I found one of my duties was to get up what they call an annual message, telling the General Assembly, many of whom have been in the public service longer than I have, some things they probably know better than I do, and recommend measures, it struck me we were spending a lot of money in the state, and I thought I would get the auditors' reports beginning in 1890, and dig from them how much we have spent, how much the expenses grew in the decennial periods, and what we spent it for. I spent a good many nights on it, and as there are no ministers here I will say I took a thought or two on Sunday, a minute or two when I was in a pinch. and the showing was rather extraordinary to my mind. So, without any comment whatever, I took up those figures in that message. The total of the general revenue fund-I didn't count the schools, the universities and the sinking fundbut then I took the different departments and institutions, and then I took some specimens of particular ones, and while we spent about thirteen millions from all sources, for schools and all that, and spent between eight and nine millions of general revenue, I was astonished to find that the great science of agriculture, the original thing that made Ohio a state, for we were a state of farmers when we entered into the Union and we must remain a state of farmers as long as this great state of Ohio exists—out of that eight or nine millions of revenue, how much do you think we spent last year for purposes of agriculture in all directions? One hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars. (Applause.)

Some of these increases I believe we can do without it. It occurred to me that a people like ours whom experts tell us will soon be up to the point where we have nothing to export, if conditions continue as they are, with a population growing and the products of the fields making no further advance, consumption and production in 1914 will be neck and neck, and soon after we would have to begin importing, as we are now doing with potatoes. I thought it was queer that we could not spend a little more money to get more out of our fields, and I think so now. (Applause.)

I found one of these gentlemen had figured up how the federal government spends money. I am not one of those that want to call on Uncle Sam every time they want something done, and I think we can do a good many things better for ourselves. At the same time Uncle Sam can do many things we cannot do, because of being represented in foreign nations in the way of commerce and improvements of all sorts, and on account of being able to take a view of the entire Union, and I think this Department of Agriculture ought to be able to do much for us, and we ought to work hand in hand, the state and the nation. One of my advantages as a talking farmer, not having been a practical one since I was a boy, is that I sat in the cabinet once with the Secretary of Agriculture, and I had the pleasure of seeing a great deal of him; and I thought, now they are going to do something, we are going to show up alongside of these Frenchmen, these Dutchmen and these British that we think aren't nearly as good as we are for any purpose, we are going to show up better than they. I noticed one of these gentlemen in his very able address showed that in 1907 nearly fifty-nine per cent. of all the expenditures of the federal government was for military purposes, including pensions, army and navy-think of it, nearly fiftynine per cent. How much for education? Three and one-third per cent. How much for agriculture? One and eight-tenths per cent. Now for a peaceful people that is a pretty bad showing. And the next year, in 1908, which were the last figures at hand, the war purpose expenditures had gone up from nearly fifty-nine per cent. to sixty-six per cent., while education dropped from three and one-third per cent. to three per cent., and agriculture made the magnificent advance from one and eight-tenths per cent. to two per cent. And now I say, without hesitation, that the most important subjects before the state and before the nation today are agriculture and its kindred subjects, and the first one of them is good roads in Ohio and all around the country, and while I believe in economy, I believe in a wise economy, going without the things you need least or don't need at all and spending the money on things you do need quick and need good. (Applause.)

One of the interesting things across the street is getting the very many ideas and suggestions that come in there. I really have not the time to read and carefully consider many of them, but if you ever get in the center of a great state like Ohio, where everybody that has a thought sends it to you, as he ought, for that is what makes an intelligent and progressive people, you will be struck with the amount of ingenious thought and study given to public questions, and one of them is this question of the dearness of family and other necessities. I have had a lot of letters about it, and several of them said "High prices are a good thing for the farmer." Now, of course, if the farmers got

them I wouldn't say a word. I think the farmer works more hours and gets less than anybody else in the world that labors, and nobody begrudges what he gets. (Applause.) The trouble is it runs around through so many other profit-taking hands before it gets to the man that uses it that the farmer's price is lost sight of. But here is what one man said: "If we raise more crops we won't get so much." Is that true? If it is true, if you raise a much larger amount per acre of whatever you produce and get so much less for it that it is not worth while, that might be worth thinking about. Can it be so? In the first place it is going to take the expenditures of every effort of mind and body to keep up with the growth of population anyhow. There is not going to be any fall in the prices of agricultural products. I don't care how big your crop is there is a market for it. But just consider. If a man had to get another farm to raise more, and go to all the expense of investment in the farm, in appliances for its cultivation and hire more men to run it, there might be something in this. The farmer would say he would just as soon get a harvest of one hundred bushels at one dollar per bushel as to get two hundred bushels at fifty cents, and I would be of the same opinion under those conditions.

But that is not the proposition. You don't have to get another farm. The proposition is to get twice as much out of your own farm. How do you get it? By making scientific, historical research, observation in other lands, the handmaids of agriculture, as they ought to be, through your experimental stations, agricultural schools and every one of your schools. Now, if with the same farm, the same investment, the same help, the same everything you can raise twice as much as you did before, half of it is what the boys call "velvet," isn't it? I learned that in railroading. You have a train and have to haul it. After you have half a load the rest is clear profit, or nearly so, excepting the natural wear and tear. Exactly so with the farmer. If he will double his crops he is vastly increasing the real profit, because the second half don't cost much. He already has everything necessary to produce it. So I am anxious to see better figures shown for the farmers in Ohio, and we are going to see them. I noticed when I went around to the fairs last summer, and to some extent the summer before, nearly everywhere I saw an exhibit from the Experiment Station, and I noticed literature all about enforcing upon everyone the importance of care and attention to the essentials of agriculture. Take the matter of seed. A man goes and throws anything into the ground, takes a chance on it. He don't know what he will get. It costs just as much to raise a cornstalk that won't make any ear, or only makes one ear, as it does to raise a stalk that makes three ears. A man don't want to raise fodder or weeds, he don't want his labor and part of the fertility of his soil wasted. Here are railroad trains running all over the state and other states, schools on wheels, giving free to all the information requisite for the choice of seeds and the treatment of the soil.

I only came over to say "Welcome, gentlemen," as the first on the roll of the second year, but I couldn't help briefly showing you the profound interest I take in the subject which you are here to consider, and I am very glad to say, because of the awakened interest being reflected as it is from all over the state, that you had the finest state fair you ever had, all due to the interest that you took in it. (Applause.)

When I came here I found that some of these fertilizer manufacturers had us all tied up, hand and foot, and they pretty nearly had our mouths tied up too, so we could make no outcry. I am happy to tell you that that is all over, that the Department of Agriculture, which is maintained in the interest of your great industry, is free now to examine and test and proclaim to you the result of the

tests of all the stuff that is being taken around over the state to be sold to the farmers. (Applause.) We don't claim that perfection has been reached by any means, because when a man is satisfied with himself he is of no further use to anyone; but we are gratified to state that we have made some progress.

I may not be here to welcome you another year, but if I am not, whoever is cannot say truthfully that he takes a deeper interest in these great and magnificent farms that make up the state of Ohio on which an enterprise greater than all our factories is maintained, that he takes a greater interest in them or wishes them success any more sincerely than I do. (Applause.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order by the President. Music by the Angelus Quartette.

Mr. Bradfute: Mr. President and Gentlemen:-I think it will interest all of you to know that there is a possibility and probability that the next National Corn Show, which not only includes corn, but all cereal crops, may be held in the city of Columbus next winter. I think you will all be glad to know of the possibility of such a thing, and I think that every farmer in the state of Ohio ought to make something of an effort to help secure this show for this city. Those of you who have kept track of the magnitude of this show which represents to the grain growing fraternity what the International does to the live stock of Chicago. This show represents the same thing. It is national, and the opportunities for securing it for Columbus is a very unusual thing. The president and the secretary are in the city, and are talking to the Board of Commerce in this city, and the State Board of Agriculture, to see what they can do to bring this show here, and I would like to offer a motion, if I may, that this body here heartily endorse any action which the State Board of Agriculture may take in the efforts to secure this show for our state. I have given the reasons for the motion, and hope it can be carried.

Motion seconded and carried.

President Kilgore: We have with us this afternoon a man from the great state of Iowa, a state which produces more corn, horses, cattle and sheep than any other state in the Union. It also holds the greatest fair in point of entry receipts of any state in the Union, and this man is the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS.

HON, J. C. SIMPSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Iowa.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I was very much interested this morning in what your governor had to say with reference to the need of more able,

more intensive methods in farming, and this has been a hobby of mine and I may say of a great many people in Iowa for some time. We have under way at the present time a campaign to establish a bureau of publicity and advertising in our state. The purpose of this bureau is to gather the things and the little successes or big successes that are being done by the individual of our state, and spread it broadcast throughout the land. Our motto is "Smaller farms, more farmers; smaller fields and larger yields."

I don't know why I was asked to come to Ohio to talk to you upon this subject—"Educational Value of Fairs and Expositions"—unless it was the desire of Mr. Sandles to get even with me for calling him out to Iowa last winter.

For several years it has been my pleasure to attend the annual meetings of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions, which is the "round up" institute and school of instruction for those actively engaged in the management of our great fairs and expositions. These annual meetings not only have been a source of pleasure but have been very profitable to me, for it is here that I come in direct touch with the officials of many of the greatest exhibitions in Americawhen I say America I mean the world-and have the opportunity of discussing with them the many problems that are constantly before us, and to pick up and learn of any new feature that will add to their educational value. At these gatherings I not only seek to gather what I can in regard to fair work, but I study the fair men as well, for after all it is the man whose hand is on the throttle that makes the engine go, and it is the men to whom is intrusted the management that makes the fair what it should be. It was at one of these meetings I had the pleasure of meeting your secretary and poet, Mr. Sandles, and learned to know what a live wire he is; that he is a man of action as well as words; that is why I asked him to come out to Iowa last winter to tell our people something of the purposes for which fairs and expositions are held. While human beings are all alike in many ways, there is a difference in the gifts God has given each. Now, for instance, take Mr. Sandles and myself. It seems that in preparing Mr. Sandles for this world He had plenty of material for speech making and poetry, which supply was entirely exhausted before He reached me. That is why, with your permission, I will use manuscript this afternoon, and in doing so I hope to fare better than the clergyman I once heard of. Two Presbyterian ministers exchanged pulpits; one of the ministers was very anxious to know whether he had pleased his congregation, so after the sermon he asked one of the elders how he liked the sermon. The elder was silent for a moment, but finally admitted there were three things about the sermon which he did not like. The minister, of course, was somewhat perplexed, but finally mustered up courage to ask what the objections were. The elder said, "You read it." The minister braced up a little and said he was sorry that was an objection, but that it was his custom; his own people did not object to his reading his sermons and he hoped the elder would overlook that point, and asked what further objections he had to the sermon. The elder replied, "You did not read it well." Of course the minister was a good deal disappointed, but finally asked for the third objection, when the elder replied very quickly, "It wasn't worth the reading."

While I am not a public speaker, I am going to tell you in my humble way wherein lies the educational value of fairs and expositions.

First, there must be some good cause for their existence. Second, this cause must be worthy, must bring some benefit to the agriculturist and those engaged in industrial work, otherwise they would not be maintained by practically every state in the Union. Some time ago, while looking through the pages of one of

America's greatest farm journals, I found upon its editorial page a very good definition of what a state fair really is. It follows:

"The state fair is full of interest and meets the wants of city and country worker alike. It is the state on exhibition. It is a great showing of its products, manufactures, crops, live stock, machinery, minerals and all the methods and processes by which the state has attained its position in the world. It is a great university which teaches by object lessons. It is the one place where the results of their labors may be seen. The state fair is the advertising agent of the state. It is the great show window of its store of accomplishments and what it has to offer. It is the exposition center of all the interests and industries of the commonwealth, and it is the place for the annual reunion of its citizens. To all its people the educational and social value of the state fair is unquestioned and unmeasured, but it has a patriotic duty as well. It is a duty which each citizen owes to himself, his family, his neighbors and his state to attend the fair, see what is to be seen, learn what is to be learned, touch elbows with his fellowmen in the march of progress and spend a most profitable vacation."

Most of our fairs are now living up to the above standard of excellence. They are distinctly industrial and agricultural expositions, attended by a typical industrial and agricultural folk who are intelligent, prosperous, happy, well fed, well read, well dressed; the people who stand for "good farming, clear thinking, right living." It is because of the character of the people that the exhibit of practically everything needed on the farm and in the house may be found in the exhibit; the very best horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, vehicles, improved implements and appliances of every description, seeds of the best varieties of farm crops, fruits, plumbing and lighting systems, house furnishings; everything, in fact, needed on an up-to-date farm of use in a well ordered home. The man who makes for sale anything that will lighten the work of the farmer, improve his condition or contribute to the comfort of his family, has found there is no better place to display his wares than at a well conducted state fair. Farmers are quick to recognize and appreciate any article of real merit.

The thinking men and women of today must grasp the social and industrial problems with which we stand face to face, in the light of future events and probable results, if modern society would fulfill its mission. The present generation must project itself into the future and blaze its way with enlightened purpose and suggestive ideals for those who shall succeed us in the realm of social effort and educational progress. The function of all educational effort should be to enlighten the intellect, ennoble the hearts of the people and stimulate the social mind. The basic principles of good citizenship are to be found in all legitimate forms of instruction, and whatever form of instruction is employed, or whatever relates to that effort, should have a large place in public utterance. Any effort in the way of giving direction to the public thought is effective in proportion as it is potential, and there is no institution which possesses more effective possibilities for the enlightenment of the human mind than does the state fair. Every effort toward instruction is an incident in the career of the prospective citizen. Association of individuals is educational. Our people are coming more and more to regard any educational enterprise as a center of community interest, and whatever relates to that interest must be of paramount importance in the evolution of society. Our people no longer speak of finishing an education, for they have come to realize that in all experience they are carrying on education. Education is no longer a matter of schools and books. The deepest part of culture to which our people must attain must come through life work.

To the farmer especially the fair is a great clearing house of suggestive material for self improvement and neighborly co-operation. Its spirit is the kind which

seeks to offer remedies for ills which exist. It is the kind of spirit which touches the farmer's life most vitally. It finds the man and does not compel the man to find it. It enters the home and enlightens the burdens of the home maker. We have at our state fair, on a most comprehensive scale, an organized co-operative demonstration work. It has been a long hard struggle to convince the people of the educational value of our fairs. This has been especially true throughout the Middle West. It is both foolish and impracticable to expect the great state fairs to provide adequate and necessary equipment to properly care for the ever-increasing exhibits and attendance from its gate receipts. You do not expect this of any other educational institution. At that a great many of our state fairs have added hundreds of thousands of dollars to their grounds in betterment out of the annual receipts of the fair. It is the only one of a state's many schools that practically pays for its maintenance. A man, woman or child will learn more of practical and lasting value at a fair in one day than can possibly be learned elsewhere in the same length of time. A fair—and when I speak of a fair I allude to one with a diversified exhibit—with an attendance of two hundred thousand in a week gives more days of instruction than a school with an average attendance of one thousand per day running nine months in a year. Not only that, but it reaches all classes and ages, old and young, city and country people alike. Compare, if you please, the cost of maintaining a school with the amount annually expended by a state for its fair, and the fair becomes a paragon of cheapness as well as utility. During the last session of the Iowa legislature certain officials of our state university thought that the legislature would deal more liberally with their institution if they could sidetrack the appropriation bill recommended by the State Poard of Argiculture for further improvements at our state fair and exposition grounds. It was not a difficult task, however, to convince the members that such action on their part would not be very popular. For instance, in a county whose proportion of taxes for the support of the state university was annually six thousand dollars, with but four students enrolled at the university, but who annually sent to the state fair from four to six thousand of her people, that county was vastly more benefited by this large attendance of her people to the fair than it could possibly be by the four young men at the university, and the people of the county would certainly resent any action upon the part of the legislature which would cripple the state fair for no other purpose than to send a young man or two to Iowa City. The university crowd soon found that there were other educational institutions within our state as near to the hearts of the people as the one at Iowa City. The fair as an educational institution is a comparatively new thought. At least this is what one would be led to believe by the attitude of the average member of the state legislatures. They are prone at times to look upon an appropriation for the betterment of the state fair grounds as so much money wasted, not going into the matter deep enough to realize the lasting benefits the fair is to the educational welfare of the state.

Very well do I remember the long hard fight the Iowa Department of Agriculture was compelled to make before they secured the appropriation for the erection of the stock pavilion, really the first permanent building erected upon the Iowa State Fair and Exposition grounds. In looking over some papers in my office a few days ago I found an old issue of the Daily Capital, published the day after the bill was passed by the senate in the closing days of the session. In looking over the pages of this paper I found the following reference to the passage of the bill under the headline "Lewis Grows Sarcastic; Talks of the Silk-Hatted Farmers of Iowa." The article follows:

"The State Department of Agriculture today won the last round before the legislature in its fight for an appropriation of \$37,000 with which to erect a fire-

proof live stock pavilion on the state fair and exposition grounds. The bill went through the senate after a hard fight, led by Porter and Lewis, without amendment and with but two votes cast against it. The fight for the bill was led by Harriman and Hopkins, with the assistance of several other senators in presenting the claims of the agricultural interests of the state for this appropriation. Lewis became sarcastic and denunciatory to a large degree in his arguments against the bill, declaring that the real agricultural interests of the state were not back of the measure. 'Who is asking for this bill?' he said. 'Not the agricultural interests of the state, but the State Department of Agriculture. Who runs the State Department of Agriculture? Not the farmers, but the presidents and secretaries of the local fair associations of the state, which are gambling institutions pure and simple. Who is asking for this bill? I say it is the silk-hatted farmers of Iowa who are trying to ape "the 400" of New York City which has recently b. ilt a glass house in which to show pug dogs." (I might here say that in the very short space of eight years intervening since the above remarks were made all Iowa farmers are entitled to wear silk hats, and further than that, thousands of them are riding in automobiles.) Continuing he said: "If we appropriate this money to build a glass stock pavilion in which to show off the stallions and bulls of Iowa, two years from now we will be asked for money from the same interests with which to crect a gold lined auditorium." Right here I desire to say that he was correct in his prediction of what would happen in two years; but instead of a "gold lined auditorium," it was an agricultural building to be filled with products that were bringing gold into the pockets of the Iowa farmer, and better-the money was appropriated without much fuss, and every two years since the same thing has been repeated, only on a larger degree, and we have but little doubt will continue every two years until Iowa has the best equipped state fair and exposition grounds in America. It is no longer a question with our people whether the appropriation should be made for improvements to our state fair grounds, but how much of the state's available funds can be spared for the purpose. Each succeeding year adds to its value as an educational institution of high rank, and our people are more and more coming to look upon it in this light. In regard to the appropriation they are a little like the slave boy who was in the habit of stealing chickens from his master. The master finally said to him, "If you steal another chicken I am going to take you up in front of the big house, tie you to a tree, ring the bell and let all the others see you, and the overseer is going to lash you if you steal another chicken." The boy went along for three weeks, when one night he heard a rooster crow. The temptation was too strong, so he went out and got the bird, dressed it and was in the act of eating it when his master came in. The master started to carry out his threats, so he rang the bell, built a great fire and tied the boy to a post, then his heart failed him and he said, "John, tell me now, why did you steal that chicken?" The boy said, "Massa, I'll tell you. You owns this nigger and you owns this here chicken; we both your property. When I steal the chicken you ain't losin' nothin'; you may lost the chicken but you got Mr. Nigger." So it is with a state providing ample funds to build up these great institutions of learning—they may be out the money but they have the fair. As I have said before, schools, colleges and books are no longer the only means of education. There must be some practical demonstrations to keep one in touch with his work. I can make my point clearer by another story: There was a time in the state of Maine when they passed an inspection law prohibiting the sale of game. This law made it a crime to take a quail out of the state; it provided for a system of inspection. A college graduate, a scientific man, was put in charge of the work. He was a pure scientist; he had studied the habits of the quail, how they flew, when they were ready to shoot, what kind of worms they

consumed, and all about them; these matters he had down to a fine point. He made a trip over the state visiting his inspectors and at one place found a farmer with whom he entered into conversation as to the work of the various inspectors. He told the farmer he hated to have such a man as one of his inspectors, and that he would have to have him removed. That made the farmer angry, and he said to the professor: "Look here, I have a dog that knows more about this business than you do." Now this dog was one of the most ornery looking curs one could imagine. Continuing, the farmer said, "I'll prove it to you. There are several people coming down the road, one with a violin case, several with small trunks, a few others with satchels and a boy with a small grip. Now you find out whether there are quail there." The scientific man said, "How can I tell?" "Well," said the farmer, "we will try the dog." So he said, "Sick 'em, Shep." The dog ran over, put his nose to the trunks and valises, and when he got to the violin case he stuck. The violin case was opened and there were a dozen quail. So the farmer said, "Professor, you may have the science but you ain't got the smell." So would our educational system be incomplete if we were to stop with schools and colleges without the actual comparisons and demonstrations to be seen at the great state fairs.

A good illustration of this occurred in Iowa a year or two ago. At one of our farmers' institutes several farmers brought in stock for use in the short course work. Among the lot was a shorthorn bull calf owned by a farmer who had for years been breeding Shorthorn cattle, but was scarcely known outside of his immediate vicinity; consequently, in the sales made the price was but little, if any, above the regular farm price for common cattle. The president of the State Board of Agriculture, who was attending these meetings, saw the calf and was at once struck with his superior quality. He asked the owner if he would not get him ready and bring him to the state fair. The owner was of that type of men who are satisfied with their lot; he had never attended the state fair and could not see whereby he would be benefited by showing the calf. A few weeks later the president was telling me of the calf and his unsuccessful effort to get the owner to bring him to the fair. While I had not seen the calf, I was convinced from what the president had told me of him that he was one of rare quality. I entered into correspondence with the owner, urging him to enter and bring the calf to the state fair, with the same result our president had experienced. One day I accidentally learned this man had a son who was a regular attendant at the short courses held by our agricultural college. Herein I thought was the only opportunity I had for getting the calf to the fair, for I knew the boy must have more advanced ideas than his father. I then took the matter up with the boy, who finally persuaded his father to let him fit the calf to show at the state fair. The calf was duly entered, and within a few hours after he was brought on the fair grounds the Shorthorn exhibitors were all talking about him. He was shown as a junior yearling, and won in his class against the best lot of calves ever brought into the show ring; calves that were shown by and from herds of the most prominent Shorthorn breeders in America. He was afterward made junior champion Shorthorn bull of the show, and by many thought to have been clearly entitled to wear the crown of grand champion. Eight hundred and twenty Shorthorn cattle were entered in this show. The calf was sold for \$3,000 before leaving the grounds. Five hundred would have been a top price for him at the farm, and I doubt very much if he could have been sold for that, for, as I have said, the owner was little known as a breeder of Shorthorns. The calf went to the American Royal Show at Kansas City a few weeks later, where he was made grand champion bull of the breed, winning over the bull that was placed above him at our show. He then went on to the great International Live

Stock Show at Chicago and again was awarded the honor of being the best bull of his breed at the show. Here he again changed hands at \$5,000 and was taken to one of the greatest Shorthorn farms in America, where he is owned today. The results to the owner and breeder of this calf brought from under cover was seen at a sale he had the winter following, when the average price received for his cattle was more than double that of any previous sale. The reason for this was that he had been placed on the map as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

The state of Iowa, as most of you know, raises more hogs annually than any other state in the Union. It would naturally show that the annual show of hogs at her state fair would be large. When I get outside of Iowa I dislike to tell how many hogs we have at the fair, for when I do people sort of look at me as if I was of unsound mind. But when I tell you that it takes from five to seven trains of twenty cars each to transport this annual exhibit of mortgage lifters to the Iowa State Fair (and this can be vouched for by swine breeders from your own state who sometimes venture into the wild West with their show herds), you will not be surprised when I tell you that we have in Iowa a hog house covering three acres of ground and costing but a trifle under \$100,000 to build, and that a person passing through all the aisles from one end to the other will have walked over a mile, and that to merely walk around the outside you will have walked nearly one-half mile. Why, in fact, it is so large that it is customary in showing it to visitors or members of the legislature to open the gates and take them through in an automobile. It will house comfortably three thousand hogs as they are put in the pens for show purposes. The number of hogs shown will vary from twenty-five to thirty-two hundred, depending somewhat upon the success of the spring pig crop. Criticism has been made in the past that many hogs are brought to the fair for sale only. We admit this is true, and ask "Why not?" What are we raising hogs for if not to sell? When the fair is made a clearing house and an established market for the sale and purchase of pure bred hogs, is it not doing a good work for our farmers, hundreds of whom come to the fair annually for no other purpose than to select and buy, if they can, a few gilts or young boars with which to strengthen their herds? The number and quality of hogs shown make it necessary if the breeder wishes to sell to bring only animals of superior quality. I maintain that with hogs coming from the herds of over two hundred of the best and most experienced breeders, thereby giving the greatest latitude in making his selections, the Iowa State Fair is improving the value of hogs in Iowa thousands of dollars annually.

In our state we are very much interested in poultry raising. The estimated value of our poultry and eggs last year has been placed at \$25,000,000. I say estimated, for up to the first of the present year we have had no means of gathering yearly our poultry statistics, and must work out our estimates on the percentage plan, taking as a basis the reports from the last state census. We will, however, beginning with this year, get reliable returns annually through the Department of Agriculture which is now empowered by law to furnish blanks for this purpose to each assessor in the state. I said a moment ago we are interested in poultry raising, but not so much as we will be in the near future when our farmers become more familiar with the net profits to be had from this industry. I also said the estimated value of the poultry and egg production last year was placed at \$25,000,000, which is four times the total value of our wheat crop, five times the total value of our rye crop, four times the total value of our potato crop, twice the combined total value of our fruit and garden crop.

With these amazing figures we expect to inaugurate a campaign to double the state's output in poultry and eggs. We expect in a few years to have as clearly established a market and clearing house for the sale and purchase of good birds at the annual state poultry show as is now established with reference to hogs at the state fair. We expect to do this by getting the farmers more interested in the poultry exhibit, by having as a part of this exhibit the results of experimental work of our state agricultural college, by having facts and figures to show what has been done rather than what can be done, by keeping constantly before our farmers the large profits to be realized from this course and to make our poultry exhibit one of the features of the fair.

Now what I have said with reference to the state fair being the ideal place for the buying and selling of pure bred hogs and poultry is equally true of cattle and horses. A few years ago our horse shows were made up almost entirely of stallions. Now you will find shown about as many mares and fillies as stallions. No man can bring a good pure bred draft mare to our fair without finding a buyer if he desires to sell. On the other hand, if you desire to buy one or a pair of pure bred draft mares of any breed, you will find a larger number to select from. However, at the present time there is a greater demand for these mares than exhibitors at the Iowa State Fair can supply.

The exhibit of implements, machinery and labor-saving devices of all kinds is equally interesting and educational to the public. The exhibit of cement products will within the next few years grow to be one of the most prominent features of the fairs and will do much toward educating the people to the varied uses of this constructive material.

There should be a worthy purpose in every fair or exposition. There must be a beneficial object in view. Those who undertake the management of a fair without well defined ideas of the substantial educational value of such an institution, thinking only of adding another department to the political machine or the creation of places for impecunious politicians, will meet with speedy disappointment. Loftier aims than these must rule. The custom "two terms and out" universally in vogue, or "if it is a good thing, pass it around," should have no standing nor be applied to the management of a fair, or, for that matter, to many other of our public offices. You do not follow this custom in your own affairs, and the same common sense management applied to the ordinary business affairs is equally necessary in a public enterprise such as a fair. Secretary Wilson has been retained in his official capacity longer than any other man occupying a cabinet position. Why? Because he was fitted for and was doing a great work. No school board would think of changing its superintendent or teachers so long as they are doing good work just to pass the positions around. No manufacturer, wholesaler or banking institution would think of changing thein foreman, general manager, sales agent, or cashier every few years just to pass the position around; if they did they would soon be on the rocks. This same business sagacity applied to public institutions will work equally as well.

Fair managers should have abiding faith in the utility of their work; they should feel that each annual exhibition has practical educational value to every one of their thousands of visitors, and vigor and earnestness will then characterize their every action. It was with this purpose in view that the Iowa fair management last season undertook the laborious task of making an educational exhibit of farm crops at the last state fair. Early in the season arrangements were made and an organization perfected to collect and arrange exhibits of some of Iowa's field crops. As a result we had an exhibit of farm crops that was worth while from an educational standpoint. It was arranged in a most attractive manner, but its value was in the information furnished. There were samples of first, second and third cuttings of alfalfa from over half of the counties in the state, each bearing a placard upon which was given the name of the grower, the county,

the kind of soil and sample of soil, date of sowing, yield per acre, etc. It was a tremendous object lesson showing the success of growing alfalfa in Iowa. Another section was devoted to grain crops; small leaflets were distributed containing condensed information concerning the different crops, their relative importance to the state, the soil to which they are adapted, amount of seed to use per acre, time of sowing and harvesting, value per acre, etc. Samples of various food products manufactured from the various crops were shown. There is no question but that this exhibit was worth thousands of dollars to Iowa farmers, and particularly to those residing in sections where alfalfa is known to yield excellent returns and where it can be grown at a most excellent profit.

The real success of a fair should be measured from the benefits and pleasure derived from its holding rather than from a financial standpoint, although we must confess the public sometimes measures its success by the net profit or loss in dollars and cents. Effort should be made to have the exhibits well balanced, not losing sight of the amusement features which are a legitimate and necessary adjunct to any well managed fair, for one of our most learned men has said, "Relaxation and recreation are as necessary to the bringing up of our families as education."

In conclusion I wish to go on record as saying, in my judgment, as the years go on our people will come more and more to see the educational benefits from the bolding of these great fairs and institutions.

It has been a pleasure for me to come to your state in which so many of our citizens formerly resided. I listened to your program this morning with a great deal of interest, and will return to Iowa convinced that the Buckeye State is still alive to her opportunities. I am glad to have met so many of you here today. I thank you.

President: Governor Harmon has named the following committee to canvass the report made of the corn contest: H. B. Jenkins, of Morrow County; Frank Plessinger, of Darke County; E. L. Cotton, of Lorain County.

Music by the Angelus Quartette.

President: We will now hear the report of the Committee on Credentials.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

We, the undersigned committee, find no contest except in Scioto County, where there are two legally organized agricultural societies, viz: The Mt. Joy and Lucasville societies, who have amically adjusted their differences and the Mt. Joy society is to be recognized by the state.

[Signed]

C. H. GANSON, B. B. BRUMLEY,

E. N. BOGGS,

Committee.

President: What shall be done with the report?

Motion made, seconded and carried that it be adopted.

President: We will now hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

We do hereby congratulate the State Board of Agriculture on the successful fair held in 1909 and the excellent financial showing made.

And furthermore, as the oleomargarine manufacturers are making an effort to repeal the tax on oleomargarine,

Resolved, That we utter our earnest protest against said repeal and that we notify Sonators Dick and Burton of our desire.

Resolved, That we favor a pure seed law.

Resolved, That we favor a more liberal appropriation in the cause of agriculture and strongly protest against the large appropriations being made for army and navy.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE CETONE,
R. Y. WHITE,
H. H. HANING,
Committee.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF OHIO'S RESOURCES.

By Hon. W. O. Thompson, President Ohio State University.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I appreciate the opportunity of speaking at this time or to read what little I have to say. For the second time this week the University has closed on account of the lack of coal, and I have an engagement between three or four o'clock to adjust matters. The stopping of a university that has two thousand students waiting to recite is no small thing, and I have been somewhat uneasy about conditions prevailing and that seem likely to prevail for some little time, and so you will pardon me if I withdraw from this meeting as soon as I can. I assure you it is not because my interest is not here.

I see I have not been given a topic and it is just as well.

Mr Sandles: Yes you have (handing Mr. Thompson a program).

Mr. Thompson: "Conservation and Development of Ohio's Resources." I offer no apology for presenting this theme, for just now it is apt to lead to the discussion of political issues and I assure you that I have no desire to do that sort of thing. But if there is any issue before us at this present day, it is, I think, the interest bound up sooner or later in the question of our own resources, their maintenance and preservation. The very violent discussion going on about the excessive cost of living is more nearly related than any other question to legislation. There are things that legislation can do and things that legislation cannot do; and we have been very slow to do some things legislation could do, and very eager to take hold of things that legislation cannot do. It is a relatively easy thing by legislation to do some things that have been persistently declined; and it is in the hope of setting forth briefly, as briefly as possible to be clear and not cloud the issue, what I regard the great moral issues, with some local applications to Ohio.

In these days it is easy to find fault with existing conditions; in fact that is always easy and usually as worthless as it is easy. Nevertheless we cannot be blind to the fact that much of our production has been characterized by wasteful methods and that we have been slow to correct our habits. It often happens that a legislature or a congress will attempt legislation on subjects and conditions where it is useless and neglect most important matters where science and statesmanship combine to point the duty. The failure of the congress of the United States to protect the forests of the Appalachian region after repeated testimony and urgent appeals serves to illustrate what I have just said, and also to show how difficult it is to get legislation up to the level of the intelligence of the majority of the people.

I propose today to present first a few facts as to the general situation in the country and then to bring the facts to bear upon the local condition in Ohio.

The Agricultural Situation.

It has been the custom for the present and the preceding generation to speak in most hopeful tones of our country as the world's great store house. The enthusiasm of the people has carried them on until the belief has been quite current that there was no limit to the possibilities of production. This hopeful attitude has engendered a sort of carelessness which, combined with the eager spirit of securing immediate results, has lead not only to careless production but an absolute robbery of the soil. For purposes of illustration, I select a few staple crops:

Corn.

First of all, statistics from 1866 show that while the area and the bushels have greatly increased, the yield per acre in 1866 was 25 3-10 bushels, and in 1907 25 9-10 bushels. The highest average since that date for any year was 30 8-10 bushels. The lowest average was 16 7-10 bushels. These were plainly exceptions and the general average has been rather steady, about 23 to 26 bushels. The average annual yield for these 42 years has been 24 9-10 bushels. This demonstrates beyond question the important fundamental truth that the only increase in the yield of corn worthy of mention has been the increase in acreage. In fact, there is not a bushel per acre variation in more than 40 years.

Wheat.

Wheat shows slightly better, but so little better as not to be of any great importance in view of the increased population. The area has increased about threefold. The report for 1866 shows an average yield of 9 9-10. It has never fallen below that figure since. In 1867 the yield was 11 6-10 bushels. The yield for 1907 was precisely 14 bushels. The average yield for these 42 years is 12 7-10 bushels.

Cotton.

Cotton, the great Southern staple, showed a yield in 1850 of nearly two and one-half million bales. In 1860, 5,387,000 bales. The crop for 1907 is estimated at 11,261,163 bales. The figures for the area are not available prior

to 1880, when it was 14,000,000 acres. In 1907 the area was 32,000,000 acres. Comparing the figures of 1880 with 1907, we find more than twice the area cultivated and a little less than twice the product. Taking the year 1900, the area was 25,000,000, and the product 10,000,000 bales. The statistics since that time show a pretty steady product.

Exports.

In the matter of export products it is interesting now to note that in 1898 we exported 208,000,000 bushels of corn. In 1907 we exported 83,000,000 bushels. The figures show in these 10 years a somewhat regular and steady decline in the amount of corn exported.

In wheat, we exported in 1898 148,000,000 bushels. In 1907, 76,000,000 bushels. Only once since 1898, namely in 1902, have we ever reached the amount exported in 1898. A somewhat well informed gentleman said to me not long since that within ten years we should be importing wheat.

The exports of manufactured cotton show in 1898 7,581,000 bales. In 1907, 8,708,000 bales. This export for the ten years has been somewhat steady with no very marked changes. Since the United States produces more than 70% of the world's cotton, it is readily recognized that cotton lands must increase in value and that the increase of population will quite promptly tax the ability of the limited area to meet the demand.

General Conclusions.

It is perfectly manifest from this statistical data that the production of this country in its most staple crops is not keeping pace with the general development of population. In the first place, the forty years behind us have surveyed practically every acre of tillable soil, and we are now pushing the cultivation into acres requiring irrigation. The cotton belt is a limited area which cannot be expanded. The profitable corn belt is practically a limited area comprising the central West. The wheat area, while more widespread, has for some years been dominated by the great Northwest. The important consideration for the man who is interested in the future of his country and the prosperity of his people is, that these acres cannot be increased. To attempt to push them to the borders is to invite men to live in most undesirable places under most adverse circumstances and to work with a very small margin of profit. Our problem, therefore, is the problem of increasing the output. It is the problem of such care, maintenance and development of the soil as will bring us the maximum product. The experience of forty years proves that the maximum products are not an accident but can be secured only by the application of the principles of science to the production of crops. The situation is now such that we may no longer assume that careless or haphazard methods of production are profitable. They may in favored years produce fair returns, but the possibilities are that such methods from year to year make a permanent depletion of the soil's power to produce and thus intensify the problem.

The Local Situation.

Ohio may be regarded as one of the representative states so far as the conservation of our resources is concerned. Here we have had large agricultural interests; we occupy a portion of the corn belt; we have been a great wheat producing state; we have had large cattle interests, and a diversified

agriculture. Rotation of crops has been fairly well followed in comparison with other agricultural states.

Sometime ago the director of the Experiment Station secured data from county officials for the decade from 1850 to 1859 inclusive, and from 1890 to 1899 inclusive. This was a stretch of forty years—practically a generation in agriculture. In that 40 years 34 counties showed an actual decrease in the yield of corn per acre. This decrease runs anywhere from .3 of a bushel up to 7.8 bushels decrease. The other 54 counties showed an increase varying from .1 (one-tenth) of a bushel to 10.8 bushels per acre. It is interesting to note that the largest area of decrease per acre is in the Miami valley, the Scioto valley, together with adjoining counties, and in certain of the counties of the northeastern part of the state along the lake shore. The largest increases per acre were found in what is known as the Black Swamp area of northwestern Ohio, and in certain of the counties where stock raising and dairy interests have flourished. It is easily believed that the increase in the Black Swamp region is due to the development of drainage and that this increase would not be maintained for another generation unless a further development of the drainage would sustain it. If improved methods of production follow the development of drainage, it is probable that the increased production would also continue in these counties. It is also probable that the development of the dairy industry in counties where city markets are available will also favorably affect the production per acre. In the region where there has been a decrease, notably along the Scioto valley and adjoining counties, two factors are probably recognized, first, that the character of the overflow in the river districts owing to the decrease in the amount of the timber land has greatly changed, and in recent years has damaged the soil by the washing of gravel, whereas in the earlier years when the current was less swift it improved the land by the deposit of silt. The second factor is that the hill counties have been farmed out and will probably remain permanently less productive unless very great change occurs in the method of crop production. A third factor might be added, namely, that in most of the favored portions I should say of the Scioto and Miami valleys the production of corn has remained practically stationary for large areas. On particular farms, where drainage and improved methods have obtained, men could testify as to the increase in the yield. The fact remains. however, that 34 counties show a decrease per acre.

Other Crops.

The figures are not at hand to make the same kind of a comparison as just given concerning corn. I am told by competent persons, however, that the showing for wheat and oats will probably be a little worse than for corn. This would be in the main in keeping with the statistics of the entire country. The percentage of the crop of wheat exported since 1867 reached its lowest point in 1905, namely, a little less than 8%; in 1907 it was nearly 20%. However, the highest point was reached in 1894 when it was 41.47%. The official government reports from 1867 to 1907 show an average export of 26.68% of the crop. For the last decade the average is 27.18%, and for the decade preceding this the average is 31.44%. In other words, the percentage of the wheat crop exported has been steadily declining for a generation. This means at once that the two staple crops of corn and wheat are soon to be completely consumed at home. The only way of deferring that time is to increase the product.

The Problem.

The problem presented by these general conditions is entirely manifest. The price of these products cannot be materially lowered while present conditions obtain, and the figures all point to an increased demand and therefore a higher price. The range of prices will refer not simply to the products themselves but in general to all kinds of live stock where corn and the by-products are used as feed stuffs. All dairy products and all meats will have their prices sustained so long as the staple products of the farm are not keeping pace with the demand arising from increased population. But more serious than the question of price is the question of supply. When the United States reaches the point where staple crops cannot be exported we shall also have reached the point where very little, if any, meat or dairy products can be exported. Exports pay for imports. That period means decreased purchasing power in the foreign markets and must therefore bring in an era of higher prices or less ability to supply our wants. The national and rational protection against these tendencies is, of course, the development of production.

Methods of Relief.

How shall this end be attained? In brief the reply would be a more intelligent production. This covers the wide range of rotation, maintenance of fertility, the application of science to all agricultural pursuits, the more careful selection of crops naturally adapted to the soil, and the development of the live stock industry. It has been said that it takes from three to four hundred years to bring soil to its highest state of productivity, and that the chief means to this end is the growing of live stock, so that nothing is taken off the farm except a finished product, and all forms of fertilization are saved to the soil. It is natural for a person in my position to say that education lies at the bottom of this problem. By this I do not mean necessarily the kind of education that is in our minds when we think of a school, but the kind of education that arouses every crop producer. It is entirely possible to have in every township a few successful farmers, but that is not sufficient to meet the larger issue. Farmers as a class, and in the totality, must be brought to the same kind of businesslike, practical intelligence as to farming that successful men in other lines of industry have developed.

Bearing upon this general problem of production is, of course, the question of conservation, especially as applied to our forests, our mines, our water supply, our gas, and everything else that contributes to the resources of the commonwealth or of the nation. Education of the present ought, and that of the future must, prepare a generation to appreciate the importance of all forms of industry. Agriculture will, of course, be for all time the foundation industry and the one most immediately related to the maintenance of the people. Here is where education has been the last resort; in the future it must be the primary consideration. The development of our country in population has quite outrun the development of our acreage. The amount of public land now available for ordinary agriculture is so small as to be practically negligible. The means of transportation are so abundant and so rapid as to practically wipe out the question of distance. All these problems, therefore, become national in their significance. Here in Ohio we have had an experiment station long enough to have reached a few established conclusions. Our education in agricultural matters has been wide enough to prove its value. Two things remain, namely, to accept for guidance the conclusions drawn from successful experimentation and to widen the reach of influence of education. The proper use of such means must raise the very practical issue of our moral responsibility and integrity. The habit of wasteful or extravagant or reckless use of natural resources should be corrected and every generation should learn that such waste or extravagance is immoral both from its prodigality and from its lack of consideration of other people. There would seem to be every argument needed to urge men toward a rational life and an economic use of such natural resources as cannot be created, and of such others as can be reproduced only after long years of toil and of great expense. The fertility of the soil, the permanence of a sufficient area of wooded land, the continued serviceableness of our waterways, and the proper use of all these resources demand not only a higher grade of intelligence, but a sturdy moral quality in our citizenship.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ACRE OF CORN CONTEST.

We, the undersigned committee, appointed by Governor Harmon to canvass the entries in the acre of corn contest inaugurated by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, certify the results as follows:

- 1. B. B. Buck, Harlem Springs, Carroll County-122 bushels, 54 pounds, \$100.00.
- 2. Robert P. Cunningham, Gambier, Knox County-114 bushels, 27 pounds, \$80.00.
 - 3. O. A. Dobbins, Cedarville, Greene County-111 bushels, 46 pounds, \$60.00.
 - 4. F. E. Dobbins, Cedarville, Greene County-110 bushels, 48 pounds, \$50.00.
- 5. Oscar Zehring, Germantown, Montgomery County-87 bushels, 2 pounds, \$40.00.
 - 6. George Ruhe, Ottawa, Putnam County-82 bushels, 33 pounds, \$30.00.
 - 7. C. G. Wilson, Rockford, Mercer County-81 bushels, 23 pounds, \$20.00.
 - S. O. C. Chambers, Galena, Delaware County—74 bushels, 54 pounds, \$10.00. [Signed] FRANK PLESSINGER,

H. B. JENKINS,

E. F. COTTON,

Committee.

Twentieth Annual Report

OF

Farmers' Institutes

HELD IN OHIO IN

1909-1910

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Ohio State Board of Agriculture



FINANCIAL STATEMENT:

The following statements show the receipts and disbursements of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture on account of farmers' institutes held in compliance with the provisions of Sections 3712-1 to 3713-6 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio:

RECEIPTS.

Amount collected from the eighty-eight counties of the state under Section 3713-3 R. S. \$11,000

DISBURSEMENTS.

GAIL T. ABBOTT.	•	J. L. BUCHANAN.	
Railroad fare Bus and street car Hotel and meals. Incidentals Total	\$15 35 55 11 95 10 \$27 95	Railroad fare Bus and street car Livery Hotel and meals Incidentals Salary	\$46 85 3 10 1 50 93 15 80 210 00
F. L. ALLEN.	-	Total	\$355 40
Railroad fare Hotel and meals Salary	\$13 00 6 00 20 00	M. O. BUGBY. Railroad fare Bus and street car	\$21 90 60
Total	\$39 00	Hotel and meals	12 90
L. P. BAILEY.		Total:	\$35 40
Railroad fare	\$10 40 3 00	MRS. M. O. BUGBY.	
Bus and street car	30 9 25	Railroad fare	\$3 10
Hotel and meals	18 00	Bus and street car Hotel and meals	2 5 5
Total	\$40 95	Total	\$6 15
JOHN BEGG.		S. W. BURLINGAME.	
Railroad fare Sleeper. Bus and street car Livery Hotel and meals. Incidentals	\$83 35 1 50 3 75 2 50 118 25 1 95 384 00	Railrosd fare Bus and street car Livery Hotel and meals Incidentals Salary	\$39 75 1 75 2 00 69 80 56 140 00
•		Total	\$253 86
Total	\$089 90	W. I. CHAMBERLAIN.	
FRANK BLACKFORD. Railroad fare	\$ 53 15	Railroad fare	\$61 75 7 50
Bus and street car Livery	4 85 3 50	Bus and street car Livery	2 60 2 00
Hotel and meals	88 20	Hotel and meals	88 15
Incidentals	3 79 210 00	Incidentals	1 15 253 00
Total	\$363 49	Total	\$416 15
J. S. BRIGHAM.		W. M. COOK.	
J. S. BRIGHAM. Railroad fare Bus and street car Hotel and meals. Incidentals Salary	\$60 60 1 50 100 85 75 310 33	W. M. COOK. Railroad fare Sleeper Bus and street car Hotel Incidentals	\$24 96 4 50 1 25 20 70 50 \$51 8f

W. H. CULBERTSON.	G. C. HOUSKEEPER.
Railroad fare \$41 3 Bus and street car 1 2 Hotel and meals 81 6 Salary 150 0	5 Hotel
Total	
Railroad fare . \$61 5 Bus and street car . 3 2 Livery . 7 Hotel and meals . 87 5 Incidentals . 2 3 Salary . 228 0	0 Hotel and meals
Total \$383 3	
J. A. DRAKE. Railroad fare \$16 7 Bus and street car 9 Hotel and meals 25 8 Incidentals 1 9 Salary 60 0	Bus and street car 10 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75 75
Total \$105 3	N. P. HULL.
W. G. FARNSWORTH. Railroad fare	5 Salary 40 00 Total \$59 52
Salary	-
J. F. GORDON.	Bus and street car 50 Livery 1 50 Hotel and meals 72 70
Sleeper	0 Salary 170 00 0 Total \$291 15 5 A. H. JUDY.
Salary 264 0 Total \$451 4	- Railroad fare \$43 84
JOHN GOULD.	Livery
Railroad fare \$1 0 Hotel and meals 6 2 Salary 12 0	5
Total \$19 2	
D. D. HARSH. Railroad fare	5 Hotel and meals
Salary 120 0 Total \$211 5	
Total \$211 5 R. A. HAYNE.	Railroad fare \$41 85
Railroad fare \$61 9 Bus and street car 1 1 Livery 5 5 Hotel and meals 59 0 Incidentals 2 5	0 Hotel and meals
Salary 185 0 Total \$315 0	5 Institute
H. D. HEMENWAY.	Total
Railroad fare \$28 7 Sleeper 5 0 Hotel 2 5	0 Railroad fare \$4 40
Total \$36 2	Total \$9 75

HORATIO MARKLEY.			GEO. E. SCOTT.		
Railroad fare	\$40 1	40	Railroad fare	\$ 39	85 40
Livery	3 69	50 70	Chair car Hotel and meals		50 55
Incidentals	180	85	Incidentals Salary	1	44
-				132	
Total	\$295	80	Total	\$252	74
E. C. MARTINDALE.			N. E. SHAW.		
Railroad fare	\$18	95 55	Railroad fare	\$34 1	
Hotel and meals	20	15	Bus and street car	2	60
Incidentals	66	9 0	Incidentals		75 35
Total	\$106	55			05
•			Total	\$72	40
CARY W. MONTGOMERY.	***	10	AUG. STABLER.		
Railroad fare	\$29	95	Railroad fare	\$35 5	35 00
Livery	59	00 40	Bus and street car		80 00
Hotel and meals	154		Hotel and meals	57	80
Total	\$24 5	47	Salary	200	22 0 0
S. W. MOORE.			Total	\$305	17
Railroah fare	\$62	70	L. G. SPENCER.		
SleeperBus and street car	5	00 55	Railroad fare	\$26	15
Livery	5	75	Bus and street car		40 50
Hotel and meals	1	85 30	Hotel and meals	55	15
Salary	316	67	Salary	150	40 00
Total	\$490	82	Total	\$232	6 0
J. W. NICODEMUS.			S. E. STRODE.		
Railroad fare	\$50		Railroad fare	\$62	45
Bus and street car Livery	2	50 00	Chair car Bus and street car	1	55 55
Hotel and meals	69	30 20	Livery	1	50 30
Salary	180	00	Incidentals Salary		95
Total	\$302	00	· •	270	
W. PADDOCK.			Total	\$4 29	30
	•		L. J. TABER.		
Railroad fare		70 25	Railroad fare	\$13	95 65
Bus and street car Hotel and meals	3	25 00	Livery	.1	50
Total	\$10		Hotel and meals	1	20 20
10661	410	20	Salary	60	00
CHAS. H. RICH.			Total	\$95	50
Railroad fare	\$22	15	M. C. THOMAS.		
Bus and street car Livery		20 00	Railroad fare	\$29	27
Hotel and meals	16	85 00	Bus and street car		30 45
Total	\$76		Incidentals	140	40
Total	3/0	20	Total		_
LOWELL ROUDEBUSH.		•	CHAS, E, THORNE.	,	
Railroad fare	\$18			-	0.5
Bus and street car Hotel and meals	46	80 30	Railroad fare		25 50
Incidentals	132	25	Bus and street car Hotel and meals		25 50
•			Total	\$11	
Total	₽1AQ	UĐ	1 OTBI	411	JU

C. R. WAGNER.			C. G. WILLIAMS.		
Railroad fare Sleeper Bus and street car Livery Hotel and meals Incidentals Salary	1 7 17 179	75 55 00 95 92	Railroad fare Chair car Bus and street car Hotel and meals. Incidentals Total	1 3	00 50 50 40 75
Total	\$673	23	W. D. ZINN.		
RUTH A. WARDALL. Railroad fare		30 00	Railroad fare Sleeper. Bus and street car Hotel and meals Incidentals Salary Total	62 135	05 40 75 80 00
J. R. WELLS.			CHARLES McINTIRE.	V	
Railroad fare Sleeper Bus and street car Livery Hotel and meals Incidentals Salary	8 32	25 25 50 95 66	Railroad fare Sleeper Bus and street car Hotel and meals Incidentals Salary	152 1	90 65 75 00
Total	\$134	92	Total	\$603	22
Expense of E. J. Filbin, chief clerk Southern Hotel, six dinners for lect Angelus Quartette, services at Stat E. M Steen, operating stereoptico Institute.	turers te Fai n mac	me hin	rs' Institutee for lectures at State Farmers'	84 4 25 8	45 50 00
Merwine & Moore, stenographic rep	port o	f S	tate Farmers' Institute	87	
J. A. Beidler, telegrams on account	t of C	ieve	eland meeting	10	18
Total				405	87

FARMERS' INSTITUTES HELD IN OHIO DURING SEASON BEGINNING DECEMBER 10, 1909, AND ENDING MARCH 3, 1910.

NOTE.—The institute law, as amended by the General Assembly, March 31, 1906, provides for fuor institutes in each county, and not to exceed thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents for the expenses of each, but requests must be filed with the State Board of Agriculture before September 1st of each year for such institutes. All societies should be properly organized before asking for the assignment of an institute.

	Institute	es Held.	on. Re-	Covered was per
Counties.	Where.	When.	Average Attendance ported Each Session	Local Expenses Covered by Allowance vs per Amended Institute Law.
Adams	Wamsley West Union	December 10–11 Dec. 30-Jan. 1	50 150	\$\$31 25 31 25
Allen	Peebles. Winchester Beaver Dam Lafayette Bluffton	Jan. 31, Feb. 1. February 11–12. December 27–28. January 5–6. February 9–10.	375 63 315 200 375	30 00 29 50 31 00 29 50 31 25
_Ashland	Delphos Jeromeville Nova	February 14–15 December 27–28 January 31, Feb. 1	490 278 450	31 25 31 25 29 00
Ashtabula	Loudonville	February 16–17 February 18–19 December 13–14 December 27–28 February 7–8	125 289 100 150	31 25 30 80 10 98 31 25 29 25
Athens	Geneva	March 2–3 December 10–11 December 27–28	130 212 150	.27 27 29 00 27 65
Auglaize	Athens	January 28–29 December 29–30 January 3–4	550 225 300	31 25 31 25 28 50
Belmont	New Bremen. Buckland. Barnesville. Loydsville. Colerain.	February 7–8 February 23–24 December 20–21 December 27–28 January 17–18	132 217 160 250 145	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Brown	Morristown	Jan. 31, Feb. 1 December 10–11 December 20–21	275 400 70	31 25 31 25 31 25
Butler	Russellville	December 29–30 February 2–3 December 29–30 January 5–6	100 300 225 175	30 40 31 25 28 98 31 25
Carroll	Seven Mile	Jan. 31, Feb. 1 December 10-11 January 3-4	220 187 100	31 25 31 25 25 40
Champaign	Magnolia Sherodsville Kingscreek Magrew Woodstock Mingo	January 17–18 February 21–22 December 27–28 January 19–20 January 26–27 February 7–8	166 337 123 300 220 200	31 25 19 24 31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25

FARMERS' INSTITUTES HELD IN OHIO DURING SEASON BEGINNING DECEMBER 10, 1909, AND ENDING MARCH 3, 1910—Continued.

	Institute	es Held. ,	e Re-	Covered as per ite Law.
Counties.	Where.	When	Average Attendance ported Each Session	Local Expenses C by Allowance, a
Clark	Donnelsville	December 13-14	202 175 208	\$31 25 31 25 31 25
Clermont	Tremont City	February 16–17 December 20–21 December 27–28 January 3–4.	150 150 250 296	31 16 31 25 31 25
Clinton	FelicitySabina	February 4–5 December 13–14 December 17–18	320 258 370	31 25 31 25 31 25
Columbiana	Clarksville. Blanchester. Damascus. Rogers. East Palestine.	January 3-4 Jan. 31, Feb. 1 January 5-6 January 21-22 January 28-29	279 350 550 300 300	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Coshocton	Lisbon Bakersville Keene Nellie	February 18–19 December 17–18 December 27–28 January 17–18	197 260 105	31 25 30 40 17 63 29 95
Crawford:	Walhonding Crestline Tiro	February 11–12 December 22–23 January 3–4	200 450 400	27 60 31 25 31 25
Cuyahoga	Bucyrus Strongsville Warrensville Dover	February 7–8 December 15–16 December 27–28	600 300 120 200	31 25 31 25 31 25 30 85
Darke	Brecksville North Star Palestine Arcanum	January 7–8 February 18–19 December 29–30 February 4–5 February 11–12	225 450 260 800	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Defiance	Beamsville Farmer	February 18–19 December 20–21 January 7–8	175 115 270	31 20 25 75 31 25 31 25
Delaware	Sherwood	January 28–29 January 5–6	475 250	31 25
Erie	Delaware	January 28–29 Dec. 31-Jan. 1 January 21–22	450 208 183	31 25 31 25 31 25
Fairfield	Castalia Amanda Pleasantville Baltimore	January 19-20	265 167 400 335	31 25 25 25 31 25 31 25
Fayette	Bremen	February 9–10 December 13–14 January 5–6	420 250 360	31 25 31 25 31 25
Franklin	Good Hope	January 21–22 December 10–11 January 5–6	500 100 175	31 25 31 25 31 25
	Hilliard	January 7–8 February 7–8	210 270	31 25 31 2 5

FARMERS' INSTITUTES HELD IN OHIO DURING SEASON REGINNING DECEMBER 10, 1909, AND ENDING MARCH 3, 1910—Continued.

	Institute	es Held.	Re-	Covered as per tute Law.
Counties.	Where.	When.	Average Attendance ported Each Session	Local Expenses Co by Allowance, as Amended Institute
Fulton	Swanton. Fayette. Delta. Lyons.	January 26–27 January 28–29 Jan. 31-Feb. 1 February 21–22	300 450 425 500	\$28 02 31 25 31 25 10 00
Gallia	Gallia (Bethel Church) Bidwell	December 10–11 December 20–21	90 325	16 00 31 25
•	Cheshire	December 22–23 February 2–3	200 200	31 20 31 25
Geauga	Thompson. Huntsburg. Burton.	December 10-11 January:3-4 January 24-25	285 160 200	31 25 15 00 27 70
Greene	Chardon Bellbrook Cedarville Clifton	February 9–10 December 15–16 December 22–23 January 17–18	150 300 120 200	26 45 31 25 31 25 31 25
Guernsey	Jamestown Byesville Fairview Cumberland.	February 14–15 December 17–18 December 29–30 January 7–8	463 193 150 217	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Hamilton	Antrim. Springdale. Harrison. Newtown.	January 24–25 Dec. 31-Jan. 1 January 17–18	385 150 250	31 25 31 25 31 25
Hancock	Blue Ash	February 4-5. February 7-8. December 22-23. January 10-11. February 2-3.	210 210 150 365 375	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Hardin	McComb Forest Kenton	February 16-17 December 27-28 January 3-4 January 24-25	405 366 375 533	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Harrison	Mt. Victory	Jan. 31-Feb. 1 Dec. 31-Jan. 1 January 7–8 January 19–20	379 200 155 125	31 25 18 20 28 50 26 30
Henry	Freeport	February 7–8 January 17–18 January 19–20 February 7–8	300 325 197 371	31 25 31 25 31 00 31 25
Highland	Florida	February 16–17 January 19–20 January 28–29 February 4–5	325 315 245 450	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Hocking	HillsboroLoganLaurelville	February 9–10 December 17–18 December 29–30	445 182 175	31 25 10 00 31 25
Holmes	Killbuck Holmesville	December 10-11 February 9-10	180 215	31 25 31 25

FARMERS' INSTITUTES HELD IN OHIO DURING SEASON BEGINNING DECEMBER 10, 1909, AND ENDING MARCH 3, 1910—Continued.

	Institut	es Held.	8 g 8	Covered as per
Counties.	Where.	When.	Average Attendance ported Each Session	Local Expenses by Allowance, Amended Institut
Huron	Greenwich	December 29–30 January 19–20 February	247 215 315	\$31 25 31 25 27 87
Jackson	Wakeman Wellston Rocky Hill Jackson (4 Mile Church)	February 14-15 December 13-14 December 17-18 Jan. 31-Feb. 1	200 65 150 225	31 25 31 25 25 55 31 25
Jefferson	Glade Bloomingdale Smithfield Richmond	February 7–8 January 19–20 January 21–22 January 28–29	250 300 316 575	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Knox	Mt. Pleasant	February 25–26 December 13–14 January 7–8 February 9–10	400 225 250 225	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Lake	Fredericktown Painesville	February 11–12 December 29–30	280 125	31 25 31 25
Lawrence.,	Perry Proctorville Hanging Rock Waterloo Chesapeake (Big Branch)	January 5–6 December 15–16 December 20–21 December 27–28 February 4–5	150 45 175 200 40	31 25 18 56 31 25 23 75 14 83
Licking	(Big Branch). Kirkersville Utica Johnstown	January 7–8 January 28–29 February 2–3	200 285 375	31 25 30 95 31 25 31 25
Logan	Brownsville Bellefontaine East Liberty Degraff	February 11–12 January 7–8 January 28–29. February 2–3.	175 250 310 350	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Lorain	Belle Center Brownhelm Rochester North Ridgeville	February 7–8 December 17–18 January 17–18 January 26–27	500 205 300 160	17 00 31 25 31 25
Lucas	Grafton	February 16–17 January 19–20 January. 26–27 February 2–3	195 125 180 125	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Madison	Richfield Center West Jefferson Plain City Mt. Sterling	February 14–15 December 17–16 January 5–6 January 19–20	214 120 125 350	31 25 31 25 31 25 27 65
Mahoning	London Berlin Center North Lima. Canfield North Jackson.	January 24–25 January 24–25 February 18–19 February 23–24 February 25–26.	275 300 150 175 200	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25

FARMERS' INSTITUTES HELD IN OHIO DURING SEASON BEGINNING DECEMBER 10, 1909, AND ENDING MARCH 3, 1910—Continued.

	Institute	s Held.	n. Re-	s Covered s, as per itute Law.
Counties.	Where.	When.	Average Attendance ported Each Session	Local Expenses (by Allowance, Amended Institut
Marion	WaldoCaledoniaAgosta	December 17–18 December 29–30 January 26–27	130 235 254	\$25 84 29 06 30 09
Medina	Marion Chatham Hinckley Center Seville	February 23–24 January 17–18 January 17–18 January 24–25	115 275 185 359	31 15 31 25 26 82 30 65
Meigs	Poe	February 9–10 December 17–18 December 22–23 Jan. 31-Feb. 1	200 220 200 250	31 25 22 00 31 10 30 50
Mercer	Racine	February 14–15 February 9–10 February 16–17 February 25–26	400 275 305 250	26 45 31 25 31 25 20 07
Miami	Bethel(High School) CasstownWest Milton	January 21–22 January 26–27 February 2–3	275 500	31 25 31 25 31 25
Monroe	Bradford	February 18–19 December 22–23	296 150	31 25 28 82
Montgomery	Beallsville Trotwood Farmersville Vandalia	January 3-4 January 24-25 Jan. 31-Feb. 1 February 21-22	202 300 500 225	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Morgan	Centerville Cloud Mountville Neelyville	March 4–5 December 20–21 December 22–23 February 4–5	400 250 175 200	31 25 28 00 20 00 31 25
Morrow	Reinersville Mt. Gilead Chesterville Iberia	February 7–8 December 15–16 January 5–6 February 4–5	425 200 141 175	22 29 31 25 26 75 26 00 31 25
Muskingum.,	Johnsville	February 16–17 Dec. 31-Jan. 1 January 26–27 Jan. 31-Feb. 1	240 360 175 350	31 25 31 25 31 25 29 08
Noble	Philo Summerfield Renrock Sharon	February 9–10 December 13–14 February 2–3 February 25–26	204 75 125 208	29 05 31 25 25 85 24 25 27 75
Ottawa	Dexter City Port Clinton Oak Harbor	February 18–19 February 4–5 February 16–17	130 250 222	26 00 31 25
Paulding	Elmore	February 23–24 January 17–18 Jan. 31-Feb. 1 February 9–10 February 14–15	160 200 460 275 400	30 00 31 28 31 28 20 00 31 28

FARMERS' INSTITUTES HELD IN OHIO DURING SEASON BEGINNING DECEMBER 10, 1909, AND ENDING MARCH 3, 1910—Continued.

	Institute	es Held.	n Re-	Covered as per ite Law.
Counties.	Where.	When.	Average Attendance ported Each Session	Local Expenses (by Allowance, Amended Institut
Perry	Sayre	December 22–23 December 27–28	129 184	\$31 25 31 25
	Unity	January 26–27	140	31 25
Pickaway	Glenford Derby	February 11–12 January 7–8	200 217	31 25 31 25
•	Tarlton	January 21-22	100	31 25
Pike	Williamsport	January 21–22 December 15–16	250 244	31 25 31 25
I IAC.,,	Camp	January 24–25	180	31 25
	Piketon	January 26–27	150	31 25 31 25
Portage	Kent	February 11–12 Dec. 31-Jan. 1	250 225	30 63
	Windham	January 19–20	225	2 00
	Ravenna	January 21–22 Feb. 28-March 1	122 183	24 71 24 96
Preble	West Manchester	December 22–23	175	31 25
	Eldorado	Dec. 31-Jan. 1 January 7–8	375 200	31 25 31 25
	New Paris	February 23-24	350	31 25
Putnam	Kalida	January 7-8	300	26 87 31 25
	Continental Columbus Grove	January 21–22	350	31 25
	Fort Jennings	February 18-19	380	23 40
Richland	LucasBellville	February 14–15 February 21–22	370 275	29 55 30 00
	Adario	February 21–22		31 25
D	Shelby	February 17		31 25
Ross	South Salem Bainbridge	December 15–16 Dec. 31-Jan. 1	235 122	31 25 31 25
	Frankfort	January 26–27	225	31 25
Sandusky	Fremont	January 3–4 January 21–22	800 450	31 25 22 50
	Clyde Lindsey	February 11–12	265	19 80
C1-1-4	Bellevue	February 18-19	175	27 35
Scioto	Lucasville Mount Joy	December 13-14 December 29-30	50 125	31 25 5 09
	Haverhill	Dec. 31-Jan. 1	150	31 25
Seneca	Scioto	February 9-10 December 20-21	245 250	31 25 31 25
Delicea	Fostoria	January 17–18	450	31 25
	Tiffin	January 21–22	500	31 25 31 25
Shelby	Greenspring Pemberton	February 9–10 Dec. 31-Jan. 1	400 250	31 25 31 25
and the second s	Sidney	February 4-5	320	31 25
Stark	Jackson Center Beach City	February 21–22 January 24–25	300 207	31 25 31 25
COMIE.,,	Marlboro	February 16–17	200	31 25
	Osnaburg	February 23-24	230	31 25

FARMERS' INSTITUTES HELD IN OHIO DURING SEASON BEGINNING DECEMBER 10, 1909, AND ENDING MARCH 3, 1910—Concluded.

	Institute	es Held.	Se Re-	Covered as per e Law.
Counties.	Where.	When.	Average Attendance ported Bach Session	Local Expenses Covered by Allowance, as per Amended Institute Law.
Summit	Clinton Copley Center	Dec. 31-Jan. 1 January 19-20	200 350	\$31 25 31 25
Trumbull	West Richfield North Springfield Burghill Newton Falls Hubbard	January 26–27 February 11–12 December 29–30 Dec. 31-Jan. 1 January 21–22	215 300 55 312 75	31 25 31 25 19 00 31 25 30 95
Tuscarawas	Mesopotomia Winfield New Philadelphia Port Washington	February 21–22 December 15–16 December 29–30 January 28–29	150 210 100 228	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 23
Union	Sugar Creek	February 14-15 Dec. 31-Jan. 1 January 3-4	372 250 125	31 25 31 25 31 25
Van Wert	York Venedocia Convoy	February 25–26 February 2–3 February 11–12	305 450 300	31 25 30 93 31 25
Vinton	Van Wert	February 14–15 December 15–16	170 130	31 25 25 54
Warren	New Plymouth Waynesville	December 20–21 December 17–18	300 440	31 25 31 25
Washington	Morrow. Mason. Elba. Watertown. Lowell.	January 3–4 February 2–3 December 15–16 February 2–3 February 4–5	300 400 300 300 300	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Wayne	Bartlett	February 16–17 December 20–21 December 29–30 January 26–27	370 700 300 300 700	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25 27 95
Williams	Montpelier Edgerton	February 7–8 January 24–25 February 4–5	480 400	31 25 31 25
Wood	West Unity	February 18–19 December 22–23 January 5–6 January 19–20	350 267 125 500	31 25 31 25 12 57 31 25
Wyandot	Perrysburg Upper Sandusky Nevada Sycamore.	February 21–22 December 27–28 February 14–15 February 25–26	450 575 200 500	31 25 31 25 31 25 31 25
Totals			84,204	\$9,536 76

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTES.

	Institut	es Held.	Re Re	rted by
Counties	Where.	When.	Average Attendance ported Each Session	Local Expenses Reported Secretary,
Auglaize	New Knoxville	Dec. 31-Jan. 1	275	\$166 5
Belmont	St. Clairsville	December 29-30	300	220 00
Champaign	Mechanicsburg	February 9-10	200	51 80
Clermont	New Richmond	December 9–10		40.1
~ · · ·	Bethel	January 28–29	180	49 1
Coshocton	Perry Grange Hall Olmsted Falls	February 4-5	238 204	28 5
Cuyahoga	North Royalton	February 22–23	180	39 80
Dombo.	New Madison	February 7-8	500	66 7
Darke Delaware	Ostrander	March 3	320	18 0
Fairfield.	Carroll	March 4-5	300	50 0
Geauga	Middlefield	January 20-21	150	27 9
Greene	Yellow Springs	February 22-23	550	81 0
Hancock	Rawson	January 12-13	275	35 0
	Mt. Cory	February 18-19	180	33 0
	Van Buren	February 22–23		45 0
Harrison	Georgetown	November 26	175	60 7
	Hanover	February 25	155	• • • • • • •
_	New Rumley	March 25	223	40.0
Henry	Deshler Leesburg	March 2-3 February 4-5	175 400	49 0 58 0
Highland Huron	North Fairfield	February 21–22	325	33 6
Knox	Centerburg	January 17–18	200	45 5
Logan	Zanesfield	January 27-28	200	20 0
Lorain	Kipton	February 22-23	400	
	Columbia Center	February 2-3	270	41 0
	Brighton	February 15-16	154	25 0
Medina	Brunswick	February 9-10	225	29 5
	Litchfield	January 12–13	225	
	Granger	December 27–28	100	18 0
	Sharon Center	January 26–27	180	55 0
Mercer	Wabash	Monel 10	280 275	37 10
V	St. Henry Brookville	March 18	273 250	50 0
Montgomery Morgan	Chesterhill	February 18-19	500	30 0
norgan	Pleasant Valley	December 3-4	250	60 0
Muskingum	Chandlersville	February 14-15	250	45 4
Preble	Eaton	February 7-8-9	300	50 0
•	Lewisburg	February 23-24	462	44 9
Putnam	Ottawa	December 17–18	250	150 0
	Millers City	February 23–24	• • • • •	55 7
	Pandora	January 27–28		30 5
	Ottawa River Church	February 25–26	315	10.0
Seneca	Bloomville	February 21–22	250 325	10 0 400 0
Summit	Cuyahoga Falls Manchester	January 20–21 January 28–29	440	47 4
	Tallmadge	February 25	300	15 0
Frumbull	Lordstown Center	February 21–22	173	10 0
Wayne	Congress	February 11-12	250	13 4
Williams	Stryker	February 25–26	226	18 1
Wood	Grand Rapids	January 21–22	310	35 0
	<u></u>	•		
			12,705	\$2,420 6

Ohio Department of Agriculture

Division of Nursery and Orchard Inspection

Eighth Annual Report of the Chief Inspector

1909

(619)

Columbus, December 31, 1909.

To Hon. Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio:

SIR:—In accordance with law, report of nursery and orchard inspection for the year 1909 is herewith submitted. Same contains full history of the work done along lines of investigation and inspection, showing the places where inspection has been made and where diseased stock has been found and treated.

Respectfully submitted,

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

A. P. SANDLES, Secretary.

EXPENDITURES OF DIVISION OF NURSERY AND ORCHARD INSPECTION FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1909.

Salary of N. E. Shaw, Chief Inspector, 12 months	\$1,766	67
Salary of H. J. Speaker, Deputy Inspector, 91/4 months	695	00
Salary of William E. Evans, Jr., Deputy Inspector, 12 months	900	00
Salary of E. W. Mendenhall, Deputy Inspector, 12 months	855	00
Salary of F. D. Heckathorn, Deputy Inspector, 12 months	855	00
Salary of F. N. Fagan, Deputy Inspector, 2% months	170	00
Salary of H. D. Leach, Deputy Inspector, 6 1-3 months	380	00
Salary of R. S. McKay, Deputy Inspector, 6 1-3 months	378	00
Salary of Ora Ayres, Stenographer and Clerk, 12 months	675	00
Expense of N. E. Shaw	410	25
Expense of H. J. Speaker	981	12
Expense of William E. Evans, Jr	673	47
Expense of E. W. Mendenhall	1,127	40
Expense of F. D. Heckathorn	954	75
Expense of F. N. Fagan	288	14
Expense of R. S. McKay	570	10
Expense of H. D. Leach	497	14
General expense, office supplies, etc	196	62
	\$12,373	66
Receipts from inspection of nurseries filing applications after July 1	\$59	20

would eradicate the pest. This is mentioned as an example of the good that could be accomplished if our powers were extended to include the control of such pests.

The presence of the winter webs of the brown tail moth on imported nursery stock from Europe, received during the present year, has made necessary the inspection of foreign stock on its arrival in Ohio. This means additional duties for the inspection force, but the great danger attending the presence of this pest will warrant us giving our entire attention to the examination of these shipments during their arrival.

Repeated evidence of the receipt of infested stock from other states makes necessary, for the protection of our growers, the inspection of this stock on its arrival in Ohio, especially when coming from sources which have been repeated offenders. Several hundred agents and dealers are operating in Ohio for outside nursery establishments, and the amount of stock which is thus scattered about the state is enormous. Much of this, of course, is in good condition and free from pests, but our orchard inspection work has shown that very frequently infested stock is received in this manner. It seems advisable, therefore, that transportation companies should be required to notify this office of the arrival and destination of all shipments of nursery stock entering the state, in order that undesirable stock might be rejected. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this subject. While large amounts of Ohio-grown stock are sold in Ohio, possibly two-thirds of that produced goes to other states, and as the greater portion of our time is spent in inspecting nursery stock, the majority of the benefits of such inspection do not fall to Ohio growers. It is imperative, therefore, that it be made possible whereby closer attention can be given to nursery stock entering the state.

Several states include in their inspection law the examination of apiaries for bee diseases and other pests. There is a law on the Ohio statute books which makes provision for this work, but it is of no value under the present arrangement. The production of honey in the state has, for the last five years, steadily decreased by several tons annually. Thousands of colonies are being destroyed by foul brood, which, under a careful system of inspection and an application of suitable remedies, could be prevented. The rightful place for all work of this nature is with this Division and with a proper encouragement of intelligent bee culture, the industry would be greatly benefited. The business is too closely related to horticulture to be neglected.

It appears, at last, to be dawning upon the owners of small orchards that something must be done in the way of treatment if any desirable fruit is to be available for family use. The commercial orchardist is on the alert for any pest which may hinder the proper development of his product and needs but little assistance from this Division; but the man whose time and thought are largely given to other work has expected his

orchard to take care of itself, and he is beginning to realize that but little returns are being received. By inspection, talks and demonstrations in pruning and spraying, we have endeavored to encourage better care of the small orchard. It is impossible under present conditions for us to cover very much territory at that period of the year when this work should be done.

To perform this work successfully, and for the best interests of the farmer and fruit grower, there should be available in each county, or group of counties, of the state, an inspector, who should be a practical horticulturist, and who, under the direction of this Division, could give demonstrations and examples in the proper manner of orehard management; who could examine on arrival shipments of nursery stock from other states; and who would be available for inspection duties of all kinds at any time that his services might be required. It would be unnecessary for him to be in the continual employment of the Division, but during the spring and autumn months he could be advantageously used to the benefit of all who desire to grow better trees and to produce better fruit. This plan is followed in a number of states and the results obtained are apparent in the rapidity with which they are advancing in horticultural importance.

Notwithstanding the many handicaps, considerable advancement has been made during the past year. An effort has been made to bring the working of the Division into personal contact with as many orchardists as possible. To this end many demonstrations have been given in preparing insecticides and fungicides, in pruning and in spraying. Exhibits have been made at fairs; talks have been given before horticultural societies, high schools, farmers' clubs and institutes. That these things are of value and appreciated is apparent from the great interest taken and attention given at these meetings. We trust that it will be possible to greatly extend the scope of these different lines during the succeeding year.

NURSERY INSPECTION.

The nursery business in Ohio is an industry of considerable importance and should receive the patronage of all farmers and fruit growers of the state. It has been estimated from reports received from nurserymen that the value of nursery stock growing in the state this year mounted to \$1,365,000.00, and that over 2,000 men are employed on nursery premises.

Applications received between January 1 and June 1	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 824 \end{array}$
Total	840
Certificates of inspection issuedCertificates of inspection refused or held for vorious reasons	792

For the first time in the history of this Division it was impossible to inspect all nurseries in the state by September 15th, as required by law. Seven inspectors were constantly engaged in this work after the first day of July, but the large increase in the number of places to be examined made it impossible to finish by the required date. When it is understood that 824 places were to be examined during a period of 64 working days, or that an average of about 13 nurseries were to be examined daily by seven inspectors, some idea of the magnitude of this work may be obtained. Many of the nurseries of small fruit plants do not require very much time, but a number of the general nurseries require the attention of several inspectors for periods varying from several days to several weeks. It would be impossible to grant certificates of nursery inspection on the strength of these examinations if it were not possible to supplement the work by a reinspection of the stock at shipping time.

This year Ohio nurserymen were asked to notify this office, or any of the assistant inspectors, of the receipt of nursery stock from nurserymen of other states. An inspection of such stock has been deemed necessary for the protection of our certificate. Even though such stock is accompanied by an official certificate of inspection, it is frequently affected with dangerous pests, and when included in Ohio shipments it reflects upon the character of our work, and also becomes a menace wherever planted. The nurserymen have realized that this precaution was also for their protection, and they have willingly cc-operated with the inspectors in this matter. The discovery of a number of affected shipments during the fall shipping season has proven the necessity and value of this inspection.

As shown by the figures given at the end of this report, many thousands of nursery stocks have been destroyed because of infestation by San Jose scale. This serious infestation was largely due to favorable conditions of the previous year for the development of this insect. In several instances where blocks of nursery stock were grown near infested premises—usually cities and towns—practically every tree in the block was found to be infested, and their destruction necessary. Quite often poor judgment is shown by the nurseryman in planting stock in dangerous proximity to such places. In fighting San Jose scale and other pests every natural advantage should be made use of and chances of the above nature should be avoided as far as possible.

In examining strawberry plantations very careful inspection was made for the strawberry root louse. This insect was found to be quite generally distributed throughout the strawberry section of the state. Its presence is usually noticeable by the weakened or dead condition of the plants. In some instances strawberry beds were found to have been entirely destroyed by this insect, in others only certain portions were affected while in still others the insect was found, but not in sufficient

numbers to have caused any noticeable injury. The disposal of plants was refused from beds seriously affected. Where no apparent injury has been caused, the following treatment was required: Beds must be burned over between December 1st and March 15th, in order to destroy as many eggs as possible. No plants may be removed until an inspection shows all eggs to have hatched (this is usually about the first of April depending on the locality) and must either be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas or dipped in a tobacco decoction. Our observations have shows that practically all eggs have hatched by the above mentioned date in ordinary seasons.

FUMIGATION.

For the successful treatment of nursery stock by this method it is necessary to have a gas-tight building, pure chemicals, loose arrangement of stock so that the gas can penetrate to all parts, and a sufficient length of exposure, in order that the treatment may be effective. To insure these conditions, every fumigating house or box in the state was tested with smoke at the beginning of each packing season in order to detect any possible opening through which gas might escape. All potassium cyanide is ordered through this office and secured from one source where its purity can quickly be determined at any time. Inspectors supervise the fumigation of all stock, except at rare intervals, when it is not possible to reach the nurseryman without causing serious delay.

With these precautionary measures the possibility of sending out infested stock is reduced to a minimum. There is no danger of injury to stock thus treated, and growers should insist on receiving officially fumigated stock.

Practically every nurseryman in Ohio, especially those shipping to other states, are suitably equipped with fumigating houses or boxes, according to their needs.

At the commencement of the budding season a circular letter was mailed to all nurserymen, calling their attention to the necessity of fumigating all bud-sticks. Although they are aware of the danger of using buds not cared for in this manner, this precaution is, for various reasons, often neglected. Many letters of thanks were received from nurserymen for calling their attention to this important matter.

Thirty-seven certificates of fumigation have been issued during the year. A list of nurserymen holding these certificates is given at the close of this report.

ORCHARD INSPECTION.

Four hundred petitions for orchard inspection have been received during the year; 277 of them have been inspected, resulting in the examination of 99,399 trees. This exceeds by far the number of orchards ex-

amined in any previous year. It has not been possible to make these inspections as promptly as desired, owing to our many other duties and an insufficient number of inspectors. It quite often occurred that a prompt visit would have prevented serious loss to the orchardist, and it is regretable that sufficient funds are not available in order that prompt service might be given.

During the past years owners of orchards, other than commercial orchardists, have not taken advantage of the privilege of an inspector's visit for the purpose of examining their orchards. Many fruit growers did not understand that this work is done entirely free of charge. The large increase in the number of requests shows that there is a better understanding in regard to the advantage of free orchard inspection. In several sections where an inspector was sent to make a few examinations, the demand for his services became so great that practically every orchard in the community was inspected before he was able to leave.

Several serious cases of peach yellows were discovered in the great peach belt of Ottawa county this year. It is imperative that a careful inspection be made of this territory during the coming summer. From four townships in this county 625 carloads of peaches were shipped this year, and the crop was estimated at but 25 per cent. of an average.

The magnitude of this industry and its threatened destruction by yellows makes necessary a careful inspection of this territory to the exclusion of all other duties. It is also necessary to have the co-operation of all fruit growers in this section in stamping out this disease before the infection has become serious.

NURSERY AGENTS AND DEALERS.

A list of certified agents and dealers is given elsewhere in this report. It includes the names of those who have filed sworn statements for deliveries during the fall of 1909 and spring of 1910. This list does not include all nursery agents operating in the state, as those representing Ohio nurserymen are not required to file statements if they deliver stock in the original package.

It was impossible, because of more important duties, to make an examination of the packing grounds of dealers during the present year. Very few of them "heel in" stock for any length of time, and most dealers have stock shipped to their customers direct from the nursery where purchased. It is necessary, however, to examine such grounds at least every year.

INSECT NOTES.

The loss to nurserymen and orchardists of the state from insect pests during the past year has been a serious one. The toll levied by the many

different species of aphids upon the vitality of plants was indeed heavy. Perhaps the greatest injury from this class of insects was that caused by the rosy apple aphis. Complaints and specimens of injury were received from practically all sections of the state.

San Jose scale, the apple leaf hopper and wooly aphis have been the worst offenders against nursery stock. Serious loss, as usual, has resulted to apple stock from wooly aphis. In one nursery this insect was found to be affecting pear stock, resulting in considerable loss in one block of pear seedlings and also in some one-year buds. Pear stock does not easily withstand an attack of this insect and seldom recovers from serious infestation of the roots.

The apple leaf hopper continues to be troublesome to some nurserymen by its attack upon the leaves of nursery stock. Its control is rather difficult and but little effort has been made to check its ravages.

*THE BROWN TAIL MOTH.

Through the courtesy of the New York Bureau of Horticulture, information was received in January that winter webs of the brown tail moth had been discovered on imported nursery stock received in that state.

Steps were immediately taken to intercept and inspect all such shipments entering Ohio. A letter was sent to all nurserymen requiring them to notify this office of the receipt of all imported stock, and to hold the same unopened until an inspector could make an examination of the shipment. The co-operation of the nurserymen aided us very materially in making a thorough examination of this stock.

The total number of stocks inspected (largely fruit tree seedlings) was 3,624,197. The number of brown tail webs found, 644; the number of stock treated with miscible oil, 1,318,276.

The majority of imported stock is received during the first four months of the year. It was fortunate that other duties were not pressing at that season of the year, as it required the entire attention of the inspection force to inspect and treat these shipments during their arrival.

In making these inspections each stock was examined, and all those bearing brown tail webs were destroyed. The remainder of the stock in infested cases was dipped in a miscible oil solution in order to destroy any caterpillars which may have escaped from the webs. All packing material in the case was burned, and the box was either burned or thoroughly sprayed with oil.

After imported stock was transferred to the field in the spring a

^{*}A more extended account of this insect is given in Bulletin No. 10, Division of Nursery and Orchard Inspection.

careful inspection was made, in order to detect any webs which might have escaped previous inspections. In June another examination was made of this stock, giving close attention to leaf injuries. No evidences of the presence of brown tail caterpillars were found, and it seems safe to conclude that, for the present, this destructive pest has been prevented from becoming established in Ohio.

Had it not been for this inspection, it is very probable that the brown tail moth would have been introduced into no less than twenty different localities of the state. The loss thus averted cannot be estimated, but the thousands of dollars expended in fighting this insect by those states where it is present shows very clearly the value of our nursery and orchard inspection law; and the prevention of the introduction of this one pest more than justifies the expenditure of every dollar that has been used in inspection work since its inception.

THE GYPSY MOTH.

An egg cluster of this insect was found by Assistant Inspector F. D. Heckathorn while examining a shipment of imported quince seedlings. Although careful inspection was made, no other egg clusters were found. Nursery stock, as it is imported, does not offer favorable places for the deposition of these egg masses, and for this reason the danger of the introduction of this insect in this manner is not so great as that of the brown tail moth.

INVESTIGATIONS.

LITTLE PEACH.

Mention was made in the Report of Nursery and Orchard Inspection for 1908 that the presence of the little peach was suspected in the peach belt of Ottawa county. In the month of August, Assistant Inspector H. J. Speaker (who is also a peach grower), was sent to the Michigan peach belt for the purpose of observing this disease, where it is very prevalent, and to familiarize himself with its characteristics.

After spending some time in this investigation, and in looking over the situation in the peach regions of Ohio, it is his opinion that little peach has not yet made its appearance here.

WOOLY APHIS.

Experiments begun during the preceding year in endeavoring to find suitable remedies for the control of this insect were continued during the

present year. Several new materials were added to those used the year before, and the number of nursery stocks treated was greatly increased. As the work will be continued through another season, no results will be given at this time.

STRAWBERRY ROOT LOUSE.

Some observations were made on the period at which the eggs of this insect hatch. It is necessary to know the approximate time of hatching, so that treatment may be applied at the proper time.

In some extended observations made in Summit county, where this insect is quite troublesome, a very few eggs were found as late as April 15th, and but few of the young lice had reached the roots of the plants. They were found to be very plentiful on leaves and young growing shoots. As the season was somewhat late this year it is possible that ordinarily all hatching has taken place at an earlier date in this locality. In southern Ohio the hatching period is from two to three weeks earlier.

Owing to the fact that the young insects are slow in finding their way to the roots after hatching, it is necessary, in dipping, to cover not only the roots, but the entire plant as well.

TEST OF REMEDIES.

The number of proprietary insecticides and fungicides introduced is increasing each year. Many letters are received relative to the effectiveness of the different brands. In order to capably advise our correspondents it is necessary to test those brands which are mentioned most frequently or seem to be in greatest demand.

During the present year a number of different makes of the concentrated lime and sulphur solution were tested in orchards. The results were generally satisfactory.

Considerable complaint was received from fruit growers who had used some of these materials, and our investigations of these cases showed that poor results were received. Solutions were claimed to have been diluted according to manufacturers' recommendations. Many other examinations were made where very satisfactory results had followed the use of commercial brands of lime and sulphur.

In view of the fact that there seems to be some variation in the effectiveness of these materials as used by the careful orchardist, it is not deemed advisable to publish results of our tests of these remedies. Correspondence, however, is invited and advice as to the reliability of the brands tested is given.

In the Ottawa peach belt the commercial product was used almost

entirely last year, but during the present season most of the orchardists are following the old plan of preparing the wash at home, or of securing the material from the local plants operated by different orchardists. The greatest use for the proprietary article is by owners of city premises or others who have but a few trees or plants to treat and are not justified in providing equipment for making their solutions.

EXHIBITS AT STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

At the Ohio state fair and one county fair an exhibit was made, consisting of insects, plants' diseases, fruit and nursery stock affected with different pests, photographs, spraying materials, nozzles, etc.

This was a new departure for this Division, but the great interest which it created, and the good accomplished, amply demonstrated the value of this plan in placing the workings of the Division before fruit growers, and in presenting to them many of the troublesome pests with which they are forced to contend.

Preparation of this exhibit was not undertaken soon enough to make it as complete as desired, but for another reason its efficiency and instructive value will be greatly enhanced. It is hoped that in addition to the State Fair it will be possible to visit as many county fairs as time and funds will permit.

ORCHARD DEMONSTRATIONS.

A number of demonstrations in pruning and spraying were held in county infirmary orchards during the spring months. These places are, as a rule, centrally located, and being county institutions many people were attracted to the meetings. Many requests were received for these meetings, but could not be granted because of the lateness of the season and other duties which could not be neglected.

Spraying solutions of different kinds were prepared and applied and several trees were usually selected and pruned in a proper manner. Talks were given explaining all of these operations as they were performed.

An account of the different meetings follows:

PUTNAM COUNTY.

About 225 men and women were present at this meeting, which was held on April 24th. Very close attention was given to everything said

and done. Mr. W. P. Frantz, superintendent of the infirmary, did all in his power to make the meeting a success. The lime-sulphur solution, used in destroying San Jose scale, was prepared and applied. The best methods for controlling different pests were explained. Mr. Wm. Miller, member of the State Board of Agriculture, was present, and discussed very thoroughly methods of orchard management, including pruning, spraying, cultivation and fertilization. The selection and planting of nursery stock was also touched upon by Mr. Miller. Assistant Inspector H. J. Speaker pruned several different kinds of fruit trees according to up-to-date methods. The unusual interest shown at this meeting was very gratifying to those in charge. The many requests for our services in this county show very clearly the widespread influence of this meeting.

COLUMBUS GROVE, PUTNAM COUNTY.

The demand for a meeting at this place was so insistent that arrangements were made for a demonstration on May 2d. Mr. D. W. Light kindly offered the use of his orchard. The weather was very disagreeable and the attendance was not as large as it would otherwise have been. About fifty were present. Lime-sulphur solution was prepared, but owing to a very severe snow-storm no application was made to the trees. Some pruning was done and talks were given on different problems of orchard management and insect control.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

This meeting was held on the 25th of May. About 40 were present. The orchard at this place is an old one, but with proper spraying and pruning will be valuable for many years. The canker worm was very plentiful in this orchard and was doing considerable injury. Bordeaux mixture with arsenate of lead was discussed and prepared, and several trees were sprayed with the outfit of this Division, which was shipped there for this purpose. One of the large apple trees was pruned, and the top reduced in a manner to lessen the difficulties of spraying. The methods and advantages of banding in controlling canker worms were explained. Advanced horticultural methods were treated by Mr. Wm. Miller. The interest taken in the meeting was good, and courtesies shown by the superintendent and board were appreciated.

GREENE COUNTY.

The attendance was about 30. The pressure of general farm work at this season of the year prevented many from attending. Demonstrations

were given in preparing Bordeaux mixture with arsenate of lead as a poison. Some large apple trees were pruned by Mr. Speaker and explanation of his work made. Unusual interest in knowing the methods used for controlling insects affecting flowering plants was shown by the ladies present. A number of specimens of insects and injuries were brought to the meeting, and remedies for their control given.

CLERMONT COUNTY.

Meeting was held on June 7th. The very favorable weather for farm work, which had been greatly delayed, kept the attendance down to 20. The interest was very good, however, and talks were given on the subjects discussed at other meetings. A number of trees were pruned and reasons given for the methods used.

PUBLICATIONS.

The correspondence of the office has been unusually heavy during the year. Several thousand letters have been written in addition to 4,000 circular letters relating to various subjects which have been mailed to nurserymen and farmers throughout the state.

A number of articles have been prepared for the daily, county and agricultural papers. Papers have been read and addresses given before farmers' institutes, farmers' clubs, high schools and town meetings.

The following publications have been prepared by the chief inspector during the year:

- "Progress Made in Nursery and Orchard Inspection Work." (Nineteenth Annual Report, Ohio State Farmers' Institute, 1908.)
- "Report of Nursery and Orchard Inspection for 1908." (Report of the Fortysecond Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society at Columbus, Ohio, January, 1909.)
- "The Brown Tail Moth—Its Possible Introduction Into Ohio." (Bulletin No. 10, Division of Nursery and Orchard Inspection, Ohio Department of Agriculture.)
- "State Laws and Regulations Concerning the Interstate Shipment of Nursery Stock." (Circular No. 3, Section Revision, Division of Nursery and Orchard Inspection, Ohio Department of Agriculture.)
- "Increasing the Demand for Orchard Inspection." (Read at the Annual meeting of the Association of Horticultural Inspectors, Boston, Mass., 1909.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The writer feels especially indebted to Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C., and to Prof. G. G. Atwood, of the State Department of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y., for many notifications relative to shipments of imported nursery stock en route to Ohio parties. Thanks are also due Ohio nurserymen for their cheerful assistance in aiding us to prevent the establishment of the brown tail moth brought into the state on imported stock.

The work of the Division this year increased out of all proportions to the assistance provided. This has placed additional duties upon the deputy inspectors, and the uncomplaining manner with which they have performed their work is greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

N. E. Shaw, Chief Inspector.

STATISTICS.

Trees, shrubs, plants and vines condemned by this Division and destroyed by owners.

IN ORCHARDS.

For San Jose scale	3,547	trees
For oyster-shell scale		trees
For scurfy scale	30	trees
For peach yellows	2,863	trees
For black knot	176	trees
Total	6,628	trees
For San Jose scale1,200 feet osage	orange	e hedge
IN NURSERIES.		
For San Jose scale	49 959	+=000
For scurfy scale		trees
For Putnam scale		trees
For wooly aphis	5,208	
For black knot	,	trees
For San Jose scale		shrubs
For oyster-shell scale		shrubs
For San Jose scale		plants
Tot ban bose scare		Prants
Total	48,156	stocks
Trees, shrubs, plants and vines treated in accordance rections of this Division.	with t	the di-
With lime-sulphur wash for San Jose scale	56,992	trees
With lime-sulphur wash for oyster-shell scale		trees
With lime-sulphur wash for scurfy scale	1,855	trees
With lime-sulphur wash for Putnam scale	2,069	
With lime-sulphur wash for San Jose scale		shrubs
Treated for black knot		shrubs
Total	63 645	
A VVW4	00,010	
Nursery stocks fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas is scale.	or Sai	n Jose
Trees	4	835.816
Shrubs		741,902
Plants		285,325
Vines		78,913
Total	5,	941,956
Number of orchard trees inspected		230,051
Number of acres of nursery stock inspected		6,438

LIST OF OHIO NURSERYMEN 1909—1910

Name and Address of Owner and Number	Cont	Vind of Stock	A area of
Name and Address of Owner and Nursery.	Cert.	Kind of Stock.	Acres of Stock.
	1 110.	<u> </u>) DOCK.
Ables, Perry W., Cheshire, O	467	Small fruit plants	2
Albaugh, T. F., Clyde, O.	148	Small fruit plants	3
Allcock, H. W., Saybrook, O	701	Small fruit plants	1
Allen, W. A., & Son, Geneva, O		General nursery stock	20
Alspach, J. W., Carroll, O., Ca	714	Small fruit plants	5
American Rose & Plant Co., Springfield, O	58	General nursery stock	1/2
Amos, Walter M., Langsville, O	511	Small fruit plants	1
Andrews, J. W., Waynesburg, O	757	Small fruit plants	11/2
Andrews, J. W., Waynesburg, OAnkrom, Mrs. J. D., McArthur, O	727	Fruit trees	11/2
Anson, Geo. H., Clarksville, O., Oasis Fruit			Į.
Farm		General nursery stock	
Archer, R. E., Pomeroy, O	614	Small fruit plants	1
Armstrong, F. C., Elkton, O	391	Small fruit plants	25
Armstrong, R. W., Elkton, O.		Small fruit plants	20
Armstrong, Sam, London, O	751	Fruit trees	11/2
Arnold, S. J., Dayton, O	4	Small fruit plants	2
Ashford, J. C., Rogers, O	393	Fruit plants and vines	10
Athey, Harlan, Cheshire, O	419	Small fruit plants	3
Augsburger, Peter, Beaver Dam, O		Small fruit plants	1/2
Aultfather, H. H., Minerva, O.		Small fruit plants	9
Bailey, Wm., Yellow Springs, O., Yellow		•	i
Springs Fruit Farm	40	General nursery stock	2
Baird, W. A., Bucyrus, O	691	Small fruit plants	3
Baird, W. C., Ashtabula, O	154	Fruit trees	1/4
Baird & Brady, Troy, O., Eureka Nursery	3	General nursery stock	5
Baker, C. V., Stoutsville, O., Wildwood Fruit		•	i
Farm	704	General nursery stock	5
Baker, Frank, Clyde, O	728	Small fruit plants	11/2
Ball, Joseph, Cheshire, O	460	Small fruit plants	2
Barb, J. S., Spokane, O	705	Small fruit plants	!
Barber, H. E., Brunswick, O	332	Small fruit plants	10
Barber, Wm., Vigil, O	552	Small fruit plants	4
Barclay, G. D., & Son, Ravenna, O.		Small fruit plants	ī
Barhite, D. C. & B. G., Wauseon, O	666	Fruit plants and vines	21/2
Barker & Graham, Middleport, O	494	Small fruit plants	6
Barnes, A., & Son, Mt. Healthy, O	491	General nursery stock	25
Barnes, M., & Co., Station K, Cincinnati, O.,		denoted heartery brooks======	
Barnes Nurseries	528	General nursery stock	50
Barnes, M. F., Hamilton, O	207	General nursery stock	18
Barnhart, J. K. & A. C., Springfield, O		Small fruit plants	1
Barnhart, J. L., Port William, O.		Small fruit plants	11/2
Barr, A. C., Fredericktown, O	685	Small fruit plants	1 1
Barr, L. M., Dayton, O.	45		5
Barth, J. S., New Bremen, O.	348	General nursery stock General nursery stock	1
Rartlatt A R Painaguilla O			
Bartlett, A. R., Painesville, O	670	Small fruit plants	1 1/2
Bartley, Robert, Delta, O		Shade trees	2 72
Barton, A. J., Cuyahoga Falls, O	273	Small fruit plants	1
Bassinger, J. H., Calla, O.	584	Small fruit plants	
Beck & Beck, Piqua, O., Echo Inn Nursery		General nursery stock	•
Beckley, Jno., Rutland, O.	424	Small fruit plants	
Beebe, Chas. A., Norwalk, O	294	Small fruit plants	
Beekley, C. E., West Salem, O		Small fruit plants	10
Benner; Geo., Lucasville, ()	750	Small fruit plants	3
Benner, J. H., Croton, O	573	General nursery stock	
Bennig, F. W., Painesville, O	913	Small fruit plants	1 1/2
Bennighoff, J. D., Mansfield, O	244	Small fruit plants	1

			,
Name and Address of Owner and Nursery.	Cert. No.	Kind of Stock.	Acres of Stock
Benson, Clark, New Carlisle, O	48	Small fruit plants	3
Benton, H., Ashland, O		Small fruit plants	2
Bernard, A. F., Painesville, O	79	General nursery stock	7
Bernard, F. F., Painesville, O		General nursery stock	6
Berry, P. D., Dayton, O., Berry's Nursery		Small fruit plants	50
Bertolette, Glenn, Columbiana, O	254	Small fruit plants	1
Betscher, J., Canal Dover, O.	483	Small fruit plants	4
Retaber C. Conel Dover O	171		
Betcher, C., Canal Dover, O.	283	General nursery stock	12
Betz., W. A., & Co., Bedford, O.		General nursery stock	
Biglow, E., Copley, O.	759	Small fruit plants	6
Billings, Chas., Cuyahoga Falls, O		Small fruit plants	3
Birch & Roudebush, Carrollton, O.	674	General nursery stock	10
Birt, H. G., Mallet Creek, O	336	Small fruit plants	3
Black, R. J., Bremen, O., Black's Nursery		General nursery stock	10
Blosser, Frank, Bremen, O		Small fruit plants	2
Bodiker, W. E., & Son, New Carlisle, O	24	Small fruit plants	10
Bohlender, Peter, & Sons, Tippecanoe City,			1
O., Spring Hill Nurseries	105	General nursery stock	150
Boice, M. C., Kyger, O.		Ornamentals	14
Bork, Phillip H., Tiffin, O	694	Fruit trees	1/4
Boster, W. S., Chesapeake, O	439	Small fruit plants	3
Boston, F. C., Washingtonville, O	248	Small fruit plants	1
Botkin, S. C., New Carlisle, O., Bethel Fruit		•	
Farm	539	Small fruit plants	4
Boughton, E. J., Brooklyn, O.		Small fruit plants	3
Bowen, Giles, Vales Mills, O		General nursery stock	8/4
Bowen, Leroy, Perry, O.		Small fruit plants	2
Bowlus, R. P., Perry, O		Small fruit plants	6
Braden, James, Jr., Bellefontaine, O.		Shade trees	14
Bradford, B. G., Ravenna, O		Small fruit plants	
		Fruit trees	
Bradley, F. J., Casstown, O			2 1/2
Brammer, Amos, Rock Camp, O	1	Small fruit plants	3
Brammer, F. M., Proctorville, O		Small fruit plants	
Brandt, L. M., Miamisburg, O		Small fruit plants	11%
Brehmer, J. J., Circleville, O		Ornamentals	<u></u> ⅓8
Brewster, E. M., Perry, O	379	General nursery stock	5
Brigham, C. W., Mantua Station, O.		Small fruit plants	3
Brosius, T. G., Tiffin, O		Shade trees	2
Brown, C. C., Cardington, O., Evergreen Farm		Small fruit plants	
Brown, H. C., Yellow Springs, O		Ornamentals	1
Brown & Klinger, Crooksville, O		Small fruit plants	2
Brucker, John, Gallipolis, O		Small fruit plants	3
Bucher, G. S., Forgy, O	89	Small fruit plants	1/2
Buechly, E. M., Greenville, O., Buechly Nursery	741	General nursery stock	4
Buechly, N., Clayton, O., Salem Nursery	2	General nursery stock	13
Bull & Brady, St. Paris, O., Champaign Nur-	·[i
sery Company	270	General nursery stock	3
Buren, Andrew V., Bremen, O.		Small fruit plants	11/2
Burkholder, Harry P., Geneva, O		Small fruit plants	1
Burkholder, Hiram, Geneva, O	132	Small fruit plants	4
Burson, Chas. F., Rogers, O		Small fruit plants	3
Burton, J. S., Casstown, O., Hill Top Nursery_		General nursery stock	11/2
Buskirk Bros., Independence, O		General nursery stock	20
Cain, James G., Marietta, O., Sand Hill Nursery		Fruit trees	i
Call, S. W., Perry, O., Call's Nursery	381	General nursery stock	100
Campbell, Chas., Langsville, O.		Small fruit plants	100
Campbell, L. W., Barnesville, O.		Small fruit plants	
- Campoen, 11, W., Dainesville, U			11/2
			4
Campbell, Ralph J., West Park, OCampbell, M. L., Bremen, O	175	General nursery stock Small fruit plants	4 5

1 37	
	Acres of Stock.
Cannon, Asbury, Saltillo, O 472 General nursery stock	4
Cardwell, Frank, Vinton, O	1 4
Carico, J. M., South Point, O 224 Small fruit plants 224 Small fruit plants	2
Carle, Edwin L., Geneva, O213 Small fruit plants	~ * <u>*</u>
Carle, Fred A., Ashtabula, O 157 Small fruit plants	1
Carlisle, I. B., Canfield, O581 Small fruit plants	30
Carrell, Wm., Adrian, O	11/4
Carr's, M. L., Sons, Yellow Springs, O 98 General nursery stock	50
Carson & Darst, Rutland, O 495 Small fruit plants	6
Carson, R. B., Middleport, O 496 Small fruit plants	61/2
Carson, Wm., & Sons, Middleport, O., Carson	- /2
Nursery 427 Small fruit plants	12
Carter, W. L., Rogers, O 387 Small fruit plants	5
Cartwright, I. D., Toledo, O 676 Shade trees	1
Cash, Wm., Brooklyn, O 198 Small fruit plants	2
Case, Wm., Columbiana Station, O 659 Small fruit plants	ĩ
Cassell Nursery Co., Lakewood, O 557 General nursery stock	20
Cassidy, J. W., Augusta, O 435 Small fruit plants	6
Castle, O. E., Galion, O	51/2
Chalfant, Mrs. Emma, & Son, Centerburg, O 684 Small fruit plants	2 2
Chambers, Geo. T., Lewis Center, O 712 Small fruit plants	1/2
Champion, H. J., & Son, Perry, O 200 General nursery stock	55
Childs, Geo., Perry, O 140 Small fruit plants	2
Childers, H. A., Proctorville, O 453 Small fruit plants	11/2
Christman, D. P., Delta, O 668 Small fruit plants	2 2
Clark, Katherine W., Ravenna, O 647 Small fruit plants	2 .
Clay, M. C., Greenford, O	1
Clayton, T. J., & Son, Croton, O 415 Small fruit plants	ī
Cleary, W. H., Cumberland, O 654 Small fruit plants	ī
Coale, Wm. L., Warren, O., Whitney Ever-	_
green Nursery stock 380 General nursery stock 380	5
Coffee, John C. E., Salem, O 343 Small fruit plants	4
Coggeshall, J. C., Little Hocking, O 680 Small fruit plants	1/2
Cole, W. B., Painesville, O., Avenue Nursery 208 General nursery stock	125 ~
Colwell, W. W., Perry, O 774 Small fruit plants	1
Compton, Jas. H., Clyde, O 658 Small fruit plants	1
Cook, J. H., & Son, Perry, O	5
Cope, Eliphas, Rogers, O., Rogers Nursery 531 General nursery stock	6
Cope, James, Rogers, O 388 Small fruit plants	7
Cope, L., Rogers, O 395 Small fruit plants	10
Cope, Price, Salem, O 301 Small fruit plants	21
Cope, W. G., Beloit, O., Quaker Hill Nursery 411 Small fruit plants	55
Cowen, Ellsworth, Barnesville, O 94 Small fruit plants	16
Cowen, Ross, Xenia, O 524 Small fruit plants	15
Cox, E. G., Proctorville, O., Ensee Nursery 652 General nursery stock	4 .
Coy, M., Louisville, O 621 Small fruit plants	1-10
Cranz, Lewis C., Ira, O 262 Small fruit plants	⅓
Craven, C. D., Cardington, O., Alum Creek	
Fruit Farm 730 Small fruit plants	4
Crawford, John H., Rogers, O 389 Small fruit plants	6
Crawford, M., Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O 246 Small fruit plants	15
Crawford, Milton, Salem, O 564 Small fruit plants	4
Croft, Geo. L., New Carlisle, O	1
Crow, Willis, Kitts Hill, O 174 Small fruit plants	10
Culp, J. B., Columbiana, O., Quality Hill Fruit	
Farm 354 Small fruit plants	4
Curry, C. M., Bayard, O 764 Small fruit plants	21/2
Cushman Gladiolus Co., Sylvania, O	0_,
Cuthbert, C. H., Kent, O	1/2

Name and Address of Owner and Nursery.	Certs No	Kind of Stock.	Acres of Stock.
Dally, C. E., Sardis, O	179	Small fruit plants	5
Damon, John O., Brunswick, O	329	Small fruit plants	1/8
Davenport, Jas. H., Clyde, O	732	Small fruit plants	
Davis, Russel, Xenia, O	34	Small fruit plants	1
Davis, J. E. & Thos. Z., Delaware, O	711	General nursery stock	1 3
Day, John, & Son, Fremont, O., Fremont Nur-	1 1	•	İ
sery	298	General nursery stock	20
Delong, Jacob, Lancaster, O	719	Small fruit plants	3
Dennison, J. W., Dexter, O	478	Small fruit plants	5
Dern, Geo. E., Dayton, O	8	Small fruit plants	2
Detrick, Stephen, Osborn, O	25	Small fruit plants	
Dillon, Richard, Yellow Springs, O	52	Small fruit plants	5
Donahue, J. F., Madison, O	187	Small fruit plants	1
Dole, J. Herbert, Ravenna, O	644	Small fruit plants	i 1/2
Doolittle, H. O., Mansfield, O., R. 3	548	Small fruit plants	
Dormally, Chas. W., Crown City, O	463	Small fruit plants	
Doty, J. H., Plimpton, O	403	Small fruit plants	11/4
Drew, Geo., & Daughter, Clyde, O	295	Small fruit plants	2
Drew, W. H., Lyons, O	648	Small fruit plants	4
Duerr, Chas., Granville, O	521	Ornamentals	
Durk, H. A., Rogers, O	384	Small fruit plants	
Dvorak, Frank, Garrettsville, O	639	Small fruit plants	1 1 2
Dyer, J. W., Spencer Station, O	556	Small fruit plants	8
Earhart, Wm. H., Lexington, O	311	Small fruit plants	11/2
Eaton, L. D., Proctorville, O		Small fruit plants	1/8
Eblin, A. H., Middleport, O	489	Small fruit plants	4
Edgar, E. E., Troy, O	13	Small fruit plants	1/2
Edgerton, W. D., Barnesville, O	355	Small fruit plants	4 /2
Eichorn, J. F., Youngstown, O	255	Small fruit plants	1/4
Einhart, F. S., Clyde, O		Small fruit plants	5 1
Eilker, John, Bremen, O	617	Small fruit plants	1
Eilker, J. H., Van Wert, O	345	Small fruit plants	3
Elsea, Sam C., Lithopolis, O	682	Small fruit plants	4
Elsea, C. R., Lithopolis, O	677	Small fruit plants	i
Ely, W. C., Cheshire, O	568	Small fruit plants	3
Emmons, E. S., & Sons, Millport, O	431	Small fruit plants	6
Engle, P. C. & W. C., Lima, O	318	General nursery stock	5
Ennis, Henry, Sycamore, O	689	Small fruit plants	,
Entsminger, Nathan, Langsville, O	500	Small fruit plants	2
Eppert, A. A., Amelia, O	51	Small fruit plants	114
Ernst, Chas., Moscow, O., Moscow Nursery	125	General nursery stock	20
Erwin, W. H., Troy, O	28	Osage orange and catalpa_	4
Essig, Oliver, Ravenna, O., R. 2		Small fruit plants	41/2
Esterly, Frank E., Columbiana, O	305	Small fruit plants	5
Evans, Geo. W., Dayton, O.	85	Small fruit plants	5
Everett, J. S., Bremen, O.	635	Small fruit plants	1
Everhart, E. B., Cuyahoga Falls, O	1 1	Small fruit plants	1 1/4
Ewart, Mortimer, Mogadore, O	358	Small fruit plants	
Ewing, John L., Pomeroy, O., R. 1	613	Small fruit plants	2
Eyman, V. H., Pleasantville, O			1
		Small fruit plants	! _
Fackler, M. M., Ashland, O	239 201	General pursory stock	400
Fairmount Nursery, Troy, O	72	General nursery stock	
Fall, J. C., Eaton, O.		Grape vines	,*
Fardon, Fred J., Geneva, O.	185	Small fruit plants	2
Farm & Garden Specialty Co., 285 N. High	,,,	0	_
St., Columbus, O	713	General nursery stock	8
Farmers Nursery Co., Tippecanoe City, O	193	General nursery stock	400
Farnsworth, W. W., Waterville, O., Clover Leaf Fruit Farm	,,,	9	
	665	Small fruit plants	14

Name and Address of Owner and Nursery.	Cert. No.	Kind of Stock.	Acres of Stock
Fauver, Irving, C., West Dover, O	186	Small fruit plants	11/2
Fearn, Homer, North Industry, O	760	Small fruit plants	11/2
Feitshans Bros., Laura, O	83	Small fruit plants	
Felton, Wm., Cuyahoga Falls, O	242	Small fruit plants	
Felty, Louis, St. Henry, O	347	General nursery stock	0
Fessenden, I. F., Norwalk, O	535	Small fruit plants	
Fieldhouse, Lawrence, Washingtonville, O	394	Small fruit plants	%4
Fife, C. E., Cheshire, OFinney, T. T., Millersburg, O., Edgewood Nur-	499	General nursery stock	11/2
sery	562	General nursery stock	8
Fisher, Wm., Clyde, O	779	Small fruit plants	1 1/2
Flohr, Manasses, Apple Creek, O	428	Small fruit plants	
Fogle, Luther, South Olive, O	172	Small fruit plants	11/2
Folden, A. C., Dexter, O.	746	Small fruit plants	
Ford, J. H., Ravenna, O., Ford Seed Co Fox, John, & Son, Covington, O., Greenville	645	General nursery stock	10
Creek Nursery	541	General nursery stock	
Frederick, F. M., & Son, Beach City, OFreeman, Mrs. A. D., & Son, Phoneton, O.,	482	Small fruit plants	3
Poplar Grove Nursery	736	General nursery stock	
French, James, Rogers, O.	325	Small fruit plants	
French, Milo, Rogers, O	385	Small fruit plants	
French, A. B., Clyde, O., French Nursery Fretz, Arthur, Canal Dover, O., Brandywine	137	General nursery stock	50
Nursery Co	775	Small fruit plants	!
Frey, C. E., Dundee, OFries, Chas., Clifton Park, Cleveland, O., Rocky	515	Small fruit plants	1
River NurseryFriesner, J. D., Lancaster, O., Pleasant Ridge	218	General nursery stock	121/2
Nursery	679	General nursery stock	10
Fulton, Harlan, Gallipolis, O.	444	Small fruit plants	
Funderburg, J. C., New Carlisle, O	63	Small fruit plants	
Funderburg, J. O., New Carlisle, O.	76	Small fruit plants	
Funk, Calvin, Lancaster, O	636	Small fruit plants	
Furay, W. S., Osborn, O.	9	Small fruit plants	
Gable, Henry P., West Salem, O	429	Small fruit plants	
Garber, J. W., Belleville, O	309	Small fruit plants	
George, B. F., Rogers, O.	324	Small fruit plants	
George, Thos. F., Ada, O.	503	Small fruit plants	
George, James A., Cardington, O	628 544	Small fruit plants	
Gessaman, S. G., Phoneton, O	580	Small fruit plants Small fruit plants	
Getz, C. E., Washingtonville, OGeyer, H. H., Norwich, O	776	Fruit trees	
Geyer, J. L., & Son, Norwich, O	517	General nursery stock	
Gilland, C. S., Pomeroy, O., Hemlock Grove	619	Small fruit plants	3
Fruit Farm	612	Small fruit plants	
Gillette S. L. Kent O.	416 282	Small fruit and shade Small fruit plants	
Gillette, S. L., Kent, O.	292	Evergreens	
Glasgow, A. F., Belle Center, OGodward, Owen, Salem, O	302	Small fruit plants	5-6
Good & Reese Co., The, Springfield, O		Ornamentals	1
Goodrich, Sarah F., Geneva, O	127	Small fruit plants	1/4
Gortner, W. W., Lancaster, O	597	Small fruit plants	
Gossett, A. L., Lithopolis, O.	678	General nursery stock	
Grabiel, W. H., West Mansfield, O	233	Small fruit plants	
Graham, John, Langsville, O	426	Small fruit plants	
Graham, P. M., Logan, O.	702	Small fruit plants	
Grapes, R. L., Langsville, O.	487	Small fruit plants	
Graves, Mrs. E. C., Rock Creek, O	286	Small fruit plants	12

Name and Address of Owner and Nursery.	Cert. No.	Kind of Stock.	Acres of Stock.
Graves, W. J., Painesville, O	84	Small fruit plants	1/2
Green, E. D., Dorset, O.	162	Small fruit plants	1
Green, E. C., & Son, Medina, O	335	Small fruit plants	11/2
Green, L. E., Sharon Center, O., Granger Nur-	74.5	0	
Green I & Son Co Porry O Western Po	745	General nursery stock	10
Green, L., & Son Co., Perry, O., Western Re-	206	Ganaral nurgary stack	300
serve NurseryGreider, A. E., New Carlisle, O	62	General nursery stock Small fruit plants	11/2
Greider, John, Brandt, O	15	Small fruit plants	4
Gribben, F. R., Shiloh, O	401	Small fruit plants	i
Griffith, J. W., Plymouth, O., Griffith Fruit		F	_
Farm	161	Small fruit plants	5
Grimes, W. B., Rutland, O	425	Small fruit plants	41/2
Grim, Monroe L., Washingtonville, O	249	Small fruit plants	1/4
Grim, Lewis, New Vienna, O	97	Small fruit plants	1
Grove, Frank S., Bremen, O	637	Small fruit plants	4
Groves, T. A., Barnesville, O	95	Small fruit plants	11/2
Gwinner, R. H., Ashland, O	269	Small fruit plants	14
Halderman, J. W., Brandt, O., Brandt Nursery	53	Small fruit plants	11
Halfhill, John, Cheshire, O	567	Small fruit plants	2
Hall, Jno. G., Barnesville, O	771	Small fruit plants	31/2
Hall, F. M., Bremen, O	634 660	Small fruit plants Ornamentals and shrubs	3
Hanauer, Frank, Dayton, O	226	Small fruit plants	21/2
Hanson, J. B., Niles, OHarbaugh & Sons, Brandt, O	139	General nursery stock	15
Hardwick, Wm. E., Bremen, O	632	Small fruit plants	2
Harnden, Mrs. Alex., Clyde, O	188	Small fruit plants	21/2
Harris, Mart V., Winona, O	655	Small fruit plants	5
Harsh, D. D., Malvern, O.	761	Small fruit plants	3
Hart, Burton, Millersburg, O	337	Small fruit plants	11/2
Harter, J. S., Copley, O	333	Small fruit plants	11/9
Hartley, Alonzo, & Co., Troy, O	35	Small fruits, evergreens	13
Hartsook,, A. S., Vinton, O	681	Small fruit plants	1%
Hartsook, W. H., Vinton, O.	17	Small fruit plants	1
Hastings, J. B., North Kenova, O.	756	Small fruit plants	1
Hathaway, Wic, Madison, O	133	Small fruit plants	16
Hathorn, John, Rome, O., Brook Fruit Farm	214	Small fruit plants	7
Hatten, H. C. & F. M., New Carlisle, O., Gem	70	Canada numana atash	10
Nurseries Haverland, B. H., Mt. Healthy, O	78 215	General nursery stock	12 3
Hawkins, H. C., Sycamore, O	629	General nursery stock Small fruit plants	11/2
Hawkins, J. K., Kensington, O	641	Small fruit plants	3
Hawkins, W. W., & Sons, Kensington, O	783	Small fruit plants	!
Hay, Harry R., Van Wert, O	344	Small fruit plants	1
Hazeltine, Frank & Son, Amboy, O	155	Small fruit plants	2
Heade, John, Brandt, O	19	Small fruit plants	2
Headley, Frank B., Pataskala, O., Shady Oak	j	-	İ
Nursery	436	Small fruit plants	1/2
Healea, L. C., Cardington, O.	626	Small fruit plants	3
Heberling, H. G., Cadiz, O	600	Small fruits, fruit trees	1
Heffner, C. L. V., Brandt, O.	12	Small fruit plants	
Heiks, C. V., Troy, O	29	Catalpas, osage hedge	8
Hemm, Geo., Sidney, O., Sidney Nursery	366	General nursery stock	
Hempy, A. M., Bellefontaine, O	288	Small fruit plants	
THEODERSON, CT. S., INECTEV. U	323	Small fruit plants	6 2
Henry, David, Bayard, O	725	Small fruit plants	
	725 173 184	Small fruit plants Small fruit plants Fruit trees	1 2

Name and Address of Owner and Nursery.	Cert. No.	Kind of Stock.	Acres of Stock.
Higgins, D. M., Athens, O	622	Small fruit plants	3
Highland Floral Co., Springfield, O	753	Shrubs	1/2
Hilty, C. D., Bluffton, O	502	Small fruit plants	1/2
Hilty, J. S., Bluffton, O	718	Small fruit plants	3 ~
Hoag, I. W., Berlinville, O., Garden of Eden	1	-	i
Fruit Farm	177	General nursery stock	3
Hoffman, Stephen A., Upper Sandusky, O	688	Small fruit plants	2
Holmes, Melvin, Cheshire, O	758	Small fruit plants	3
Holmes, T. I., Bidwell, O	462	Small fruit plants	11/2
Hoffman, Henry, Bidwell, O	484	Small fruit plants	2
Hoffman, C. W., Dayton, O	54	General nursery stock	3
Hoge, Jos. S., Barnesville, O	742	Small fruit plants	11/5
Holden, F. S., Geneva, O	128	Small fruit plants	2
Holland, Geo., Shepard, O.	786	Small fruit plants	1
Holland, Harry, Salem, O.	559	Small fruit plants	21/2
Holt, J. B., Rutland, O.	490	Small fruit plants	31/2
Holt, N. D., Rutland, O.		Small fruit plants	2
Holwick, W. L., Salem, O	304	Small fruit plants	1/2
Hood, Asbury, Cheshire, O		Small fruit plants	3
Hood, C. M., Girard, O.	227	Small fruit plants	1/3
Horn, Fred, Lancaster, O	596	General nursery stock	1
Horst, Jonas, Columbiana, O.	251	Small fruit plants	11/2
Horst, Ira C., Columbiana, O	252	Small fruit plants	1/2
Hough, A. K., Geneva, O	129	Small fruit plants	2
Huestis, Edward C., Rogers, O	396	Small fruit plants	
Hufford, Eli, West Rushville, O	722	Small fruit plants	21/2
Hufford, J. B., Stoutsville, O.	594	Small fruit plants	1
Humes, E. K., Urbana, O.	290 313	Small fruit plants	2 91/
Humm, W. W., & Son, Columbiana, O	276	Small fruit plants	21/2
Humphreys, G. W., Andis, OHunt Bros., Nursery, Lewis Hunt, Proctorville,	210	Small fruit plants	11
Ohio	452	Small fruits, fruit trees	3
Huntley, Chas. S., Vinton, O	605	Small fruit plants	2
Huntley, Frank, Vinton, O	748	Small fruit plants	5
Huntley, H. D., Vinton, O	606	Small fruit plants	5
Huston, Benj., Negley, O	322	Small fruit plants	4
Hutchinson, Fred, Clyde, Q., Nickle Plate			_
Fruit and Produce Farm	216	Small fruit plants	9
Hutchins, J. Ernest, Granville, O	522	Small fruit plants	5
Hyman, D., Mansfield, O., R. 2	274	Small fruit plants	5
Imlay, John D., Zanesville, O	749	Ornamentals, shrubs	1 1/3
Imler, S. B., Kingston, O	438	Small fruit plants	0
Jackson, Nancy E., Langsville, O	512	Small fruit plants	1
Jenkins, J., Winona, O., Jenkins Nursery	368	General nursery stock	20
Johnson, David, Salesville, O	167	Small fruit plants	21/2
Johnson, E. D., Fredericktown, O	306	Small fruit plants	11/2
Johnson, F. H., Rock Hill, O	180	Small fruit plants	2
Johnson, J. L., Langsville, O.	492	Small fruit plants	4
Joliff, Cyrus, Painesville, O	199	Fruit trees	3
Kail, J. E., Cheshire, O.	446	Small fruit plants	2
Kail, John W., Cheshire, O.	703	Small fruit plants	
Kaiser, Fred, Athalia, O.		Fruit trees	2
Kastrup, S. M., Clyde, O.		Small fruit plants	
Keller, F. E., Canal Dover, O.		Small fruit plants	
Kelso, W. M., Sabina, O	696	Fruit trees	
77 1 7 70 41 1 0 70 0	422	Small fruit plants	11/2
Kennedy, Ira, Rutland, O., R. 2			
Kennedy, Ira, Rutland, O., R. 2 Kennedy, Perley, Middleport, O	488	Small fruit plants	5
Kennedy, Ira, Rutland, O., R. 2	488 507		5 3

Name and Address of Owner and Nursery.	Cert. No.	Kind of Stock.	Acres of Stock.
Keys, John G., Ironton, O	784	Small fruits, fruit trees	5
Kibler, Sherman, Bayard, O	604	Small fruit plants	5
Kiensle, W. E., Logan, O.	615	Small fruit plants	3
King, Frank, New Carlisle, O	49	Small fruit plants	3
Kinney, Nathaniel, Bellville, O	300	Small fruit plants	1
Kitts, E. S., Kits Hill, O., Kitts Hill Fruit		-	j
Farm	663	Small fruit plants	3
Kline, Martin, Columbiana, O	537	Small fruit plants	1/2
Klingensmith, David, Washingtonville, O	250	Small fruit plants] 2
Kanuf, Frank, Canfield, O., Sunnyside Nursery_	314	General nursery stock	1
Knopp, A. B., Columbus, O	253	Small fruit plants	41/2
Knopp, J. R., Point Rock, O	624	Small fruit plants	2
Kohankie, Julius, Painesville, O	112	Ornamentals	1/4
Kohankie, Martin, Painesville, O	70	Ornamentals	20
Kohankie, H., & Son, Painesville, O., Euclid			ĺ
Ave. Nursery	86	General nursery stock	50
Kolthoff, Fred, Norwood, O., 1918 Cleaney Ave-	120	Ornamentals	14
Kramer, Mathias, Ottoville, O	650	Small fruit plants	3
Kreitzer, I. H., & Sons, Phoneton, O	543	General nursery stock	10
Krout, W. D., Bremen, O	607	Small fruit plants	
Kumler, H. L., Baltimore, O	715	Small fruit plants	11/2
Kuth, J. S., New Paris, O., State Line Fruit		_	
Farm	73	Small fruit plants	20
Landis, Webster, Brookville, O	26	Small fruit plants	2
Langdon, Amos, Chesapeake, O	781	Small fruit plants	3
Lapham, S. F., Madison, O.	134	Small fruit plants	
Law, A. D., Delaware, O	473	Small fruit plants	20
Lawbaugh, W. J., Ashland, O	272	Small fruit plants	2
Lawrence, U. G., Marion, O	686	Small fruit plants	
Lawrence, W. R., Marion, O	687	Small fruit plants	
Lear, James H., Coshocton, O	383	General nursery stock	2
Leatherman, Chas. E., Wadsworth, O	264	Small fruit plants	1
Leedle Floral Co., Springfield, O	81	Ornamentals	
Leffel, Elmer, Springfield, O., Pleasant View			İ
Nursery	80	Small fruit plants	1
Lehman, H. A., Osborn, O.	33	Small fruit plants	1
Lehr, Moses, Shreve, O., Maple Leaf Fruit		-	İ
Farm	377	Small fruit plants	11/2
Lemley, George, Cheshire, O	448	Small fruit plants	2
Lemley, James, Cheshire, O	468	Small fruit plants	2
Leonard, A. M., Piqua, O., Zinnia Ridge Nursery	50	Fruits, ornamentals	11/2
Leonard, C. T., & Son, Andover, O	165	Small fruit plants	1
Lewis, John E., Washingtonville, O	315	Small fruit plants	! 4
Linn, A. J., Quaker City, O., Quaker City Nur-			
sery	166	General nursery stock	3
Lynn, E. E., Salesville, O	119	General nursery stock	10
Livingston Seed Co., The, Columbus, O	64	General nursery stock	10
Long, Chas. E., Carlton, O	763	Small fruit plants	2
Longanecker, E. J., Columbiana, O	545	Small fruit plants	ļ 2
Low, J. A. J., New Waterford, O	386	Small fruit plants	4
Lower, Isaiah, Barberton, O	404	General nursery stock	21/2
Lowery, Wm., Langsville, O	493	Small fruit plants	4
Lynd, E. T., South Point, O	582	Small fruit plants	7
Lynd, J. H., Sheridan, O	402	Small fruit plants	3
Lynd, James P., South Point, O	260	Small fruit plants	8
Lynd, W. L., North Kenova, O	583	Small fruit plants	
Lynn, James L., Barnesville, O	93	Small fruit plants	3
	200	Shade trees	1 1/
Lytle, S. R., Sidney, O	365	phane rees	1 4

McCafferty & Harris, Frankfort, O	Stock. 4 5 11 11 11 2
McCormick, M. C., Coshocton, O 651 Small fruits, shade McCoy, J. G., Negley, O 321 Small fruit plants McCullough & Sons Co., The, Cincinnati, O., 316 108 Ornamentals McDonald, Chas., Tiverton, O 565 General nursery stock McFarland, Earl, Springfield, O 565 Small fruit plants	5 4 5 114 114 2
McCormick, M. C., Coshocton, O 651 Small fruits, shade McCoy, J. G., Negley, O 321 Small fruit plants McCullough & Sons Co., The, Cincinnati, O., 316 316 Walnut Street 108 McDonald, Chas., Tiverton, O 565 General nursery stock McFarland, Earl, Springfield, O 565 Small fruit plants	5 4 5 114 114 2
McCoy, J. G., Negley, O	5 11/2 1 11/2 2
McCullough & Sons Co., The, Cincinnati, O., 316 Walnut Street	5 11/4 1 11/4 2
McDonald, Chas., Tiverton, O	5 11/4 1 11/4 2
McDonald, Chas., Tiverton, O 565 General nursery stock McFarland, Earl, Springfield, O 66 Small fruit plants	5 11/4 1 11/4 2
McFarland, Earl, Springfield, O 66 Small fruit plants	1 11/2 2
	1 11/2 2
McGlade, Frank, Hebron, O	2
McGlade, Frank, Hebron, O 413 Small fruit plants McGlinchey, James, Salem, O 558 Small fruit plants	2
McGregor Bros. Co., Springfield, O 747 Ornamentals	_1/2
McGuire, F. A., Batavia, O., R. 5 121 Small fruit plants	
McKee, B. G., South Point, O 350 Small fruit plants	6
McKitrick, A. H., Ashland, O., Clear Creek	
Nursery 536 Small fruit plants	1
Nursery 536 Small fruit plants	3
McNary, J. W., Dayton, O., Dayton and Xenia	
Nurseries 65 Ornamentals	15
McNary, T. W., Cambridge, O 171 General nursery stock	2
McQuate, D. N., Ashland, O 572 Small fruit plants	1
Mc Vitty, J. M., Perry, O., Ridge View Nursery_ 361 General nursery stock	40
Mack, A. A., North Kingsville, O 153 General nursery stock	1/2
Mallory, S. O., Perry, O 790 Small fruit plants	1
Maltbie, H. G., Geneva, O	7
Manbeck, S. E., Beach City, O 516 Small fruit plants	3
Manchester & Joiner, Perry, O 146 General nursery stock	6
Marshall, S. M., & Son, Kensington, O 432 Small fruit plants	15
Marshall, W. D., Franklin Square, O 316 Small fruit plants	11/2
Martin, Alex., Ravenna, O., Walnut Hill Farm 646 Small fruit plants	2
Martin, J. C., Cherryville, O 450 Small fruit plants	10
Martin, H. M., & Son, Howenstine, O 577 Small fruit plants	31/2
Martin, W. K., Horatio, O., Climax Nursery 99 General nursery stock	14
Mason, Dr. T. R., Sugar Grove, O. 595 Ornamentals	0
Mason, Emmet, Clyde, O 116 Small fruit plants	21/
Matthews, David, Cheshire, O 459 Small fruit plants	2
Mellen, E. F., Mentor, O 353 General nursery stock General nursery stock	131/
Mellen, Geo. H., Co., The, Springfield, O 60 Ornamentals	1
Merriman & Sweet, Perry, O 210 General nursery stock	5
Metcalf, W. C., Willoughby, O	21/2
Meyers, A. F., Augusta, O 434 Small fruit plants 5434	3 5
Meyers, Frank, Geneva, O	150
Miami Valley Nurseries, Tippecanoe City, O 107 General nursery stock Michael, Geo. A., Clyde, O 777 Small fruit plants	21/2
	11/2 4
	11/2
Miller, B. F., Baltimore, O 716 Small fruit plants Miller, Chas. A., Painesville, O 90 Ornamentals	1/2
Miller, D. J., & Son, Millersburg, O 591 Small fruit plants	5 ¹ / ₂
Miller, S. A., Clayton, O 6 Small fruit plants 6	1
Miller, Tom O., Frankfort, O. 762 Small fruit plants	10
Miller, John F., White Oak, O	10
Miller, H. C., Millersport, O	2
Mills, Chas. J., Brookville, O 52 Small fruit plants	2
Mitchell, W. T., & Son, Beverly, O., Beverly	-
Nursery 1 General nursery stock	20
Molden, Edw., Kyger, O 420 Small fruit plants	31/
Molden, John L., Barnesville, O	6
Mong, C. J., Osnaburg, O 592 Small fruit plants	6
Montgomery, Cary W., Newark, O	10
Mooney, E. K., Madeira, O., Madeira Nursery 138 General nursery stock	4

Name and Address of Owner and Nursery.	Cert. No.	Kind of Stock.	Acres of Stock.
Moore, Alex., Barnesville, O	219	Small fruit plants	214
Moore, James A., Cheshire, O., Moore Nursery_	449	Small fruit plants	
Moore, W. A., Rogers, O	374	Small fruit plants	
Moore & Wilgus, Xenia, O	542	Small fruit plants	
Moore, S. R., Zanesville, O	518	General nursery stock	
Morgan, H. C., Rome, O	237	Small fruit plants	2
Morlan, M. B., New Waterford, O	408	Small fruit plants	3
Morley, E. C., Youngstown, O	259		jo
Morris & Westfall, Point Rock, O	464	Fruit trees	4
Morrison, J., Cadiz, O	599	General nursery stock	14
Morton, Jno., Crestline, O	734	Small fruit plants	6
Morton, W. A., Dexter, O	782	Small fruit plants	2
Motter, Fred, Tippecanoe City, O	55	General nursery stock	4
Mox, Albert, Delphos, O., Delphos Nursery	563	General nursery stock	2
Muchmore, W. O., Fremont, O., Glen Hill Nur-		•	İ
sery	409	General nursery stock	8
Mullens, G. H., Andover, O	163	Small fruit plants	4
Mullen, Scott, North Kenova, O	455	Small fruit plants	1
Murdock, Wm., Proctorville, O	441	Small fruit plants	
Murphy, Frank, New Carlisle, O	74	Small fruit plants	
Murphy, M. J., Perry, O	192	Small fruit plants	
Musselman, W. L., New Carlisle, O., Railroad		-	
View Nursery	44	Small fruit plants	14
Myers, J. E., Kensington, O	642	Small fruit plants	2
Nalley, Henry, Bellaire, O	101	Small fruit plants	4
Naylor, H. S., Beloit, O	399	Small fruit plants	2
Neal, J. W., Essex, O	258	Small fruit plants	31/
Neal, Marion, Rock Camp, O	356	Small fruit plants	11
Neer, J. A., Huntsville, O	234	Small fruit plants	2
Neff, O. H., & Son, Osborn, O	56	Small fruit plants	
Nelson, David, Dexter, O	475	Small fruit plants	
Nelson, Peter, Dexter, O	476	Small fr it plants	
Nelson, Lewis, Rutland, O	423	Small fruit plants	
Newton, C. H., Brunswick, O	331	Small fruit plants	2
Nichols, T. S., Mgr., Cleveland Nursery &		-	
Spraying Co., Cleveland, O	135	General nursery stock	1
Noland, G. T., Wakatomika, O	147	General nursery stock	5
Noland, J. P., Peninsula, O	357	General nursery stock	16
Norman & Hacker, Painesville, O	211	Shrubs	j 8
Oberst, R., Helena, O	547	Small fruit plants	1
Ogden, Noah, Dexter, O	477	Small fruit plants	5
Ohio Nursery & Supply Co., The, Elyria, O	417	General nursery stock	78
Osborn, C. L., Sidney, O	349	General nursery stock	1,4
Outland, C. C., Zanesfield, O., Maple Hill Fruit		·	
Farm	231	Small fruit plants	3
Overholser, Jerry, Xenia, O	31	Small fruit plants	1
Pagels, G. H., Worthington, O	191	Small fruit plants	10
Paine, C. H., Jefferson, O	196	Small fruit plants	
Palmer, T. M., Bidwell, O	456	Small fruit plants	1
Parker, T. E., Barnesville, O	533	Small fruit plants	6
Parmele, H. L., North Jackson, O	257	Small fruit plants	2
Peck, John, Perry, O	144	Small fruit plants	11/
Peckham, L. C., Perry, O	152	Small fruit plants	
Pemberton, R. M., South Point, O	221	Small fruit plants	2
Perry, Geo. R., Cambridge, O.	360	Small fruit plants	31/
Phillips, M. E., Fredericktown, O	307	Small fruit plants	
Pickett, G. S., & Son, Clyde, O	204	General nursery stock	
Pickett, G. S., Clyde, O.	205	General nursery stock	
Pierce, L. B., Tallmadge, O.		Small fruit plants	

Name and Address of Owner and Nursery.	Cert.	Kind of Stock.	Acres of
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	1 2101		1 2000
Pierce, W. C., Troy, O	34	Small fruit plants	3
Pittenger, Geo., Clyde, O		Small fruit plants	1
Platner, D. W., Plimpton, O.	339	Small fruit plants	2
Plettner, Henry, St. Marys, O	410	General nursery stock	1
Plummer, Geo. W., New Carlisle, O	540	Small fruit plants	2
Plummer, D. P., Bellefontaine, O	235	General nursery stock	4
Plymale, J. H., Gallipolis, O.	405	Small fruit plants	
Poe, G. H., Kenton, O., Poe's Vineyard	41	Vines	
Poling, John, Bremen, O.	633	Small fruit plants	2
Post & Cummings, Painesville, O., Nickleplate	1	• -	1
Nursery	352	General nursery stock	21/2
Postlewait, Selby, Barnesville, O	212	Small fruit plants	16
Pottorf, Seymour, Columbiana, O	538	Small fruit plants	2
Pottorf Bros., Kensington, O		Small fruit plants	10
Poulton, Henry, Spencer Station, O	190	Small fruit plants	414
Powell, H. A., Rock Camp, O		Small fruit plants	2
Presler, W. M., Adrian, O	692	Small fruit plants	84
Pummer, Noah, Lancaster, O	710	Small fruit plants	1
Price, Jno., Barnesville, O	780	Small fruit plants	2
Prudential Nursery Co., The, Tippecanoe City,			1
Ohio	202	General nursery stock	6
Purdham, Lee, Clyde, O		Small fruit plants	
Quirk, B. F., Geneva, O	136	Small fruit plants	
Raby, Mrs. Wm., Millersburg, O.	369	Small fruit plants	
Raby, Ralph H., Killbuck, O.	370	Small fruit plants	
Radcliff, Alfred, Alice, O	623	Small fruit plants	
Raines, Wm., Roxabell, O		Small fruit plants	
Rasor, Geo. P., Wadsworth, O.	263	Small fruit plants	
Rathbun, Bert, Clyde, O		Small fruit plants	
Reeser & Youngstrand, Springfield, O	752	Roses	1 1/2
Reeves, E. A., Fairmount, O., Lake View Nur-	200	Comercial management at a cla	10.
Poinhold C Almon O 20 Charles C4	586	General nursery stock	10
Reinhold, C., Akron, O., 20 Charles St.	550	Shrubs	1/4
Reminger, Mrs. J. D., Tiffin, O	364	Small fruit plants	
Reploye, Jacob, Troy, O	38 373	Fruit trees	
Resler, M. O., Lima, O		Small fruit plants	! .
Rice, J. D., East Liverpool, O.		Small fruit plants	
Richardson, F. W., Hicksville, O.		Small fruit plants Small fruit plants	
Richey, H. H., Lore City, O Richmond, H. J., Geneva, O	700		11/2
Rife, W. V., Dexter, O	479	Small fruit plants Small fruit plants	4
Riley, O. N., Warsaw, O	382	Small fruit plants	1
Riley, J. N., Washington C. H., O., Fayette	302	Small Huit plants	1
County Nursery	698	General nursery stock	91/6
Robbins, F. O., St. Paris, O.	271	Small fruit plants	
Roberts, Chas., Dexter, O	1	Small fruit plants	11/2
Robinson, R. N., Sidney, O.	341	Small fruit plants	5
Rogers, M. H., Jamestown, O	69	Small fruit plants	4
Rogers, Jno. W., North Kenova, O	442	Small fruit plants	3
Rogers, L. S., Bowling Green, O., Silver Fruit		Francousing	_
Farm	570	Small fruit plants	2
Rogers, H. C., Mechanicsburg, O		Catalpas	40
Rollman, J. B., Jefferson, O.	195	Fruit trees, small fruit	
Romine, Melzer, Langsville, O	497	Small fruit plants	
Root, A. I., Medina, O	334	Shade trees	1/4
Root, M. E., Qualey, O.		Small fruit plants	
Rose, Mrs. Lucius, Akron, O	526	General nursery stock	
Rothfuss Bros., Lithopolis, O	707	Small fruit plants	
Roush, Eph., Lima, O	372	General nursery stock	
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Name and Address of Owner and Nursery.	Cert. No.	Kind of Stock.	Acres of Stock.
Rowland, W. W., Perry, O	110	Small fruit plants	2
Royer, Jno., Kent, O., R. 6	281	Small fruit plants	11/2
Rueb, A., & Son, Chillicothe, O., The Alum		•	/-
Clifts Nursery	778	General nursery stock	71/2
Rumfield, Henry, Langsville, O	486	Small fruit plants	11/2
Rupp, W. H., Independence, O	176	Small fruit plants	2
Rutherford, R. C., Cheshire, O.	421	Small fruit plants	2
Sage, Jay M., Chardon, O	115	General nursery stock	11/2
Saltzgaber, Geo., W., Mansfield, O.	708	Small fruit plants	11/2
Sampsel, S. A., Clyde, O.		Small fruit plants	5
Sanders, J. M., Hillsboro, O.		General nursery stock	4
Sauttes, John F., Waynesburg, O.	576	Small fruit plants	2
Sawyer, Frank, Norwalk, O., Norwalk Nursery		General nursery stock	8
Saxton, Jno. H., Dexter, O		Small fruit plants	3
Scarff, W. N., New Carlisle, O.		General nursery stock	200
Scheidegger, H. W., Cortland, O.		Small fruit plants	
Scheidegger, P. L. & Adam, Baltimore, O	717	Small fruit plants	
Schmidt & Botley, Springfield, O	59	Ornamentals	1
Schandel, V. H., North Industry, O		Small fruit plants	2 3
Schrikel, Ed., Tiffin, O		Small fruit plants	
Schweitzer, W., Pandora, O		Small fruit plants Fruit trees	2
Scott, Mrs. A. R., Vinton, O		Small fruit plants	2 1/4
Seith, W. A., Perry, O	142	Small fruit plants	1/2
Shafford, Ward, Tippecanoe City, O., Shafford	142	Sman ii uit piants	72
Fruit Farm	30	Small fruit plants	5
Shaw, M. G., Jackson, O., Fruit Hill Orchard.		Small fruit plants	1
Shaffer, J. B., Cridersville, O., Shawnee Nur-	1.0	Sman Trutt plants	1
sery	320	General nursery stock	6
Sheets, L. T., Tippecanoe City, O		Catalpas	2
Shellenbarger, M., Zanesfield, O	287	Small fruit plants	10
Shields, W. A., Vinton, O.		Small fruit plants	4
Shipman, E. H., Delaware, O	504	Small fruit plants	3
Shook, I. C., Perry, O		Fruit trees	2
Sidenstricker, Albert, & Son, Langsville, O	499	Small fruit plants	2
Siebenthaller, John, Dayton, O., Siebenthaller	1		İ
Nursery		General nursery stock	10
Simmons, T. C., Clyde, O	351	Small fruit plants	10
Simpkins, H. S., & Sons, Andover, O		Fruit trees	1
Simanton, J. A., Ashland, O		Small fruit plants	5
Skinner, E. M., Perry, O.	789	Small fruit plants	1/2
Slanker, W. T., Brandt, O		Small fruit plants	10
Slaughter, Jacob, Osborn, O		Small fruit plants	
Slutz, Wesley, North Industry, O		Small fruit plants	11/2
Smith, A. C., Bayard, OSmith, Henry, St. Paris, O		Small fruit plants	4
Smith, Daniel, Cheshire, O		Small fruit plants	4 5
Snell, W. A., Howell, O	451	Small fruit plants Small fruit plants	5
Snider, Jno., Dexter, O	509	Small fruit plants	3
Souders, W. S., Rogers, O., Highland Fruit	000	Sman fruit pients	
Farm	530	Small fruit plants	15
Southward, G. W., Williamsport, O	738	General nursery stock	7
Spangler, L. M., Morence, Mich.	671	Small fruit plants	1/6
Speck, D. S., Shreve, O-	338	Small fruit plants	
Spellman, W. W., Granville, O	122	Small fruit plants	
	1		
Springer, Geo., Talmadge, O	527	oman iruit piauta	1
Springer, Geo., Talmadge, O	197	Small fruit plants Small fruit plants	
Springer, Geo., Talmadge, O	197	Small fruit plants	

Name and Address of Owner and Nursery.	Cert. No.	Kind of Stock.	Acres of Stock.
Stackhouse, J. L., Kensington, O	430	Small fruits, Evergreens	7
Stackhouse, S. W., North Georgetown, O	342	Small fruit plants	5
Starbuck, Addison, Colerain, O	362	General nursery stock	8
Staup, J. W., Phoneton, O.	11	Small fruit plants	10
Stevens, A. P., Perry, O	554		
Stewart, L. J., Jewett, O., Summerdale Fruit	001	General nursery stock	15
	598	Small fruit plants	
Stiers, V. C., Alexandria, O		Small fruit plants	1/2
	523	Small fruit plants	1/4
Stillman, Frank A., Andover, O	285	Small fruit plants	5
Stine & Speed, Zanesville, O	519	General nursery stock	7
Stimmel, A., Paris, O	673	Small fruit plants	3
Stockman, E. G., Prospect, O., Prospect Nur-	i .		1
sery	770	Fruit and shade] 1
Stoddard, F. L., Weston, O	571	Small fruit plants	3
Stokes, James, Clyde, O	118	Small fruit plants	2
Stoner, E. F., Dayton, O., R. 13	209	Small fruit plants	20
Stoner, Philo, Pulaski, O	683	Small fruit plants	2
Storms, H. G., Andis, O	225	Small fruit plants	5
Storrs & Harrison Co., The, Painesville, O.,	1	,	}
Painesville Nursery	124	General nursery stock	650
Story, E. A., Cheshire, O		Small fruit plants	3
Story & Vest, Zanesville, O	520	Small fruit plants	2
Strock, Sylvester, Dorset, O			2
Strowther, James, Urbana, O	236	Small fruit plants	
	,	Small fruit plants	
Suter, P. C., Pandora, O.	929	Small fruit plants	3
Swallow, Marion, Ridgeway, O		Small fruit plants	1
Swart, G. J., Wauseon, O.	675	Small fruit plants	1
Sweizer, W. L., Cheshire, O	772	Small fruit plants	3
Swick, Wm. C., Bremen, O	608	Small fruit plants	11/2
Swope, I. F., Galion, O.		Small fruit plants	2
Tasker, O. F., Forgy, O.		Small fruit plants	2
Taggart, W. I., New Carlisle, O.	77	Small fruit plants	2
Teeter, D. M., Belleville, O		Small fruit plants	1
Teeter, Fremont, Belleville, O	308	Small fruit plants	5
Templin, W. B., Co., Calla, O.	706	General nursery stock	1/4
Thayer, Guy, Garrettsville, O	638	Small fruit plants	1/2
Thomas, Wm., Pritchard, O	640	Small fruit plants	14
Thomas, Aaron, Cheshire, O	447	General nursery stock	8
Thompson, J. E., Ryansville, O	299	Small fruit plants	3
Thresh, Levi, & Sons, Carroll, O., Crystal	1		,
Spring Farm	729	Small fruit plants	15
Tingley, C. B., & Son, Mansfield, O		Small fruit plants	5
Toland, T. C., Calcutta, O	566	Small fruit plants	10
Tombaugh, Wm., Alliance, O., R. 3	412	Small fruit plants	4
Tompkins, C. L., Lakewood, O		General nursery stock	5
Townsend, Daniel, Manker, O	585	Small fruit plants	I .
Trout, E. A., Croton, O.			2
Tuckerman, R. C., Rutland, O		General nursery stock	5
		Small fruit plants	5
Turner, O. R., & Son, Rome, O		Small fruit plants	2
Uhrig, Peter, New Carlisle, O	42	Small fruit plants	9
Union, W. L., Barnesville, O	92	General nursery stock	
Valentine, C. E., Norwalk, O	160	Small fruit plants	2
Vance, Wm., Langsville, O	508	Small fruit plants	2
Vandervoort, J. M., & Son, Wilmington, O.,	l	-	
New Antioch Nursery	697	General nursery stock	25
Van Deusen, N. L., & Son, Brunswick, O	330	Small fruit plants	5
Van Driest, P. M., E. Cleveland, O., Euclid		<u>-</u>	Ì
Avenue Nursery	217	General nursery stock	8
Van Horn, Mrs. Emma, Canton, O	733	Shade	
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Victor, Elizabeth, Nashport, O	765		Stock.
Viers, M. F., Copley, OVonschriltz, A. L., Dexter, O			
Viers, M. F., Copley, OVonschriltz, A. L., Dexter, O	2775	Small fruit plants	2
Vonschriltz, A. L., Dexter, O	375	Small fruit plants	5
Vowles, Geo. W., Everett, O	514	Small fruit plants	3
	261	Small fruit plants	1/2
Wagner, B. P., Sidney, O., Wagner Park Con-			
servatories	367	General nursery stock	25
Walburn, F. T., & Co., Point Rock, O	445	•Fruit trees	1
Walker, Wm., Bayard, O	766	Small fruit plants	11/2
Walker, S. F., Georgetown, O., Georgetown			
Nursery	183	Fruit trees	2
Ward, J. N., Cheshire, O	461	Small fruit plants	7
Ward, L. H., Ashville, O	787	Small fruit plants	4
Warner, M. H., E. Akron, O	785	Small fruit plants	
Watts, John A., Bettsville, O	693	Small fruit plants	2
Watkins, E. D., Delta, O	669	Small fruit plants	1
Weaver, Henry E., Columbiana, O	229	Small fruit plants	
Weaver, W. J., Leetonia, O	328	Small fruit plants	21/2
Webb, J. H., Essex, O	222	Small fruits, apples	5
Webb, T. O., & Son, Essex, O	259 182	Small fruit plants	2
Webb, Duane W., Jr., Geneva, O	247	Small fruit plants	3 4
Weber, Adam, Tallmadge, O	743	Small fruit plants	1
Webster, D. D., Portland, O.	143	General nursery stock	1
Webster, Mrs. S. R., Rock Creek, O., Rose Cot-	230	Ornamentals, small fruits_	11/2
tage Nursery Co Webster, Dr. Geo. E., Kingsville, O	156	Small fruit plants	20
Weidner, Jacob, Bremen, O	619	Small fruit plants	21/4
Webster, Walter A., Quaker City, O	168	Small fruit plants	31/2
Welch, S. R., Painesville, O	111	Ornamentals	3
Welch, Geo. A., Van Wert, O	346	Small fruit plants	2
Welch, Mark, Painesville, O	587	General nursery stock	30
Wellman, Geo., New Knoxville, O	656	General nursery stock	3
Weltz's Sons Co., Wilmington, O	739	General nursery stock	35
Wenhart, Jno., E. Akron, O., R. 23	265	Small fruit plants	4
West, C. O., Perry, O	143	Small fruit plants	2
Werner Bros., Painesville, O	555	General nursery stock	10
West Bros., Damascus, O	400	General nursery stock	31/2
West, T. B., Perry, O., Maplebend Nursery	104	General nursery stock	75
Westenbarger, David, Bremen, O	618	Small fruit plants	11/2
Westenbarger, Irwin, Bremen, O	616	Small fruit plants	1
Westenbarger, Levi, Bremen, O	620	Small fruit plants	11/2
Westover, L. L., Elkton, O	327	Small fruit plants	8
Wetzel Bros., Painesville, O	114	Ornamentals	4
White, Daniel, New London, O., White Fruit			
Farm	275	Small fruit plants	
Whiteleather, Walter S., Moultrie, O	579	Small fruit plants	
Whitt, J., Vermilion, O		Small fruit plants	
Whitt, E. R., Vermilion, O	158	Small fruit plants	
Wilson, Geo. L., Dyesville, O	465	Small fruit plants	
Wilcox, Wilbur, Cheshire, O	506	Small fruit plants	2
Wilent, Lemuel, Shreve, O	376	Small fruit plants	11/2
Williams, B. F., Rock Camp, O.		Small fruit plants	
Willis, Allen, Bayard, O	433	Small fruit plants	
Willis, Benjamin, Bayard, O	602	Small fruit plants	
Willis, Elmer, Rogers, O		Small fruit plants	
Willis, J. G., Andis, O.		Small fruit plants	
Willis, Thos. C., Bayard, O		Small fruit plants	
Wilson, F. D., Geneva, O.		Small fruit plants	
Wilson, Geo., Marysville, O Windle, F. P., Columbiana, O		General nursery stock Small fruit plants	

Name and Address of Owner and Nursery.	Cert. No.	Kind of Stock.	Acres of Stock.
Winters, Elmer, South Point, O	268	 Small fruit plants	2
Wise, W. W., DeGraff, O	546	Small fruit plants	11/2
Wiseman, E. M., Dexter, O	510	Small fruit plants	
Wittman, H. H., New Paris, O	103	Small fruit plants	3
Wolfgang, N. J., Leetonia, O	317	Small fruit plants	2
Wolford, Simon, Salem, O	392	Small fruit plants	2
Woods, W. C., Dearing, O		Small fruit plants	2
Wood, Ed., Weston, O	569	General nursery stock	1
Woodland, J. C., Barnesville, O	96	Small fruit plants	
Woodsworth, H. P., Cambridge, O	170	Shade trees	
Wooster Nursery Co	653	General nursery stock	
Worman, Frank T., Co., Troy, O		General nursery stock	3
Wright, C. C., Clyde, O	378	Small fruit plants	
Wright, E. M., Granville, O	662	Small fruit plants	
Wright, John W., Vinton, O		Small fruit plants	
Wright, P. E., Bremen, O	609	Small fruit plants	
Wriker, S., Clyde, O	150	Small fruit plants	
Wyss, Daniel, New Philadelphia, O		General nursery stock	. 5
Xenia Star Nurseries, Xenia, O		General nursery stock	
Yoakam, S. M., Croton, O		Small fruit plants	
Yoder, J. M., Urbana, O	289	Small fruit plants	
Young, Edward, New Waterford, O	297	Small fruit plants	
Zeigenfelder, James B., Troy, O	14	Small fruit plants	
Zettler Co., The, Canton, O	709	General nursery stock	
Zimmerman, J. F., Greenspring, O		Small fruit plants	
Zinck, C., Brandt, O	. 10	Small fruit plants	

LIST OF CERTIFED AGENTS 1909

Name of Agent.	Cert. No.	Name and Address of Nursery Represented.
Abrams, Henry J	184	Missing Apple Co., Clayton, Ill
	27	
Adams, Geo. B	273	W. T. Mitchell & Son, Beverly, O.
Ames, Alva	143	Greening Bros. N. & O. Co., Monroe, Mich.
Armstrong, Z.	203	Chase Nursery, Geneva, N. Y. Western New York Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Andrus, Geo.	38	The Greening Numbers Co. Morros Mich
Artz, Jacob H	165	The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Arnold, A. S.	242	Michigan Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Auld, J. T.	1 1	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Ball, Geo. W	237	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Barber, A. L	162	Michigan Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Bare, S.	166	A. B. French, Clyde, O.
Barr, John F	138	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Bastard, J. H.	141	John Day, Fremont, O.
Bauman, Leonard C	204	Western New York Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Black, Joseph	135	Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Beard, H. C.	84	Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Beckner, H. G	129	Capital City N. & O. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Bensinger, Wm	44	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Bigley, W. L	93	Wm. C. Moore & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Bingham, A. W Binkley, D. D	104	C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.
	2	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Blackwell, Wm	259	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Blaine, OrenBlazer, Thomas	116	The Chase Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.
Blazer, Thomas	248	Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.
Bossler, Elmer E	45	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Bovenizer, Adam	92	Chase Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.
Bowen, L. G	264	Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.
Boyer, James	175	C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Brown, J. E	117	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Bray, Chas.	250	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Brining, N. Earl	158	Michigan Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Brodersen, B. L	17	The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Brower, G. W Buchanan, Jas. W	172	Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.
Buchanan, Jas. W	72	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Brundage, H. E Burnett, L. Calvert, S. M	7	The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Burnett, L.	122	The Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Calvert, S. M	87	G. S. Pickett, Clyde, O.
Campbell, Joshua	173	Kalamazoo Nursery, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Campbell, Joshua	191	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Chatelain, L. A	221	Emmons & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Chancey, J. B	53	Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Chatelain, L. A	134	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Clark, A. M	121	The French Nursery Co., Clyde, O.
Clements, R. L	66	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Clements, W. H	208	Stark Bros. Nur. & Orch. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Cole, Elmer	41	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Collins, J. Wallace	90	Emmons & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Conway, John	83	Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Cornelius, John C		Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Correll, G. W	217	Greening Nur. Co., Monroe, Mich.
Correll, G. W	218	A. O. E. Baldwin, Bridgman, Mich.
Cotton, J. G	222	Mutual Nursery, Monroe, Mich.
Crew, A. L.		Wm. C. Moore & Co., Newark, N. Y.
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LIST OF CERTIFIED AGENTS—Continued.

Name of Agent.	Cert. No.	Name and Address of Nursery Represented
Croswell, W. S Crow, A. E Curtis, W. P Curtis, John S	152	Capital City N. & O. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Crow, A. E	236	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo. Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Curtis, W. P	268	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Curtis, John S	111	Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y. I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
	₽00	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
DeBerry, Wm DeBolt, Jno. O	262	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
DeBolt, Jno. O	40	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Denny, O. L	247	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Derby, R., Jr	10	The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Desce, O. B	25	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Devore, John	81	The L. Green & Sons Co., Perry, O.
Dietz, Wm Dodd, T. P	82	The L. Green & Sons Co., Perry, O.
Dodd, T. P.	73	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Donahey, P. N Eastman, D. W Echer, Jesse E	187	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Eastman, D. W	107	Emmons & Co., Newark, N. Y. Western New York Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Edmondon E	202	Western New York Nursery Co., Kochester, N. Y.
Edmondson, F. E		C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Edwards, M. O	101	Wm. C. Moore & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Hampton, Edward	258 276	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Eicher, M. A.	182	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Evans, J. D.		Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
r'arneman, John		Thomas Marks & Co., Geneva, N. Y.
Fink, H. F.	8	M. H. Harmon Co., Geneva, N. Y.
Flater & Son		The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Flora, Jacob, Jr Flory, Geo. A	6	Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y. Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Fouls Orlando	196	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Ford, Myron O	28	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Ford, M. O.	78	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Frey, A. L.	186	Wm. C. Moore & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Friedly, A. M.	58	G. S. Pickett, Clyde, O.
Gander, S. W	120	Wm. C. Moore & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Gano, J. G	37	W. C. Moore & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Gerber, Gideon J		The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Gerber, Gideon J Gheen, H. N	216	Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.
Goldsberry, D. G	238	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Gooch, J. M	251	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va. W. T. Mitchell & Son, Beverly, O.
Graham, C. C.	263	W. T. Mitchell & Son, Beverly, O.
Gray, Frank	213	Michigan Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Green, G. W	194	Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y
Green, G. W	244	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Hagerty, Daniel	59	W. T. Mitchell & Son, Beverly, O.
Hammond. Leander	252	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo
Hammond, Chas. E	113	The Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Hanna, Calvin E	199	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Hartman, Samuel	49	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Hartman, Samuel Harnden, Kneeland	50	Perry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. French Nursery, Clyde, O.
Harnden, Kneeland	85	French Nursery, Clyde, O.
Harrington, R. W Hathaway, C. M	118	Wm. C. Moore & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Hathaway, C. M	70	Clark Nursery Co., Waterloo, N. Y.
Hawks, Kichards	114	Emmons & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Hemlich, Fred.	214	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Henricks, W. W.	131	J. K. Henby & Son, Greenfield, Ind.
Hill, William	257	French Nursery Co., Clyde, O.
Hoffer, I. E.	156	W. C. Moore & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Hollow W.	271	Emmons & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Holcomb, Thos. H Holley, Wm Hook, Lawrence I	51	Wm. C. Moore & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Thoram T	56	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Ingram, J.	69	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.

LIST OF CERTIFIED AGENTS-Continued.

. Name of Agent.	Cert. No.	Name and Address of Nursery Represented.
Isaac, John	164	Michigan Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Jackson, Weldy		Chase Nursery, Geneva, N. Y.
Jamison, M. M.	139	Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Johnson, E. L.	71	A. B. French, Clyde, O.
Kean, F. J	171	Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.
Keller, E. M.	189	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Kilgore, J. C.	67	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Kilgore, J. C Killen, Wm. B	86	Emmons & Co., Newark, N. Y.
King, John	63	Western New York Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Kinley, L. C	205	A. B. French, Clyde, O.
Knight, J. A.	206	J. K. Henby & Son, Greenfield, Ind.
Knox, John		Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.
Kooken, John R	278	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Kopp, Samuel	20	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Kopp, Wm. G	32	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Kreager, Ashfordby	112	The French Nursery, Clyde, O.
Kuemmerling, J. W		Saddler Bros., Bloomington, III. Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Lamonda, J. O	201 35	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Lan, William Lane, M. O		Wm. C. Moore, Newark, N. Y.
Lahugh, John M	153	Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.
Larkin, Harry	220	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Lemon, H. C.	1	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Leminger, Aaron	4	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Loutham, Chas. E	207	Allen Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Love, T. H.	97	Brown Bros. Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Loyd, S. A	103	Saddler Bros., Bloomington, Ill.
Lyons, Walter	89	Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Lyons, Newton	36	Portland Nursery Co., Portland, Ind.
McArthur, J. L	140	Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
McCann, Wm. C	91	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
McCarty	127	Capital City N. & O. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
McColley, C. W	9	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
McCormic, I. J	255	Bremen Co., Bremen, Ind.
McCray, Harley	270	Gold Nursery, Mason City, W. Va.
McCurdy, Joseph	76	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
McCurdy, Joseph	18	I. E. llgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
McElhenie, A. W	149	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe. Mich.
McEndru, A. A.	219	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
McGee, C. B	235	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
McGee, C. B.	234 279	W. T. Mitchell & Son, Beverly, O.
McGovern, Geo McKee, J. W	261	Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y. Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
	212	
McVeigh, B. R Mackey, Irwin	151	Meredith & Son, Koleen, Ind. C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Mahon, Chas	195	A. B. French, Clyde, O.
Mahon, Chas Malloy, M. K	178	M. H. Harmon Co., Geneva, N. Y.
Malloy, J. D		M. H. Harmon Co., Geneva, N. Y.
Mead, Peter	146	C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Miller, Chas. W		Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Milliken, J. C	241	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Mulford, S. A	169	J. K. Henby & Son, Greenfield, Ind.
Monnie, John	33	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Mohn, J. E	75	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Montgomery, Mrs. Ada	142	Kalamazoo Nursery, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Moon, Arthur	130	Capital City N. & O. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Moore, A. B	229	Point Pleasant Nursery, Point Pleasant, W. Va.
Morris, Aaron	55	Chase Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.
Morse, E. B	61	G. S. Pickett, Clyde, O.

LIST OF CERTIFIED AGENTS-Continued.

Name of Agent.	Cert. No.	Name and Address of Nursery Represented.
Mox, Ed	274	Delphos Nursery, Delphos, O.
Mumford, A. B	180	C. L. Van Inwagen, Newark, N. Y.
Murphey, A. C	167	C. L. Van Inwagen, Newark, N. Y. J. K. Henby & Son, Greenfield, Ind.
Murphey, A. C Nedro, Frank	39	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Neff, D. W	145	Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Nejedly, John	23	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Neuschwander, J. S	46	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Nicholson, W. H	200	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Nicholson, W. H Nieprask, F. B	79	Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Noble, Edward	31	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Noyes, G. W	161	Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.
Nunn. J. H	240	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Nunn, J. H Ortman, W. H	48	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va. Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Parry Tyor	190	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Parry, İvor Paterson, J. A	126	Kalamazoo Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Pfouts, Lycurgus	124	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Pfouts. L.	80	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Pfouts, L. Plocher, K. W	47	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Price S W	62	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Radabaugh, H. C	132	J. K. Henby & Son, Greenfield, Ind.
Ramany J. J.	225	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Ramsey, J. L., Jr Ran, D. W. C	5	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Raub, H. A.	228	C. L. Van Inwagen, Newark, N. Y.
Reed, Gusta	29	Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.
	57	
Reeder, Albert Richard, W. S	99	Clark Nursery Co., Waterloo, N. Y. Wm. C. Moore & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Ries, John	94	Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Rhodes Robert	260	Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.
Rhodes, Robert Roads, C. B	42	T F Ilganfritg! Song Co. Monroe Wich
	155	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Rockey, Watson	154	Chase Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.
Rodhouse, T. F.		Allen Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Ross, Robert	119	G. S. Pickett, Clyde, O.
Rupp, Joseph	77	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Saunders, J. P Sayer, G. A	52 246	Chase Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.
Sayer, G. A		Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Schaffer, Henry P	21	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Schrage, Victor	65	Donaldson Co., Warsaw, Ky.
Schroeder, Chas	254	Wm. C. Mooré & Co., Newark, N. Y. Alonzo Hartley & Co., Troy, O.
Shade, H. B	68	Alonzo Hartley & Co., Troy, U.
Shellhouse, E. M	157	C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Shepler, Barney P Slates, Wm	19	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Siates, WM	95	Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Smalley, J. A Smittle, D	210	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Smittle, D	170	Kalamazoo Nursery, Kalamazoo, Mich.
smith, Philip	22	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Smith, R. J.	193	Emmons & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Smith, D. J. B	136	Saddler Bros., Bloomington, Ill.
Smalley, J. A Snyder, Wm. H	210	Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.
snyder, wm. H	74	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Soule, M. F	148	L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn.
South, A. G.	249	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Spellman, Henry T Spittler, Levi	15	C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Bridgeport, Ind.
Spittler, Levi	275	C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Springer, Geo. W	102	Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Stahl, Geo. M	96	Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Stauffer, Frank	277	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe. Mich.
Stocker, W. F	231	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Strausbaugh, Joseph Stuckey, S. Z	54	G. S. Pickett, Clyde, O.
Stuckey, S. Z	265	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.

LIST OF CERTIFIED AGENTS-Concluded.

Name of Agent.	Cert. No.	Name and Address of Nursery Represented.
Taylor, Wm. M	232	Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.
Thomas, Oliver	266	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Thompson, E. W	115	Saddler Bros., Bloomington, Ill.
Thompson, Michael	168	J. K. Henby & Son, Greenfield, Ind.
Tipton, W. E.	256	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Tolle, I. J.	98	Brown Bros., Rochester, N. Y.
Towell, Anna	160	Emmons & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Trainer, W. C.	239	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Triplett, Jesse	192	Western New York Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Tucker, S. S.	43	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
Uhlinger, John	243	Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.
Underwood, Jackson	30	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Underhill, Jackson	64	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Walter, Sylvester	34	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Walker, R. B.	150	C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Walling, Reuben	159	Michigan Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Ward, Chas. B	123	Wm. C. Moore & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Watson, J. L	163	Michigan Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Waugh, Alfred L	260	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.
Wead, Wm. R	185	Chase Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Weeks, C. W	227	C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Weiser, Chas. W	181	L. P. Thurston, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Weiser, Chas. W	183	Daniel Sharp & Sons, Clayton, Ill.
Wells, Benton	100	Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
West, Ransom	215	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Wightman, O. L	60	Wm. C. Moore & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Wilber, J. A	14	I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
Williams, Thomas	179	Kalamazoo Nursery, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Willis, R. V	88	Brown Bros. Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Wilson, Allen	16	Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.
Wilson, Theodore	209	C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Yaunce, C. S.	133	Saddler Bros., Bloomington, Ill.
Younce, D. M	11	Michigan Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Younce, D. M	12	Saddler Bros. Nursery, Bloomington, Ill.
Young, J. H	13	C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Bridgeport, Ind.
Zackrich, Edward	24	Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.

LIST OF CERTIFIED DEALERS 1909

Name of Dealer.	Cert. No.	Name and Address of Nursery Represented.
		Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.
Betz, W. A	15	Norman & Hacker, Painesville, O.
		Wetzel Bros., Painesville, O.
		Cassell Nursery Co., Cleveland, O.
		Henry Kohankie & Son, Painesville, O.
		W. B. Cole, Painesville, O.
Biehl, Henry J	24	Norwalk Nursery, Norwalk, O.
		John Day, Fremont, O.
or		A. Barnes & Son, Mt. Healthy, O.
Clancy, W. C	13	Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.
Doeling Issis C	27	Henry Kohankie & Son, Painesville, O. L. Green Sons & Co., Perry, O.
Darling, Irvin C Dellinger, D. M	23	Willadean Nursery, Warsaw, Ky.
Denniger, D. M	23	Donaldson Co., Sparta, Ky.
		S. W. Call, Perry, O.
		L. Green Sons & Co., Perry, O.
Frink, W. M	4	W. B. Cole, Painesville, O.
,		Henry Kohankie & Son, Painesville, O.
		A. F. Bernard, Painesville, O.
Graham, C. C	26	Thomas Mechan & Son, Dresden, Pa.
		C. M. Hobbs & Son, Bridgeport, Ind.
Guynn, Ellis L	3	Peter Bohlender & Sons, Tippecanoe City, O.
Harmon, M. O., & Son_	20	L. Green Sons & Co., Perry, O.
17-48-13 3W D	1.71	Peter Bohlander & Son, Tippecanoe City, O.
Hatfield, W. P. Heskett, W. V.	17 5	Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O. G. S. Pickett, Clyde, O.
Kurtz, Frank	7	John Seibenthaller, Dayton, O.
Kurtz, Frank	'	Frank Hanauer, Dayton, O.
Merchon, M. E	25	Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.
11010101, 121 22-22-2		Baird & Brady, Troy, O.
Riddle & Petterson	12	G. S. Pickett, Clyde, O.
	i I) Good & Reese Co., Springfield, O.
		Livingston Seed Co., Columbus, O.
Robinson, Geo. W	14	Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.
Robertson, R. R.	16	Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.
Ross, John J	11	Michigan Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
McCabe, M. L.	10	J. K. Henby & Son, Greenfield, Ind.
Sandusky, H. C Sears, F. E	1 6	Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O. (M. L. Carr's Sons, Yellow Springs, O.
Sears, F. E.	١٠١	Missing Link Apple Co., Clayton, Ill.
		Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.
Sharp, W. P	2	T. B. West, Perry, O.
	-	L. Green & Sons Co., Perry, O.
Shattuck, E. A	8	Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.
,		T. B. West, Perry, O.
	1	(W. B. Cole, Painesville, O.
		Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.
Stone, T. B	9	Willett & Wheelock, N. Collins, N. Y.
		T. S. Hubbard Co., Fredonia, O.
		L. Green Sons & Co, Perry, O.
		T. B. West, Perry, O.
South John	21	Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.
South, John	21	Xenia Star Nursery, Xenia, O. Sears, Henry, & Co., Geneva, N. Y.
	ıl	[Dours, Henry, & Ou., Geneva, In. 1.

LIST OF OHIO NURSERYMEN HOLDING OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES OF FUMIGATION 1909

Name and Address of Owner.	Name of Nursery.	C
Allen, W. A., & Sons. Geneva, O Bailey, Wm. W., Yellow Springs, O Barnes, M., & Co., College Hill, Cincin-	Buckeye Orchard Co	3
nati, O. Bernard, A. F., Painesville, O. Bohlender, Peter, & Sons, Tippecanoe City, Ohio	i i	
Champion, H. J., & Son, Perry, O		2
Eppert, A. A., Amelia, O Farmers Nursery Co., Troy, O		3
Fairmont Nursery Co., Troy, O	Fruit Hill Nursery	1 2
Hathaway, Wick, Madison, OKohankie, Martin, Painesville, O Kohankie, Henry, & Son, Painesville, O McNary, J. W., Dayton, O Miami Valley Nursery, Tippecanoe City.	Ornamental Nursery Dayton & Xenia Nurseries	4
OnioMills, Chas. J., Brookville, O Muchmore, W. O., Fremont, O Norman & Hacker, Painesville, O	Glenn Hill Nursery	3
Pickett, G. S., Clyde, O		1
Wagner Park Conservatories, Sidney, O Welch, Mark, Painesville, O		2
Wetzel Brothers, Painesville, O	Maple Bend Nursery	

Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

State Board of Live Stock Commissioners of Ohio

1908-1909

(659)

PLATE I.

A SERUM TEST.

No. 180, died of cholera. No. 181, sick. Nos. 182 and 183, serum protected, immune and healthy notwithstanding equal exposure. See descriptive matter on page 696.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONERS OF OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, November 1, 1909.

To His Excellency, Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio:

SIR:—The State Board of Live Stock Commissioners has the honor to submit herewith its eighth annual report:

The live stock industry of the state of Ohio represents an investment of nearly two hundred millon dollars of capital and over two hundred thousand families are engaged in this business.

The loss from contagious and consequently preventable diseases among domestic animals may be estimated at five million dollars annually, or two and one-half per cent. of the capital invested. Since the profits on farm investments are always moderate, being rarely estimated at over six per cent., the losses due to preventable diseases are startling. In no other industry do such losses occur.

The condition of the live stock industry of an agricultural state like Ohio affects the pocketbook of every citizen of the state. In addition to this, many diseases of animals are communicable to man, and some of them are exceedingly fatal in their effect; it may suffice to mention three well-known diseases, glanders, rabies and tuberculosis, to say nothing of the long list of parasitic diseases like mange or itch and trichinosis and other parasitic worm diseases which owe their origin to animals as intermediary hosts of certain stages in the cycle of development of the parasites.

The importance to man of the welfare and health of animals was recognized by ancient governments long before the beginning of the Christian era, and resulted in the enactment of laws for the control of contagious diseases. In most instances these laws were crude, founded upon superstition and expressed little beyond the fact that danger was recognized and a need was felt for protection.

During the last century, in Europe, the losses from animal plagues such as Rinderpest, anthrax, black leg, scabies, hydrophobia and the infectious swine diseases ran into thousands of millions, and the governments of that continent spent vast sums of money, in addition, for the discovery of means to protect their herds against these decimating plagues.

The United States was the last of the prominent civilized countries to recognize the importance of the protection of its domestic animals against these plagues. Last year three million dollars were appropriated for the use of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the control and eradi-

cation of animal diseases in the United States, and yet this sum is small compared with the expenditures of European governments for similar work. Through dear experience Europe has learned to appreciate the value of its live stock industry.

If timely action had been taken, the United States could today be free from its most dreaded animal plagues. Owing to timely foresight the entire continent of Australia is today free from glanders and rabies, diseases that are costing the United States millions upon millions of dollars. The losses from glanders in Massachusetts, about one-fifth the size of Ohio, conservatively estimated, is one hundred thousand dollars annually. The losses from hog cholera in Ohio probably exceed the million dollar mark every year. The losses from contagious abortion in Ohio dairies have never been estimated; no one but individual dairymen know their own losses, but it is certain that they are a serious drain upon the profits of the dairy.

Tuberculosis is not only gaining a stronger foothold in our dairies every year, but it has now been conclusively shown that the disease is not only transmissible, but is actually transmitted to human beings. The bovine type of tubercle bacillus, which differs distinctly in appearance from that of the human type, is found in a large percentage of children affected with the intestinal form of the disease. Even the conservative Dr. Robert Koch has publicly admitted, at the World's Tuberculosis Congress held in Washington in October, 1908, that such a transmission is possible. Recent observations have shown that tuberculosis is also making serious inroads on our herds of swine. Of a car lot of hogs shipped from Ohio and killed at a Pittsburg abattoir on October 9, 1909, 74 had tuberculosis. Thirty-six carcasses and the heads of all of these animals had to be condemned to fertilizer use, causing the buyers a loss of between four hundred and five hundred dollars. The firm in question made a special request to have this matter investigated by the Ohio The results of the investigation which followed have shown that tuberculosis among swine is not an uncommon disease; that it is due primarily to exposure to tubercular cattle, and that the losses resulting from condemnation of affected carcasses in the large abattoirs which maintain federal inspection are quite serious. A number of states make special efforts to control this disease and to prevent these losses. should be similarly protected. The effect of recent federal meat inspection regulations is already being felt in the refusal of some firms to buy live stock for slaughter except under the conditions that the seller bear all losses due to condemnation of diseased carcasses. Unless the state insures adequate or reasonable protection in this matter the reputation of Ohio as a live stock producing state will suffer.

The question of protecting our herds against the ravages of infectious diseases, important as it is from a commercial point of view, includes also

the protection of human lives. The state of Ohio has expended large sums for the building and equipment of tuberculosis hospitals in various parts of the state. The importance and value of this work is inestimable, but without adequate suppression and control of one of the chief sources of this dreaded disease, our milk, butter, cream and cheese supply, it is incomplete at its very best, and it is unnecessary to emphasize the importance of the liberal support of an efficient live stock sanitary service in a state.

No state in the Union expends for the protection of its animal industry and the control and extermination of animal plagues, more than a fraction of the sums expended by European countries for similar work. The following is a tabular representation of the live stock valuation of some of our more progressive states, and the sums of money appropriated by each for the protection of its domestic animals against contagious diseases:

State.	Live Stock Valuation, U. S. Census 1900.	Annual Appropriation for 1909, or last year reported.
Colorado	\$49,359,781	\$20,000
Illinois		64.420
Idaho	21.389.853	12.000
Kansas	186,317,248	17.700
Kentucky	70.488,187	
Maine	16,298,422	65,000
Massachusetts	14,730,169	77,000
Minnesota	86.620,643	111,000
Missouri	154,295,363	29,200
Nebraska	142,769,629	12.220
New Hampshire	10.062.877	15,000
New Jersey		37,000
North Dakota		99,000
Pennsylvania	97.424.119	353,000
South Carolina	19,167,229	14,000

Rhode Island, not much larger than two Ohio counties, appropriated \$20,000. Ohio, with a live stock valuation far in excess of most of these states, appropriated \$15,000 for similar work.

This amount is inadequate, and efficient live stock sanitary work commensurate with the great interests involved, is impossible with this sum. Fifteen thousand dollars for the protection against disease of live stock valued at two hundred million dollars located on two hundred thousand farms and scattered over an area of forty thousand square miles, threatened on all sides by invasion of diseases from other states,

is not enough to begin the development of an efficient system of protection and control.

In addition to the fifteen thousand dollars above mentioned, three thousand dollars were appropriated by a special act of the legislature for the development of a recently discovered serum for the successful prevention of hog cholera.

This serum was first produced by Dr. Marion Dorset, of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Although entirely successful in an experimental way, the cost of its production was a serious economic factor which threatened to stand in the way of its practical and general introduction among the herds of the state.

Preliminary tests and experiments made by the state veterinarian on his farm at Reynoldsburg seemed to show that it would be possible to produce this serum at a price that would justify its general use on exposed swine. Encouraged by these results the Board, in March, 1909, made a successful effort to induce the legislature to make a small appropriation to continue this preliminary work.

The preparation of protective sera, at its best, is a costly and difficult undertaking, and without suitable quarters for beginning the work, the sum of three thousand dollars seemed insignificant. For these reasons it was thought advisable to make what seemed to be necessary additions to the temporary quarters already equipped on Dr. Fischer's farm near Reynoldsburg, Ohio, which place, in addition to twenty acres of rented pasture land, has thus far served as the Board's experimental laboratory for the investigation of animal diseases.

It was necessary to erect several buildings to serve as laboratory, housing for straw, feed and shelter for experimental animals, a water tank, infection pens, etc. All of the structures are built of wood furnished mostly by a discarded exhibition building at the Ohio state fair grounds, which the State Board of Agriculture turned over for this purpose. Laboratory equipment was purchased out of the regular fund. Since the fund set aside for this work was very limited, every effort was made to be economical in its expenditure and to distribute the serum in a manner which seemed to promise the best results in every way.

From previous work it was estimated that the serum could be produced at an actual cost of twenty-five cents per twenty cubic centimeters, or a dose sufficient to protect a fifty-pound pig. All serum produced was therefore furnished to owners of diseased or exposed swine at this rate. Further experience seemed to bear out the correctness of the assumption that twenty-five cents was, for the present at least, the lowest possible cost price of the serum.

Since March, when the appropriation of \$3,000 became available, approximately thirteen thousand doses of serum were distributed and

PLATE II.

Fig. 1.—Pig No. 1, infected with hog cholers October 19, 1908, and left without treatment until December 19, 1908, when it was photographed. Died of cholers December 21, 1908.

terview are a

Fig. 2.—Pig No. 2. infected with hog choicra October 19, 1908, and treated with protective acrum at a cost of 25 cents. Kept in same pen with pig shown in Figure 1. Photographed December 19, 1908.

Both pigs weighed the same on October 19th, about 60 pounds each. December 19th, No. I weighed 35 pounds, and No. 2 weighed 35 pounds. Similar results were obtained from laboratory tests and field inoculations on over five thousand pigs of different sizes and ages and under varied conditions.

applied to exposed and infected swine, and six thousand doses of untested serum were on hand in cold storage. This latter had a cash value of fifteen hundred dollars. The amount disposed of was sold for thirty-two hundred dollars. There is now on hand (November 1, 1909), a balance of \$799.47 in the fund appropriated for serum development.

During the year sixty-six herds, or 5,428 exposed or infected pigs, were treated with serum. Over five thousand of these pigs were saved from death. The total weight of these pigs may be fairly accurately estimated at 650,000 pounds, and at the prevailing average price of hogs, eight cents per pound, their value as pork alone would be at least \$52,000.00. This does not take into consideration the blood or breeding value of many herds that were protected, nor the protection afforded to neighboring herds by the extermination of the disease on any one farm. The value of the thoroughbred herds alone, only a small percentage of the total number treated, exceeds the above amount. The saving to the swine industry through protective inoculation has, therefore, amounted to much more than is indicated by these figures.

No effort was made to advertise or give publicity to this work, and yet the demand for hog cholera protective serum was so great that only a small fraction of the number of applicants could be supplied. The work was necessarily limited to a few localities, being confined mostly to Franklin, Pickaway and Butler counties. The majority of the counties in the state have never been visited for this work, and yet one of these neglected sections of the state reports a loss due to cholera, in a single township, of one hundred thousand dollars.

These statements are made to emphasize the importance of protective inoculation for hog cholera and the need of ample funds furnished by the state to continue the work.

From the nature of the work and the necessary expense attending the preparation of this serum it cannot, for some time to come, be profitably produced by private enterprise. On the other hand, the field offers many inducements for the unscrupulous marketing of worthless material.

After years of research and investigation we have found an effective preventive for hog cholera. The state government alone is in a position to supply this remedy to the farmer at terms which make it possible, and safe, to use it.

The actual annual loss from this disease in Ohio may be conservativety estimated at one million dollars. It has now been demonstrated beyond a doubt that this entire loss is preventable. Individual effort in this direction is practically fruitless—the herd of every owner is at the mercy of surrounding conditions uncontrollable except by some central authority. The state government is, therefore, the only possible source of effective protection and relief. A laboratory ample for the successful undertaking of this work can be equipped for \$75,000. This would cover the cost of a two hundred acre farm at about \$25,000, and buildings, with equipment, for \$50,000. This would represent a permanent investment for the state, would be practically self-sustaining and would mean the saving to the state of a sum of one million dollars or twenty times the original investment, every year, and this from hog cholera alone.

In addition to its use as a hog cholera serum laboratory, this plant could and would be used for the study and investigation of other animal diseases. No live stock sanitary commission can be expected to do satisfactory or effective work without such a laboratory. Similar laboratories have already been erected in other states and new ones are continuing to spring up, and there is no question about the imperative need of these institutions.

Satisfactory investigations and control of such diseases as tuberculosis, rabies, mange, foot rot, glanders, epizootic lymphangitis, contagious abortion, parasitic worm diseases, etc., cannot be undertaken without a proper equipment for the work.

The state has spent over \$200,000 for the equipment of a college of veterinary medicine, now at the head of the list of similar institutions in America. This school is maintained at an annual expense of perhaps not less than fifty thousand dollars. The best graduates of this school, almost as soon as they receive their diplomas, leave Ohio and accept remunerative positions with the federal government and with other states. It seems anomalous or inconsistent that our laws and institutions should favor such conditions, yet it is true that they do so. Ohio has the best school for the education of scientific veterinarians and sanitarians on the continent of North America, yet its laws are such that no inducements are offered to keep its trained men at home. On the other hand, Ohio has for years been the dumping ground of diseased live stock and incompetent veterinarians of other states.

Ohio needs better live stock laws, better laws regulating the practice of human and veterinary medicine and better facilities for up-to-date live stock sanitary work.

Every year the state is spending some money to compensate owners for animals affected with dangerously contagious diseases (glanders and tuberculosis) that have been destroyed by order of the Board of Live Stock Commissioners for the protection of other live stock. While this has been done, more diseased live stock than has been destroyed has been permitted to be shipped in from other states. The Board has been powerless to prevent this.

On March 23, 1909, upon special recommendation from this Board, setting forth reasons for its action, you issued your quarantine proclamation prohibiting the importation of dairy and breeding cattle into Ohio

unless accompanied by properly executed certificates of tuberculin tests Special arrangements had been made with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture to have said bureau co-operate with this Board in the enforcement of regulations made under authority of your proclamation.

Tuberculin testing stations were established at the Cincinati Union Stock Yards and at the Cleveland Union Stock Yards. This was done at the expense of the stock yards authorities, who entered into willing cooperation with the Board in this undertaking. We were also assisted by the federal inspectors stationed at these points. Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, delegated two veterinarians that were paid by the United States Department of Agriculture, to devote their entire time to this work. Beginning July 2, 1909, every dairy cow and all breeding cattle shipped through these yards and destined for Ohio points were subjected to careful tuberculin tests. This resulted in the condemnation of eight cows on account of tuberculosis, out of four hundred and eighteen animals tested, in a period of two weeks. It is possible that these cows, had each been bought by a different man, would have infected so many Ohio herds.

The effect of these regulations was to divert all suspicious animals away from Ohio markets. Ohio buyers flocked to Cincinnati and Cleveland for tuberculin tested cattle, which suddenly commanded a better price that was willingly paid. These new rules had not been in effect long when some Cincinnati lawyers discovered that the proclamation was too sweeping in its effect, not for the good of the people, but that it went beyond the technical provisions of our laws. Injunction proceedings were threatened and the attorney general advised the Board to suspend the enforcement of its regulations until our laws could be adjusted to permit the enforcement of modern live stock sanitary measures.

The effect of this was to reopen Ohio as a dumping ground for the tubercular cattle of other states. In the meantime, the state of Kentucky saw the effect of our regulations in Ohio, and enforced similar regulations in that state. As a result of Kentucky's action, conditions in Ohio are now worse than ever. Suspicious and tubercular dairy cows of Indiana and Illinois can no longer be disposed of in Louisville. All cattle sold there must first be turberculin tested to determine their freedom from tuberculosis. As a result, all shipments of a doubtful character are diverted to Cincinnati. There is a general understanding among stock dealers that the Cincinnati Union Stock Yards will accept anything that would be refused in Louisville, Kentucky.

The state should control the sale and use of tuberculin and mallein. These substances were discovered in 1891 and 1892, respectively. In veterinary medicine they are used to determine the presence of tuberculosis in cattle and glanders in horses, and are the best and most accurate diag-

nostic agents ever discovered. Without them modern live stock sanitary control work would be impossible. Their indiscriminate sale and use by incompetent or dishonest persons enables the perpetration of fraud and trickery that often results in more harm than benefit. For example: By the use of tuberculin it is possible to detect incipient tuberculosis in an apparently healthy animal. This is the basis of all modern systems for tuberculosis control. The subcutaneous injection of tuberculin into a tuberculus animal produces a characteristic rise of temperature known as a tuberculin reaction. Animals free from tuberculosis do not give this reaction. One such injection renders a tuberculous animal immune for a variable period to the effects of a second injection. Sometimes this immunity lasts several weeks. During this period the disease is successfully masked and no means at our command can with certainty detect it.

Unscrupulous dealers make use of this knowledge by treating tubercular animals with tuberculin, thus temporarily immunizing them against its effects and then offering them for sale as healthy animals, guaranteeing them free from tuberculosis as indicated by the tuberculin test. This trick is known as "plugging."

Tuberculosis is a highly infectious disease, a fact that is generally known, though not openly admitted, by all progressive dairymen and stock dealers. As a result many breeders will buy nothing except tuberculin tested cattle or such as are sold under a guarantee that they are free from tuberculosis as indicated by a tuberculin test within a specified period after the date of purchase. In view of the foregoing explanation the possibilities for fraud in such cases are evident.

The states of Kansas, New York and Wisconsin have this year passed laws which regulate the use of tuberculin by requiring persons who intend to use the same to obtain permits from the authorities charged with the control of animal diseases. The state of New York requires in addition that accurate reports of all tuberculin sold or used in the state of New York be furnished to the same authorities. The enforcement of similar regulations are seriously considered by other progressiv states.

On account of defects in our laws the courts have enjoined the Board from enforcing its regulations for the control of glanders in Montgomery county. The result is that Montgomery county has become a breeding place for the disease, and the horse owners of surrounding counties suffer serious losses from the selling of diseased horses out of the infected territory. Knowledge of the existence of this condition is based upon reports of veterinarians in the employ of this Board, local veterinarians of Montgomery county and federal inspectors in the employ of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

In the state of Massachusetts, one-fifth the area of Ohio and with about the same proportion of the number of horses in this state, the

average number of horses killed on account of glanders is about seven hundred head annually.

In North Dakota, in a period of little over one year, over fourteen hundred horses were killed, at a cost to the state of seventy thousand dollars.

In Minnesota, which state prides itself on the efficiency of its live stock sanitary board, three hundred and fifty-three horses were officially destroyed on account of glanders in the year ending July 31, 1909. This is only about half the number destroyed in the previous year.

A few years ago over two hundred horses were killed at the expense of the state of Pennsylvania in the city of Philadelphia alone.

In the year of 1903, the horse owners of Kansas City suffered a loss of at least six hundred animals from this disease. In one stable containing one hundred and eighty-five horses, one hundred and eleven were found affected with glanders.

Glanders is the most dangerous and fatal disease of the horse, and is communicable and equally fatal to human beings. Yet the Dayton courts enjoined the Board of Live Stock Commissioners of Ohio from enforcing modern methods of glanders control in Montgomery county. One of the numerous alleged grounds for the action of the court was: "That horses possess naturally a considerable immunity to the disease, and when the disease has been allowed to run unchecked it never assumed national importance, nor is it to be compared in danger and destruction with other diseases among animals classed as infectious or contagious;" etc.

The Board respectfully recommends that the passage of an effective modern live stock sanitary law receive your approval during the session of the next general assembly. With your permission, suggestions for an outline of such a law will be presented for your consideration.

During the year the Board has had in its employ five veterinarians; a state veterinarian, an assistant state veterinarian, an animal pathologist and two assistant veterinarians; also one laboratory assistant, one laborer and a stenographer. In addition to this, a number of practicing veterinarians in various parts of the state have been employed at different times for special field work.

Three hundred and eighty-seven inspections and field investigations of reported outbreaks of contagious diseases were conducted. An appended map indicates the localities, by counties, where these investigations were made. A similar map showing the extent of the previous year's work is supplied for comparison.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Eighty-one herds of cattle, comprising eleven hundred and eighty-

nine animals, were tested for tuberculosis at the request of owners. Of this number one hundred and ninety-five, or sixteen and four-tenths per cent., reacted to the test and upon post-mortem examination were found to be tuberculous. This includes the twelve herds owned by state institutions and tested at your request, but does not include the tests of four hundred and eighteen cattle at the Cincinnati and Cleveland stock yards, of which eight were condemned on account of tuberculosis.

The herds of the state institutions comprised a total of four hundred and eighty-nine animals, of which eighty-three reacted to the tuberculin test. Special reports of these tests under dates of May 2, June 8 and August 1, 1909, respectively, have already been transmitted by the State Veterinarian. All of the reacting cattle belonging to state institutions have been disposed of by slaughter, except six head at the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, and four head at the Dayton state hospital, all registered Holstein-Friesian cattle, which have been kept in quarantine pending some joint action to be taken by the respective boards of these institutions and the Board of Live Stock Commissioners.

These animals are all of exceptional value on account of their selected breeding, and it was proposed to turn them over to the Board for the purpose of testing the practicability of raising healthy offspring from tubercular cattle, as a basis for the introduction into this state of an effective system of tuberculosis control. The enforcement of such a system, which has been in practical use in Denmark for fifteen years, would mean the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the dairy interests of Ohio. Denmark, a country with about one-half the population of Ohio and of one-third the area of our state, has found it profitable to expend 100,000 Kronen (\$25,000) annually since 1898 for this work.

The farm and pathological laboratory recommended for hog cholera serum work could be used in this connection with practically no additional expense.

GLANDERS IN HORSES.

Fifteen investigations of reported outbreaks of glanders were conducted and eight horses were destroyed on account of affection with the disease. In addition, thirty-nine cases of disease were reported by veterinarians. These reports were not followed by special investigations, owing to the fact that the animals in question were destroyed under the direction of local veterinarians, or they were reported too late to make an investigation before the date of this report.

A number of unofficial reports on the presence of the disease in Montgomery county were received, but no investigations followed.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

Epizootic lymphangitis is an infectious disease of the horse, and is

of especial interest on account of its general resemblance to certain forms of glanders, viz., farcy, or cutaneous glanders.

The disease is characterized by the appearance of nodules and ulcers in the skin on various parts of the body, particularly on the inside of the hind legs. In its early stages the disease will yield to skillful treatment. Later stages are practically incurable. On account of the contagiousness of the disease in this stage, affected animals, if the situation demands it, are ordered destroyed and, if the animal has any value at the time of its destruction, compensation is recommended by the Board.

On account of the close resemblance of the disease to glanders, all suspected cases should be reported without delay to the Board of Live Stock Commissioners, so that any doubt as to the nature of the disease may be removed by an investigation.

One animal affected with this disease was destroyed during the year.

SHEEP SCAB (Scabies).

During the year sixty special investigations of outbreaks of scab among sheep were conducted.

Native Ohio sheep are free from scab, but the disease is common in some western states. Nearly all eastern shipments of these sheep pass through the Chicago yards, where Ohio feeders buy heavily.

For some reason the federal regulations requiring the dipping of all sheep shipped interstate from these yards for feeding or breeding purposes have not been as effectively enforced as formerly, and in some instances, buyers have succeeded in evading the regulations. Investigations have shown that practically all infections, in Ohio, could be traced to the Chicago yards.

The Board was enabled to locate these outbreaks through the efficient co-operation extended by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the National Department of Agriculture, whose inspectors, stationed at the various live stock markets in the United States, reported to the office of the State Veterinarian all infected shipments of Ohio sheep.

From November, 1908, to November, 1909, federal inspectors reported the shipment of 2,893 scab-infected sheep from Ohio. Investigations following the receipt of these reports led to the discovery of 2,357 sheep still at the points of origin of these shipments. These sheep were quarantined and ordered dipped according to the established regulations of the Board.

Had it not been for the prompt and effective measures enforced in these cases, serious inroads would have been made on our flocks, with the result that the entire state would have been quarantined by the National Department of Agriculture against interstate shipments of sheep, as has been the case with Kentucky.

Assurance has been given by the National Bureau of Animal Industry that federal regulations requiring the dipping of sheep at Chicago. which are destined for Ohio, will be enforced with increased vigor.

FOOT ROT.

During the past two years efforts have been made to co-operate with the National Bureau of Animal Industry in locating outbreaks of foot rot among the flocks of Ohio and aiding the owners to get rid of the disease.

In the course of this work it has been found that this disease is more prevalent in Ohio than has been generally believed, and it is urged that more attention be given by farmers and sheep men to report the suspected existence of this disease to the Board so that measures can be recommended for its extermination.

As far as the funds of the Board will permit, all reports of the existence of foot rot are investigated by special trips to the infected farms. Owners are advised to keep animals isolated, and instructed as to their treatment, disinfection of premises, etc.

NODULE DISEASE.

Nodule disease has been reported from different sections of the state, twenty-nine counties containing farms infected with the disease. Last year only twenty-six counties were reported.

Nodule disease (or nodular disease) is caused by an intestinal parasitic worm (Oesophagostoma Columbiana), which causes the appearance of various sized nodules (hence the name) in the walls of the large and small intestines of infected animals.

Young pregnant ewes seem to suffer more than other sheep. The disease frequently terminates in death, and in other cases it permanently affects the health of the animal. Once introduced on a farm, it is difficult to exterminate. One reason for this is that the life history of the parasite is not thoroughly understood. Its history from the passage of the eggs of the mature worm with the feces, to reinfection of a new host with the undeveloped or embryonic worm, is not definitely known. The mature worms can be eliminated from the bowels by means of worm remedies.

As a preventive, infected pastures should be subjected to cultivation in alternate years. Surface waters and wells receiving surface drainage should be avoided. Above all, care should be observed in the purchase of new stock to prevent infection of farms free from the disease.

RABIES.

Rabies occurs in all of our domestic animals, as well as in man. The disease has become quite prevalent in Ohio, and the Board is frequently requested to assist local authorities in controlling outbreaks. Whenever possible, reports of outbreaks are investigated and measures taken to check the spread of the disease.

When outbreaks occur the owners of affected animals, as well as local authorities, should report them to the Board at once, so that the persons in charge of exposed animals may be instructed as to their care or disposition.

All dogs in the community should be muzzled at once. Exposed dogs should be killed. Exposed horses are ordered quarantined for a period of three months from the date of exposure; cattle are quarantined four months; sheep and pigs three months. After these periods the danger of development of the disease is practically over.

In certain instances exposed pigs, on account of their vicious and dangerous nature when affected with the disease, may be ordered destroyed and recommendations for compensation is made by the Board.

Treatment or recovery of affected animals is out of the question. They should, therefore, be destroyed without delay. No compensation is recommended for such animals.

A bulletin on "Rabies in Ohio," addressed to health officers, township trustees, etc., was published recently. Copies of this are sent to all interested applicants.

MANGE IN HORSES.

Mange in horses in Ohio occurs chiefly as a result of exposure to infected horses shipped from the Western states. It is a very trouble-some and exceedingly contagious disease of the horse, running a rather slow course, and, if neglected, resulting in death from exhaustion.

The disease is curable and responds readily to proper treatment. All infected horses should be quarantined and treated until a cure has been brought about. The remedy for this disease, recommended by the National Bureau of Animal Industry as having given the best results, is the lime and sulphur wash, prepared as follows:

"Place one-half pound of unslacked lime in a bucket or kettle. To this add enough water to form a paste. Into this paste sift one and one-half pounds of flowers of sulphur and stir the mixture well. Place the sulphur-lime paste in a kettle, with about three gallons of water, and boil. The boiling should be continued until the sulphur disappears, or almost disappears, from the surface, which will require from one to three hours. The solution is then of a chocolate or liver color. Water may be added as necessary to replace that which evaporates during boiling. Pour the mixture and sediment into a bucket and allow two or three hours for the sediment to settle, then carefully dip off the clear liquid, taking care not to disturb the sediment. Place this liquid in a wooden receptacle or keg that can be closed tightly to exclude the air, or a glass receptacle, such as a large demijohn. To the clear liquid thus dipped off add enough water to make six gallons. The sediment should be thrown away. This mixture can be used freely for washing the horse. As it stains the hands of the person who uses it (although it does not harm otherwise, and the stain does not last long), it may be applied with a sponge attached to the end of a stick, or rubber gloves may be worn. About one-half of the body of the horse may be covered at a time; that is, in a single day, and the application should be repeated at intervals of two or three days as long as may be necessary. In the West, where many horses are to be treated, they are dipped in lime and sulphur wash in special vats.

"This wash should be applied with a sponge to the diseased area and to the surrounding apparently healthy skin. It is well to apply a little, but not much, friction, in order to cause the wash to soak through the scurf and accumulation, and to penetrate into the burrows and fissures in the skin. The wash should be applied at intervals of two or three days until the cure is complete."

ACTINOMYCOSIS. (Big Jaw, Lump Jaw.)

Actinomycosis appears sporadically among cattle in practically all portions of the state. Its greatest prevalence seems to be in low, rich bottom land. Horses, sheep, swine, dogs and cats are occasionally affected. The fact that an effective remedy for the disease has been found makes its occurrence of less importance from a "sanitary police" point of view than formerly. Actinomycosis occurs also in human beings, but the danger of direct infection from affected animals, if it occurs at all, must be very slight.

The cause of the disease is a vegetable parasite, Actinomyces bovis, which grows on various grains and grasses, but notably on the heads of barley. With the peculiarly constructed awns of this plant, which work their way into the tissues of the animal, sometimes through previously existing wounds, this parasite may gain a foothold and, by further development, produce the tumors characteristic of the disease. As the name implies, the jaw is the principal seat of the disease, but other parts of the body, tongue, throat, lungs, udder, skin or lymphatic glands may also become affected.

Animals affected with lump jaw should be put under the care of a veterinarian. As far as the use of meat from affected animals with local

forms of the disease is concerned, although it cannot be said that any great danger attends its use as food, the practice is attended with the same objections as is the use of meat from animals suffering from any other disease, and should therefore not be encouraged.

When the disease is limited in extent, and strictly local, the carcases of animals are considered fit for human food, provided no emaciation exists, and provided that the affected parts (the entire head, when the jaw is the seat of the disease) be removed under the direction of a competent meat inspector.

Requests are sometimes received from local boards of health to examine animals that are reported to be effected with actinomycosis. Whenever possible these requests are complied with, but in most cases persons making the requests are advised to obtain the services of local veterinarians, the time of the force of the Board being fully occupied with matters pertaining to the more dangerous, infectious and contagious diseases.

INFECTIOUS KERATITIS. (Sore Eyes.)

During the warm season, especially in the latter part of the summer, this infectious eye disease is frequently reported. It affects the eyes of cattle, and usually remains strictly localized. The course of the disease is short and usually terminates in perfect recovery within a few weeks. In a small per cent. of cases there may be permanent impairment of sight, or even complete loss of one or both eyes.

On the whole, the disease is not considered a dangerous one, the loss from it, as a rule, being confined to slight and temporary loss of flesh by the afflicted animal.

Owners reporting the existence of the disease in their herds are advised to isolate affected animals, and to treat their eyes with an antiseptic wash. No further regulations for the control of this disease are advised by the Board.

A similar disease affecting sheep is also occasionally reported to the Board. The measures recommended for the prevention and treatment of the disease in cattle are indicated for these animals.

The appended maps give information regarding the distribution of the prevalent infectious and contagious diseases of domestic animals, the localities visited by the State Veterinarian and his assistants, and the location of licensed veterinarians in the state of Ohio.

During the year eight horses, appraised at six hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$632,50), were ordered destroyed by the Board on account of infection with glanders.

One horse appraised at fifty dollars (\$50) was ordered destroyed on account of infection with epizootic lymphangitis, and eighty-one head of dairy and breeding cattle, appraised at four thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents (\$4,272.50), were ordered destroyed on account of tuberculosis.

The Board respectfully recommends that the owners of the destroyed horses be compensated as provided by law, and that the owners of the condemned dairy cows receive one-half of the appraised value of the same as compensation for their losses.

Following is an itemized list of all animals destroyed by order of the Board. The list includes the names and addresses of the owners and the appraised value of the animals:

GLANDERED HORSES.

No.	Color and Sex.	Name and Address of Owner.	Appraise Value.	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Black mare Brown geldin.g Bay gelding Bay mare Brown mare Sorrel gelding Roan mare	C. S. Hogarth, Akron, O	50 75 137 50 100 75	00 00 50 00 00
8	Sorrel mare	Thomas Hunter, Franklin, O		(

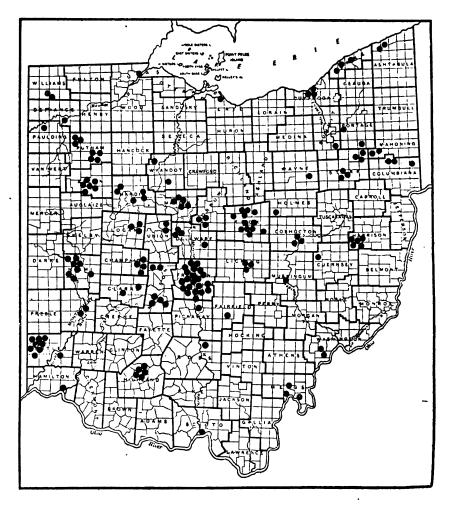
HORSES AFFECTED WITH EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

1	Black mare	.E. J	. Miller,	Berlin,	o	\$50 00
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TUBERCULAR CATTLE.

No. of Herds.	Name and Residence of Owner.	No. of Cattle.	Appraised Value.
1 2 3	G. A. Carmack, Urichsville, O	1 2 18	\$47 50 87 50 870 00
4	Ed. Vaughan, Boston, O		47 50
5	H. W. Snow, Boston, O	21	1,010 00
6 7	Fred G. Ganderton, Bedford, O	6 1	365 00 50 00
8	Jay C. Smith, Castalia, O	_	950 00
9	J. P. Griffin, Dennison, O	1	30 00
10	R. M. Roberts, South Charleston, O		150 00
11	Wayne County Children's Home, Wooster, O		90 00
12	William Mitchell, Marietta, O	1	75 00
13	Ira C. Krupp, Sandusky, O	4	200 00
14 15	James L. Huston, Oxford, O	2	100 00
16	Orvine Powers, Oxiora, O	.\ 4	50 00
17		î (/ 50 00
	I. T. Bryant, Oxford, O	\	\$4,272 5

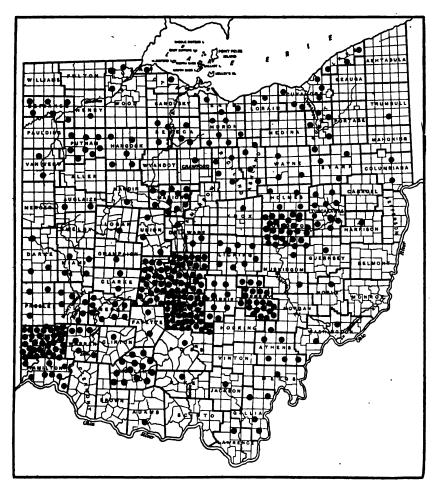
LOCATIONS VISITED FOR INVESTIGATIONS, 1907-8.



The black spots indicate the townships where trips were made and investigations were conducted by the Board in 1907-8.

Total—159 investigations.

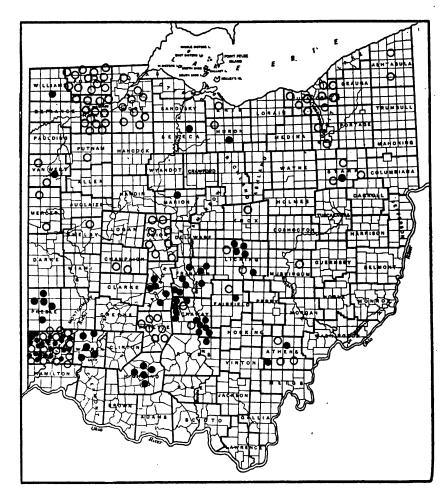
LOCATIONS VISITED FOR INVESTIGATIONS, 1908-9.



The black spots indicate the townships where trips were made and investigations were conducted by the Board in 1908-9.

Total—387 investigations, not including a single investigation for rables, of which 132 outbreaks were reported.

HOG CHOLERA (Swine Plague).



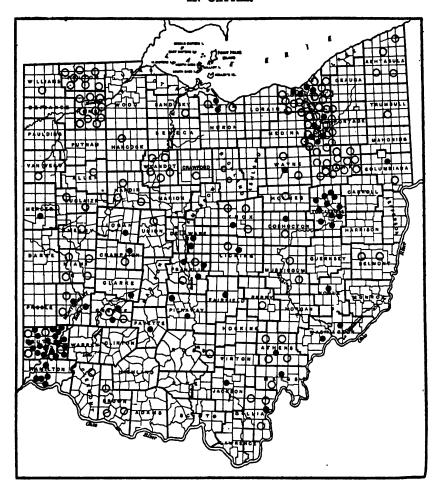
The black spots on the map indicate localities from which hog cholera was reported and visited for the purpose of making investigations or serum inoculations. The circles indicate localities where the disease was reported to exist or from which applications for serum treatment were received.

Annual loss from cholera. \$1,000,000.00; loss from a single township in Defiance County in 1908, \$100,000.00.

Serum treatment for 5,428 infected or exposed pigs administered by the Board in 1909. An absolute success as a preventive measure.

TUBERCULOSIS.

IN CATTLE.



The black spots on the map indicate the localities where tuberculin tests were conducted by the Board during the past year.

The circles indicate the counties from which the disease was reported by local veterinarians and owners of herds.

Upon request of owners 1,189 cattle were tested for tuberculosis. Of this number 195 reacted, and upon post-mortem examination were found tubercular. This is 16.4 per cent. of the number tested. The owners of 81 head of cattle which were appraised at 34,272.50, expect the state to pay them for their losses.

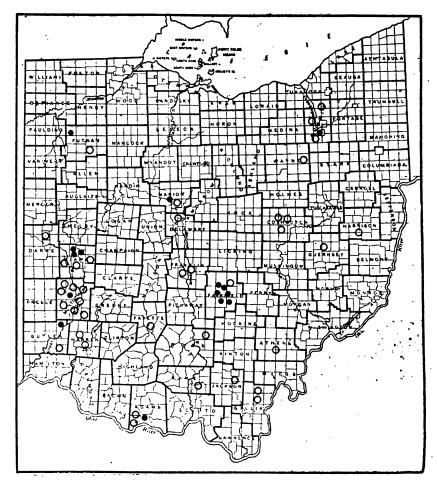
In the absence of adequate laws at present, tubercular cattle are being shipped into the state faster than the funds at the disposal of the Board will permit their destruction.

See pages 668 and 678.

See pages 668 and 670.

GLANDERS, OR FARCY.

IN HORSES.



The black spots on the map indicate localities visited for the investigation of reported outbreaks of glanders.

The circles indicate localities where reports of the disease were disposed of by correspondence or investigation by local veterinarians.

Glanders is now beginning to increase in Ohio.

Mint esota was once free from this disease. Last year the state authorities killed 353 horses.

Thirty years ago the disease was less prevalent in North Dakota than it is in Ohio today. Last year North Dakota lost over 1,400 horses from this disease besides being injured as a horse producing state.

Ohio needs up-to-date live stock laws and money for its Board of Live Stock Commissioners to enforce them. See pages 670 and 671.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

IN HORSES.



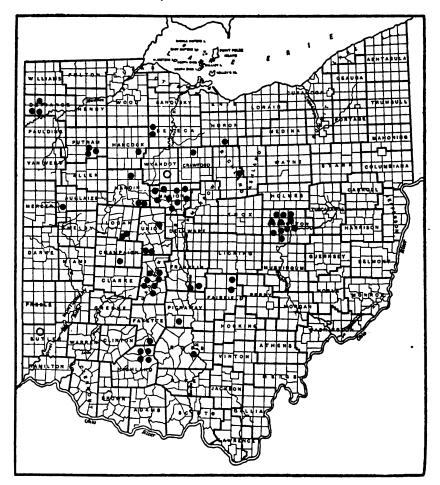
The black spots on the map indicate localities where investigations were made by the Board.

The circles indicate localities from which correspondence regarding the disease was received.

This disease is new in Ohio. Timely will keep the loss at a minimum and result is all parts of the ultimate extermination of the disease. If neglected it will soon be common to the parts of the state. See page 671.

SCAB.

IN SHEEP.



The black spots on the map indicate the localities where the disease was located during the year.

The circles indicate location of reported outbreaks not yet investigated.

Native Ohio sheep are free from scab. Nearly all infections in Ohio can be traced to the Chicago stock yards. The loss from this disease to Ohio sheep raisers is at least \$20,000 a year. The cost to the state almost \$3,000. In some Western states the losses have been near the million dollar mark. The disease is getting a stronger foothold in Ohio every year.

The enforcement of good laws will stamp the disease out of existence. There is no theory about this. Other state do it.

See page 672.

FOOT ROT. In Sheep.



The dark spots on the map indicate localities from which outbreaks of the disease were reported.

While this disease is entirely preventable, the losses from the same are quite serious.

The fund at the disposal of the Board did not permit the making of a single investigation of reported outbreaks in 1909.

See page 673.

NODULE DISEASE.

IN SHEEP.



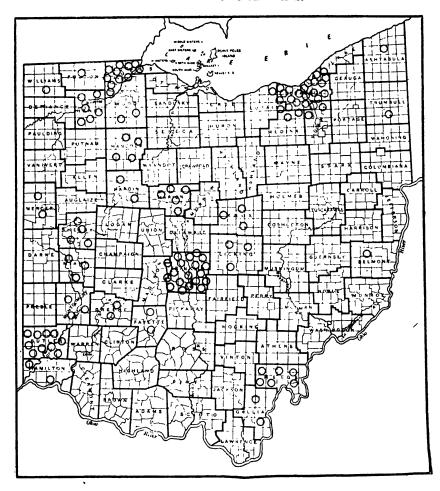
The spots on the map indicate the counties that are known to contain infected pastures.

Twenty years ago this disease was unknown in Ohio. Today it is common in 29 counties, and probably present to some extent in every county where sheep are raised. The losses from this disease are probably as serious as those from tuberculosis in cattle. We know very little about effective remedies for the trouble. Once a pasture has become infected, sheep should be kept off for several years until the worm parasites dispoint.

die out.

A few thousand dollars spent in the investigation of remedies for this trouble would be a paying investment for the state. See page 673.

RABIES. IN ALL DOMESTIC ANIMALS.



The circles show the localities from which the disease was reported by veterinarians and health officers.

The disease was reported from 132 localities. It is the most dangerous and most dreaded disease of man or animal. No discase.

It is the most dangerous and most is more easily and surely controlled. It is more easily and surely controlled. It is more easily and surely controlled. It is more easily and surely controlled. Ohe has no lews providing for the controlled and the Island of Great Britain well meaning but misinformed humane to the muzzling of docal or state authors of the muzzling of docs.

Dogs are the common and practically the disease. See page 674. BOWN ATTE and perpetuating

MANGE IN HORSES (Sarcoptic Mange).



The circles on the map indicate the counties from which Sarcoptic Mange in horses was reported by local veterinarians.

The black spots indicate localities visited by the Board for the purpose of making investigations of outbreaks.

Fifteen years ago mange was an unknown disease among horses in Ohio. It now causes serious losses. Sometimes it is communicated to man, especially to children, and is then a very distressing affliction.

The enforcement of modern laws for its suppression and the prevention of future importations has been demonstrated to be absolutely effective.

Ohlo must take up this work or fall behind its sister states in modern live stock sanitary work,

ANTINOMYCOSIS (Big Jaw—Lump Jaw).

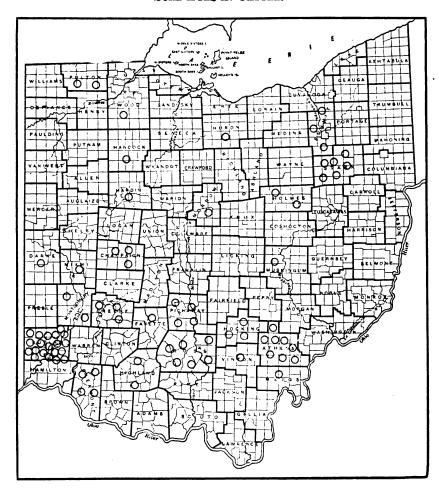
In Cattle.



The circles indicate the localities from which the disease was reported. See page 675.

INFECTIOUS KERATITIS.

SORE EYES IN CATTLE.



The circles indicate the localities from which the disease was reported. See page 676.

TUBERCULOSIS.

IN SWINE.



The black spots indicate the counties in which the disease has been investigated by the Board or by Federal Inspectors.

Of a car lot of hogs shipped from Ohio, and killed at a Pittsburg abattoir on October 9, 1909, 74 had tuberculosis. See page 662.

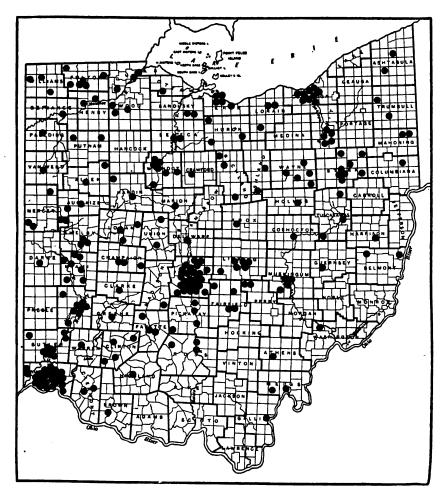
SOUTHERN CATTLE QUARANTINE STATIONS.



The black spots on the map indicate the localities visited for the purpose of inspecting Southern cattle quarantine pens.

These places are inspected every year previous to the issuing of permits for the unloading of Southern cattle for the purpose of immediate slaughter.

The enforcement of regulations under which these inspections are made have resulted in the disappearance of Southern cattle fever (Texas fever) in Ohio.



Map showing approximate location of the 239 licensed veterinarians in Ohio for the year 1909.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONERS NOVEMBER 15, 1908, TO NOVEMBER 15, 1909.

1909.		
Appropriation for Suppression and Prevention of Disease	ses Among l	Live Stock.
To balance of appropriation by the General Assembly for the year ending February 15, 1909	\$1,283 04	•
To appropriation by the General Assembly for the year ending February 15, 1910	15,000 00	
By salary of Paul Fischer, State Veterinarian		\$2,300 00
By salary of M. B. Lamb, Assistant State Veterinarian		1,766 61
By salary of A. D. Fitzgerald, Pathologist		999 97
By salary of G. H. Pierce, Field Veterinarian		355 00
By salary of F. A. Zimmer, Field Veterinarian		360 00
By salary of Eleanor Critchfield, Stenographer		390 00 330 00
By salary of A. L. Smith, Laboratory Assistant By salary of Arthur Allen, Laborer, serum farm		340 00
By salary of S. R. Howard, District Veterinarian		40 00
By salary of H. S. Murphey, District Veterinarian		205 00
By salary of Geo. U. Marchand, District Veterinarian		15 00
By salary of Wm. R. Howe, District Veterinarian		5 00
By salary of C. H. Case, District Veterinarian		280 08
By salary of H. S. Boggs, District Veterinarian		16 00
By salary of J. E. Johnston, District Veterinarian	•	10 00 10 00
By salary of Chas. H. Tiffin, District Veterinarian By salary of E. C. Limbaugh, District Veterinarian		10 00
By expense of Paul Fischer		505 78
By expense of M. B. Lamb		676 11
By expense of A. D. Fitzgerald		155 85
By expense of G. H. Pierce		175 44
By expense of F. A. Zimmer		213 58
By expense of S. R. Howard		25 50
By expense of H. S. Murphey		192 09
By expense of Geo. U. Marchand		6 00 113 00
By expense of E. L. Bertram		7 35
By expense of E. C. Limbaugh		3.75
By expense of Members of Board		27 90
By books for library		41 · 80
By postage		150 00
By laboratory supplies		818 10
By State Fair exhibit		109 47
By office supplies		595 52 45 89
By etchings and halftones for publications		24 61
By court costs in Dayton glanders suits		363 75
By balance in fund		4,608 89
Totals	\$16,283 04	\$16,283 04
•		
APPROPRIATION FOR SERUM FOR HO	G CHOLE	RA.
<u>.</u>		•
To appropriation by General Assembly for year ending	6 3 000 00	
February 15, 1909 To amount received from sale of serum and pigs	\$3,000 00 1,199 61	
to amount received from sale of serum and pigs	1,100 01	
By amount paid for care of pigs		\$89 40
By amount paid for feed supplies		546 36
By amount paid for labor and material, equipping serum		2 193 64
[#111]		

By balance in fund.....

2,193 64 799 47

\$4,199 61

\$4,199 61

In explanation of the statement on the foregoing page:

Dr. Fischer's salary for the first half of February, 1909, amounting to \$100, was paid out of an emergency fund appropriated for glanders investigations in 1906, the regular fund for suppression of diseases among animals having been exhausted. Similarly, Dr. Lamb was paid an additional sum of \$66.67 as salary, besides \$27.70 for traveling expenses for the same period.

The salary of Dr. Fitzgerald was based on half time from April 1st to June 30th, after which he received full salary.

The salaries of Drs. Pierce and Zimmer, as field veterinarians, were \$55 and \$60 per month, respectively, for July, and \$100 per month after that time.

The salary of A. L. Smith, at \$60 per month, began May 15, 1909; that of Arthur Allen was \$40 per month beginning April 15, and \$50 per month after May 1st.

The salary of the stenographer, \$60 per month, began April 15, 1909.

A. P. Sandles,

Secretary.

Paul Fischer,

State Veterinarian.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE I.

This photograph represents a pen of four pigs of the same litter, numbered 180, 181, 182 and 183, and weighing 23, 27, 25 and 25 pounds, respectively.

On June 24, 1909, each of these four pigs was infected with hog cholera by the intra-muscular injection of two cubic centimeters of hog cholera virus (blood taken from a pig sick with cholera).

Nos. 182 and 183 received, each, in addition to the virus, ten cubic centimeters of hog cholera protective serum, injected intra-muscularly. Nos. 180 and 181 received no serum.

The pigs were kept in the same pen and all four were treated alike. On July 14, 1909, pig No. 180 died of cholera. Pig No. 181 was very sick from the same cause and was bled to death to obtain virulent blood for further experiments.

Pigs Nos. 182 and 183 never showed any disturbance of health, although continually exposed to infection for several months. They were healthy and thrifty on the date of this report, November 1, 1909.

The photograph was made July 14, 1909, at Reynoldsburg.

LICENSED VETERINARIANS OF OHIO BY CITIES.

Ada	Oscar C. Pettiford.	Cleveland	Wm. C. Eddy.
Alliance			Oliver F. Nugent.
Akron			Wm. H. Redhead.
	Casimir C. Crane.		Edgar H. Shepard.
	John F. Planz.		Wilfred J. Torrence.
	Geo. C. Webb.	Clyde	
	Joseph Wingerter.		A. E. Metzger.
Annlecrook	Alvin A. Reinhardt.	Columbus	
	Clarence S. Bucher.	Columbus	Walter A. Brown.
Ashville			Louis W. Carl.
Athens			Rolly J. Carver.
Austin			C. E. Cook.
Baltimore			Lewis E. Epple.
Batavia			H. E. Ewing.
Bellevue			
			Paul Fischer.
Bellefontaine			A. D. Fitzgerald.
Bellville			A. G. Fraser.
Berlin			Frank Griffin.
Beverly			Edward K. Hedges.
	A. M. Eichelberger.		Thos. B. Hillock.
Bluffton			N. W. Hillock.
Bowling Green			Morgan B. Lamb.
Bradford	Geo. C. Faun.		Chas. E. Leist.
Brookville	Henry W. McMillen.		J. H. McNeil.
Bryan	Ward T. Huffman.		Geo. H. Pierce.
	Eli C. Wisman.		Frank W. Simons.
Bucyrus	Clement L. Williamson.		J. E. Turner.
Cadiz	Samuel H. Kent.		D. S. White.
Cambridge	M. Elsey.		F. A. Zimmer.
	Clark H. Hays.	Columbiana	
Canal Winchester.		Continental	Merril M. Edwards.
Canton	L. D. Blanchard.	Coshocton	J. E. Foster.
	Albert T. Bowman.	Covington	Lewis E. Moore.
	C. B. Frederick.	Dayton	Wm. R. Howe.
	Geo. L. Schneider.		Wm. A. Kramer.
Carey	Fred E. Anderson.		Lewis M. Manley.
•	W. O. Longfellow.		V. E. Michael.
	Frank L. Moyer.	•	Walter Shaw.
	Harry E. Myers.		Don I. Skidmore.
Chicago Junction		Dalton	Wm. N. LaViers.
Cincinnati	G. R. Agin.	Defiance	
	Wm. M. Burson.	Delaware	T. E. Cowgill.
	H. A. Christmann.	Deshler	
	Louis P. Cook.	Edon	Geo. C. Reese.
	Norton Dock.	Elmore	
	Louis P. Foss.	Elyria	Edw. O. Hess.
	P. A. Franzman.		L. A. Severcool.
•	W. C. Hamilton,	Fayette	Geo. E. Clark.
	Geo. A. Handley.		Clarence L. Henderson.
	Otto J. Huth.	Ft. Recovery	
	E. W. Jansman.		G. B. Taylor.
	Harry J. Korfhagen.	Gahanna	E. C. Odell.
	John C. McLeod.	Gallipolis	
	John C. Meyer.		Walter G. Boehme.
	G. P. Rebold.	Germantown	
	Max Siereveld.	Grand Rapids	
	Geo. F. Snider.	Granville	
	W. H. Timmons.		L. J. Richards.
	Henry D. Townley.	Greenville	H N Toffries
Circleville			Stanley M. Brown.
Cleveland			H. M. Newton.
OTGACIWIT			C. E. Sater.
	Arthur S. Cooley.		Chas. H. Tiffin.
	Albert E. Cunningham.		
	Lewis J. Dunn.		John P. Wilson.

LICENSED VETERINARIANS OF OHIO BY CITIES—Concluded.

Harrisburg Wm. D. Worthington,	Richwood Ivan J. Brobeck.
Harrison Wm. A. Axby.	Rockcreek Bert W. Castle.
O. D. Maddux.	Roseville H. D. Larzelere.
E. L. McIntosh.	RutlandGeo. H. Lasher.
Hartwell H. J. Raine.	Sabina E. C. Langdon.
HillsboroS. R. Howard.	Sandusky Wm. A. Ferry.
HuronClarence F. Ward.	Emmet R. Hinkley.
Jefferson Luther D. Whitwood.	J. W. Reeder.
Jeffersonville Herbert L. Little	Henry J. Rowe.
Jeromeville M. C. McClain.	Shelby H. D. Campbell.
KentonIrvin A. Wynn.	Sidney W. J. Brandewie.
Kingston Peyton D. Athins.	A. Sanderson.
	W. D. Stockstill.
H. S. Boggs. LakeArthur E. Miller.	Springfield Howard E. Beer.
Lake Arthur E. Miller.	Springheid Howard E. Beer.
LancasterJames W. Price.	C. J. Morrow.
J. E. Thomas.	St. Marys F. C. Mockstroth.
Lebanon John W. Bratten.	Swanton B. C. Eldridge.
Leipsic Chas. W. Fogle.	Thornville Frank L. Edmund.
Libery Center L. J. Price.	H. C. Witmer.
LimaJ. H. Blattenburg.	Tippecanoe City Paul A. Johnson.
Loudonville F. M. Smalley.	Tiffin Chas. E. Hershey.
Louisville E. L. Metzger.	Wm. B. Washburn.
Madisonville G. A. Stirnkorb.	Toledo Geo. L. Frese.
MarionJohn F. Gruber.	John V. Newton.
MarseillesGeo. H. Chandler.	Troy Fred H. Dettman
Martins FerryC. G. Shreve.	Upper SanduskyG. W. Cliffe.
Martinsville M. J. Jones, Jr.	Urbana Albert Buck.
Marysville H. B. Turney.	Chas. E. Inskeen.
Mechanicsburg E. R. Stockwell.	Urichsville G. U. Marchand.
MandonE. W. Miller.	Van WertF. F. Sheets.
Middletown W. B. Scott.	Wapakoneta A. B. Musser.
Harry Worcester.	Warren Wm. H. McNaughton.
MinervaArvins J. Wolf.	Washington C. H. Wm. H. Gribble.
MinercaA. J. Jeannins,	Victor P Smith
MontpelierB. F. Wingert.	WauseonR. I. Bernath.
Mt. Eaton	Wm. R. Clark.
Mt. Sterling Pruce H. Edgington.	Albert J. Kline.
Mt. VernonE. C. Limbaugh.	Wellington Ronald G. Holland.
NapoleonKarl H. Kolbe.	West Farmington. Aubrey B. Detchon.
NevadaStanton E. Bretz.	West LibertyJacob F. Stevens.
Newark B. H. Priest.	West Mansfield Herbert T. Skeels.
Frederick Priest.	West Milton David A. Emerick.
Howard L. Williams. New BremenA. Broerman.	Westerville Henry P. Miller
	Herman W. Miller.
H. J. Schmidt.	R. H. Nutt.
Newcomerstown D. J. Frame.	Weston Eugene G. Lathrop.
New HollandO. J. Moon.	Whitehouse R. D. Heller.
New LondonAlbert Collins.	WilmingtonSidney D. Myers.
Orrville	Wooster Harry G. Dailey.
Pataskala	Xenia Wm. A. Labron.
Paulding Byron A. Owen.	Youngstown Samuel R. Craver.
Pickerington W. H. French.	Robt. W. Whitehead.
PiquaA. M. Houser.	Zanesville E. H. Callander.
J. E. Johnston.	C. B. Denman.
Pomeroy Jas. E. Stansbury. Plymouth I. A. Ruby.	Chas. A. Weber.

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